S. Hrg. 99-619

ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1923

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL
BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

DECEMBER 17, 1985

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CONTENTS

OPENING STATEMENTS

	Page
Grassley, Hon. Charles E	1
Hatch, Hon. Orrin G	2
Heflin, Hon. Howell	3
Simon, Hon. Paul	371
Bruce, Rep. Terry L	371

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Text of S. 1923—A bill to provide for additional bankruptcy judges	4

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

DeMascio, Hon. Robert E., U.S. District Judge, Eastern District of Michigan, and Chairman, Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System, Judicial Conference of the United States, accompanied by Dan Cavan, Deputy Legislative Affairs Officer, and Frank Szczebak, Chief, Bankruptcy Division, Administrative Office	7
Kelley, Hon. Ralph H., U.S. Bankruptcy Judge, Eastern District of Tennessee, and President, National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges	295

ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND MATERIALS SUBMITTED

Cavan, Dan:	
Letters from Chairman Thurmond	386
Response to questions	389
DeMascio, Robert E:	
Testimony	7
Prepared statement	10
Prepared statement of April 6, 1983	23
Letters to Hon. George Bush	30
Data Book, December 1985	52
Kelley, Ralph H.:	
Testimony	295
Prepared statement	299
Exhibit I—Chart of bankruptcy petitions filed, years 1965, and 1973-86	306
Exhibit II—My letter of August 24, 1984, to Mr. William E. Foley, Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	307
Exhibit III—Bankruptcy judgeship survey, December 3, 1984	309
Exhibit IV—My letter of April 30, 1985, with attachments, to Mr. James A. Higgins, Circuit Executive, with recommendation for bankruptcy judgeships in this district (Eastern District of Tennessee)	312
Exhibit V—Chart comparing bankruptcy judgeships recommended by the Judicial Conference in 1985 to those recommended by the Federal Judicial Center and Bankruptcy Division in 1982	328
Exhibit VI—Letter of Mr. William E. Foley, December 30, 1982, to Speaker O'Neill	332
McConnell, Hon. Mitch: Prepared statement of Judge Joe Lee, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky	378

APPENDIX

Prepared statement of Congressman Edward Madigan, supporting additional bankruptcy judge for the Central District of Illinois	398

ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGES—S. 1923

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1985

U.S. Senate,
Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in room SD-226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Strom Thurmond (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Grassley, Hatch, Specter, Heflin, McConnell, and Simon.

Staff present: Samuel J. Gerdano, counsel for Senator Grassley; Christopher S. Dunn, counsel for Senator Paul Simon.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

Senator **Grassley**. I call to order this meeting of the Judiciary Committee, and I want to thank Chairman Thurmond for scheduling this hearing on the bankruptcy judgeship recommendation. That recommendation comes from the Judicial Conference.

I am also grateful for the chairman's efforts to try to expedite this authorizing process. Accordingly, I am happy to chair this hearing in Senator Thurmond's absence.

As I have pointed out so many times in the past, the burdens of the bankruptcy courts caused by the staggering caseloads have been particularly acute in my own State of Iowa.

In the northern district of Iowa, for example, there are more than 660 pending chapter 11 cases—one of the two worst caseloads in the Nation.

Chapter 11 cases are generally more complex than either chapter 7 or chapter 13 cases in that they often spawn adversary proceedings within the main case.

Many of these cases are the result of the farm crisis in my State, and that comes naturally from the lack of profitability in agriculture.

The situation in the northern district of Iowa has been made worse by the fact that this district has been without a full-time judge since June, when the only judge authorized in the district became ill, and he ultimately died.

When bankruptcy courts are overburdened, all parties, both the debtor and creditors alike, can lose faith in the legal system. The long delays that are a reality can make parties feel that our legal system does not care about them or cannot serve them fairly.

The entire farm credit system is under particular strain now. For too many farmers, bankruptcy court is the end of that credit system. I hope I do not need to remind you about what personal tragedies can result when otherwise law-abiding people feel frustrated or trapped by their financial state of affairs.

And of course, my State is not alone. Other States such as Texas show particularly bad situations in caseload problems and problems with their agricultural economy.

So I look forward to hearing more about the other problem districts today and about how this recommendation addresses those problems.

At this point I will place opening statements of Senator Orrin Hatch, Senator Howell Heflin, and a copy of S. 1923 in the record.

[Aforementioned material follows:]

Opening Statement of Senator Orrin G. Hatch

Mr. Chairman, at the outset of this hearing, I would like to commend the chairman for his leadership in setting the bankruptcy courts of the United States on a firm constitutional footing. The adoption of the Landmark Bankruptcy Act in 1984 inaugurated a period of renewed commitment to sound judicial administration for our article I courts. This sound judicial administration, however, is jeopardized in some districts by inadequate resources to meet the needs. Accordingly, I once again commend the chairman for undertaking the important task of reviewing the need for additional judgeships to keep our bankruptcy system working smoothly.

In this connection, I introduced in March of this year S. 618, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional bankruptcy judge for the district of Utah. The need for enactment of this measure has been recently confirmed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts which also requested creation of a new Utah bankruptcy judgeship to prevent disruption of the administration of justice in that part of the tenth circuit.

In making that request the administrative office presented some alarming statistics regarding the massive caseload of the bankruptcy court of the State of Utah. Among the most reliable statistics in assessing the caseload of bankruptcy courts is the number of chapter 11 filings. Chapter 11 cases generally require extensive contested court hearings and adversary proceedings, while chapter 7 and 13 proceedings are generally very administrative and handled out of court. In 1981, the first year that applicable statistics were available, the total number of chapter 11 bankruptcy filings per judgeship in the State of Utah were 139—a figure many times in excess of the national average of 35. My 1985, the number of chapter 11 filings per judge has risen astronomically to 213—a figure still far above the national average of 92 per judge.

When compared with the national average of filings per bankruptcy judgeship in other categories, Utah's bankruptcy court must still be considered blatantly overburdened. For instance, the average number of petitions in filed per judgeship in the Nation during 1985 was 1586, while in Utah, the number stood at 1979.

A clear indication that Utah's two bankruptcy judges are overworked is that they terminate an average of 77 of the complicated chapter 11 cases yearly, while national average for bankruptcy judges is 30—less than half the Utah totals.

This rigorous caseload clearly disrupts the administration of justice in this vital area of law. Utah bankruptcy judges must spend very long hours on the bench. Utah must often rely on visiting judges. And most distressing, Utah citizens and businesses must occasionally endure costly delays in seeking resolution of their claims.

In article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution we find that Congress has been empowered to create uniform bankruptcy laws. The efficiency of uniform bankruptcy laws, however, is imperiled when article I bankruptcy courts are presented with enormous caseloads. In fact, when compared with other districts in the tenth circuit, Utah falls even further behind in the acquisition of necessary bankruptcy adjudicatory resources.

Judge Ralph R. Maybey, a former Utah bankruptcy court judge with a national reputation, has often mentioned Utah's troubled position in the tenth circuit. The Utah district, in 1984, was dealing with almost four times the number of chapter 11 filings, more than two times the number of chapter 13 filings, and just under three times the number of adversary filings per judgeship as compared with other districts in the tenth circuit. Mr. Maybey, referring to the previous statistics, said, "Utah's problem is by far the worst of any in the circuit—and I dare say as bad as anywhere."

The honorable Aldon J. Anderson, former chief judge of the United States District Court, district of Utah, prior to his recent resignation, repeatedly requested a third bankruptcy judgeship position in Utah. His pleas became increasingly emphatic as he saw the "trial calendars . . . backlogged approximately 2 years." He affirmed that the delay of appointment has not only been an inconvenience to the two presently overburdened judges, but also, the delay "has worked injustice on litigants."

This situation is certainly worthy of congressional attention. If our court systems are to maintain the respect they require to dispense impartial and efficient justice, they must not fall into the dilemma currently facing the Utah bankruptcy bench. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in correcting this Utah situation and the same problems that have arisen in other districts that warrant this corrective legislation.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HOWELL HEFLIN

Mr. Chairman: Today the Senate Judiciary Committee meets to consider the recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States which is requesting an additional 48 bankruptcy judgeships in judicial districts throughout the Nation. S. 1923, was introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Strom Thurmond, on December 11.

The Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 directed the Judicial Conference to submit recommendations to Congress concerning the number and particular districts in which judges are needed. Congress must authorize any additional bankruptcy judgeships.

Last week the Judicial Conference submitted their request. The conference's recommendation would raise the total number of bankruptcy judgeships to 280.

There is no question that bankruptcy judges have a vital role in our Federal judicial system and no one can ignore the increasing number of bankruptcy filings. In the year that ended June 30, 1985, there were 364,536 petitions filed under the 1978 Bankruptcy Code. Recently, the Subcommittee on Courts and the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure held a joint hearing on the number of farm bankruptcies occurring in this Nation. In addition, there are an increasing number of chapter 11 petitions being filed. The need is real and the need is immediate and we are committed to addressing this need in a timely manner. But as members of the Judiciary Committee, we have a responsibility to ensure that the suggested solution is sufficient to address the concerns.

That is our purpose today, to begin the process of evaluating the response of the Judicial Conference to the demands placed upon our bankruptcy courts. I commend the Judicial Conference for their diligence and leadership in this area. I look forward to working with my colleagues as we begin the task of considering this legislation more thoroughly.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

II

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1923

To provide for additional bankruptcy judges.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11 (legislative day, DECEMBER 9), 1985

Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

---

A BILL

To provide for additional bankruptcy judges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there shall be appointed, pursuant to section 152(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, additional United States bankruptcy judges.

(b) To reflect the changes made by this section in the table of judges for each of the judicial districts, section 152(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

"Arkansas:	
Eastern and Western	2
California	
Northern	7

	Eastern	4
	Central	12
	Southern	3
Florida		
	Middle	2
Georgia		
	Northern	4
	Southern	1
Idaho		1
Illinois		
	Northern	8
	Central	2
Indiana		
	Northern	2
Iowa		
	Northern	1
	Southern	1
Kentucky		
	Western	2
Maryland		2
Michigan		
	Western	2
Nebraska		1
Nevada		2
New Jersey		5
Oklahoma		
	Northern	1
	Western	2
Oregon		4
South Carolina		1
Tennessee		
	Eastern	2
	Western	2
Texas		
	Northern	4
	Southern	3
	Western	2
Utah		2
Virginia		
	Eastern	3
Washington		
	Eastern	1
	Western	4
Wisconsin		
	Eastern	3",

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Arkansas		
	Eastern and Western	3
California		
	Northern	9
	Eastern	6
	Central	19
	Southern	4

3

Florida	
Middle	4
Georgia	
Northern	6
Southern	2
Idaho	2
Illinois	
Northern	10
Central	3
Indiana	
Northern	3
Iowa	
Northern	2
Southern	2
Kentucky	
Western	3
Maryland	3
Michigan	
Western	3
Nebraska	2
Nevada	3
New Jersey	7
Oklahoma	
Northern	2
Western	3
Oregon	5
South Carolina	2
Tennessee	
Eastern	3
Western	3
Texas	
Northern	5
Southern	6
Western	3
Utah	3
Virginia	
Eastern	4
Washington	
Eastern	2
Western	5
Wisconsin	
Eastern	4".

Senator GRASSLEY. With that, I would like to call the first witness, Judge Robert DeMascio of the eastern district of Michigan. The judge is the chairman of the Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System of the Judicial Conference, and he will testify on behalf of that recommendation.

Judge DeMascio, I would like to have you proceed with your testimony. Our usual procedure is to incorporate your written testimony in full in the printed record and to have you summarize.

Would you proceed?

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT E. DeMASCIO, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, AND CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BANKRUPTCY SYSTEM, JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANIED BY DAN CAVAN, DEPUTY LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFFICER, AND FRANK SZCZEBAK, CHIEF, BANKRUPTCY DIVISION, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Judge DEMASCIO. Thank you very much, Senator.

It is a real pleasure for me to be here and to offer whatever assistance I can. I have indeed submitted a detailed prepared statement for the record, and I have here with me Dan Cavan, the Deputy Legislative Affairs Officer, and Frank Szczebak, the chief of the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office, and we are prepared to answer whatever questions you may have.

I will not read the entire statement, as you suggested; I will simply summarize it and request that that statement be included in the record.

Senator GRASSLEY. That will be included in the record, so proceed.

Judge DEMASCIO. For a number of reasons, there has been uncertainty as to the court structure for bankruptcy proceedings, virtually since the 1978 Reform Act passed. Because of that uncertainty, 5 years have passed without either the Judicial Conference or the Congress addressing the real need for additional bankruptcy judgeships.

During that time period, bankruptcy filings have increased by 60 percent, and chapter 11 filings, as you have indicated is the case in Iowa, have increased about 550 percent.

We can no longer put off the real need for additional assistance in the administration and adjudication of bankruptcy petitions.

My committee has undertaken a comprehensive examination of existing needs for additional bankruptcy judgeships. Recognizing that Congress has now determined these positions itself, the committee has devoted a considerable amount of time and effort to the development of a threshold test for evaluating judgeship needs.

Obviously, our test does not yet have the well-earned and time-tested credibility of that for the district judgeships, but we feel that we have done more than simply make a good start. We have a good, solid basis for our recommendations. We do recognize that our test may still need some refinement, and we will work with you and your committee in perfecting the test.

Simply stated, our basic test would authorize an additional position where a district has both 1,800 to 2,000 total filings and 100 chapter 11 filings per judgeship. If a district meets only one prong of this test, the committee sought additional evidence that the district's caseload as a whole was the equivalent of the threshold standard. If a district did not meet either of the two prongs of the test, the committee sought a strong showing of exceptional circumstances justifying the additional bankruptcy judgeship position.

We have attempted to provide a maximum opportunity for the local judges affected by our determinations to "plead their cases" before us. A number of onsite surveys have been conducted by the staff of the Administrative Office to document the existence of any of those exceptional circumstances. All of the requests and the reports on the surveys have been critically examined by the members of my committee to ensure that a real need exists in each instance in which a recommendation for an additional judgeship has been forwarded to you.

My prepared statement and the detailed materials submitted with that statement fully explain our methodology and our threshold test.

I wish to emphasize two points. First, as a practical matter, bankruptcy caseloads tend to fluctuate. We will use the limited flexibility accorded to us under the statute to make temporary assignments of bankruptcy judges from districts with light caseloads to districts that are overburdened. Our existing track record in places such as Iowa demonstrates our willingness to do so.

However, we still believe that the system as a whole is better served if the Judicial Conference, based on a thorough examination of the data, were to be authorized to establish and eliminate positions as the fluctuating caseloads warrant.

We can respond to these changes more promptly than the legislative process. Notwithstanding that position, I hasten to assure you, Senator, that for as long as the Congress chooses to determine the number and allocation of bankruptcy judgeships, we will cooperate with you in whatever way we can to assist in that process.

The second point that I wish to emphasize is that bankruptcy judges are a nonfungible resource. They cannot hear other disputes. And only district judges are expressly authorized by statute to "pick up the slack" where there are insufficient bankruptcy judges to handle the bankruptcy caseload.

We continue to believe that the judicial system as a whole would benefit if bankruptcy judges could be authorized to handle other types of cases as their schedules permitted, and if magistrates could be authorized to perform the full range of duties in bankruptcy. Such an interchange of duties among these two officers of the district courts might well enable the Judicial Conference to establish a combined position where there would otherwise need to be two separate and underutilized positions.

Mr. Chairman, you and your committee have demonstrated an outstanding interest in improving our Nation's bankruptcy system, and indeed, the judicial system generally. We welcome your interest and look forward to working with you and making forther improvements.

That concludes my formal remarks, Senator. I and Mr. Cavan and Mr. Szczebak are available to answer whatever questions the committee may have, and I am sure Judge Kelley will join with us in answering those questions.

[Statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT

OF

HONORABLE ROBERT E. DEMASCIO

CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE BANKRUPTCY SYSTEM

OF THE

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE
OF THE UNITED STATES

ON

ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

S. 1923

DECEMBER 17, 1985

Mr. Chairman, my name is Robert E. DeMascio. I am a district judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, serving at Detroit. I have been a member of the Judicial Conference's Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System since 1975 and its Chairman since October 1979.

INTRODUCTION

As chairman of the Bankruptcy Committee, I want to thank you for this opportunity to appear before your Committee today and present the recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States for additional bankruptcy judgeships. Under section 331 of Title 28 of the United States Code, the Judicial Conference of the United States is statutorily required to "make a comprehensive survey of the condition of the business in the courts of the United States" and to "submit suggestions and recommendations to the various courts to promote uniformity of management procedures and the expeditious conduct of court business". The Conference today consists of the Chief Justice, who is the Presiding Officer, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the chief judges of the twelve courts of appeals of the regional judicial circuits, and twelve district judges, each of whom is chosen by district judge colleagues within each regional judicial circuit to serve a three-year term as a member of the Conference. That panel of twenty-six judges is the highest administrative and policy formulating unit within the judicial branch. It has frequently been described as comparable to the President's cabinet in the Executive Branch, or as "a board of directors for the Federal judiciary", and occasionally has been compared to "party caucuses" in Congress.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 331, the Chief Justice, as Presiding Officer, is expressly required to "submit to Congress an annual report of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference and its recommendations for legislation." In practice the Conference usually meets in formal "Proceedings" twice each year. Printed reports of business conducted at each "Proceeding" are routinely filed with Congress as printed. The reports for each calendar year are also incorporated in a single-volume "Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts", which is also routinely filed with the Congress.

With specific reference to bankruptcy judgeships, the Judicial Conference is now authorized under 28 U.S.C. § 152(b)(2) to "from time to time, submit recommendations to the Congress regarding the number of bankruptcy judges needed and the districts in which such judges are needed." That subsection was added to Title 28 by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, (Public Law 98-353; 98 Stat.338) (1984 Bankruptcy Amendments). That same law — enacted only a year and a half ago — also designated the number of bankruptcy judges for each judicial district. Until then, the Judicial Conference itself had been empowered to establish and eliminate bankruptcy judgeships subject only to the Congress' program oversight and the appropriations process. I feel that former system worked well and provided flexibility to adjust the number of positions as the economy changed and the bankruptcy caseloads in individual districts rose and fell. However, I also assure you that the Judicial Conference and the Administrative Office are committed to working with the Congress and your Committee under the new authorization process for as long as the Congress desires to set the number of bankruptcy judgeships for each district by statute.

Nationally, there were 364,519 Bankruptcy Code petitions filed during the year ended June 30, 1985. That represents an average workload of 1,571 petitions for each of the 232 bankruptcy judgeships authorized by the Congress last year. Those filings include 21,420 petitions filed under chapter 11 of the Code — or 92 per judgeship. The figures do not include the 248 cases reopened under the former Bankruptcy Act or the 17 cases filed under special provisions of the Bankruptcy Code during the year. Throughout the year my Committee has been conducting a study of the need for additional bankruptcy judgeships in the several districts throughout the country. As a result of that study, the Judicial Conference has now recommended the creation of 48 additional positions. Nationally, the additional judgeships would reduce the average caseloads to 1,302 total filings and 77 chapter 11 cases per judgeship. Before discussing my Committee's procedures and standards and the specific recommendations in individual districts, a brief review of recent events may provide a helpful background that will assist your Committee in evaluating our recommendations.

1978 BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT

In 1978 the Congress enacted a comprehensive revision of the nation's bankruptcy laws that are found in Title 11 of the United States Code. The 1978 law (Public Law 95-598; 92 Stat. 2549) (1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act) repealed the former Bankruptcy Act and adopted a new Bankruptcy Code. Extensive substantive changes were made in the bankruptcy laws which need not particularly concern us here except to note that these changes obviously presented bankruptcy judges, clerks and lawyers with the need to devote significant amounts of time initially to learning the new ways of doing business.

Three changes were made that are important background to consideration of the needs for bankruptcy judgeships. First, the new Code sought to separate judicial from administrative functions. Examples of that separation include: eliminating the role of bankruptcy judges in such functions as presiding at first meetings of creditors; providing that many issues would be automatically decided unless another party objected (see, e.g., 11 U.S.C. §§ 102(1)(B)(i) & 301); and establishing on a pilot basis a United States Trustee program to supervise trustees and perform other administrative duties. Second, the new law brought into the Federal courts all proceedings that might in some way be "related" to the underlying bankruptcy case or the administration of the estate, even though the "related" proceedings might not involve any application of the bankruptcy laws in their resolution. Finally, the 1978 law established a new system of courts to handle the expanded jurisdiction which — although labeled as an "adjunct" to the existing district courts —in fact constituted a separate court structure independent of the district courts. The new court structure was not scheduled to become effective until after a "transition period" lasting from October 1, 1979 until March 31, 1984.

1982 SURVEY

The caseloads began to climb sharply immediately after the 1978 Reform Act became effective on October 1, 1979. During the year that ended June 30, 1979, there had been 226,476 total filings. That figure includes 3,774 cases filed under chapters X, XI, and XII of the former Bankruptcy Act. The following chart reflects the new filings in each subsequent year.

		NEW CODE	
Year Ended June 30th	Old Act	Total*	Ch. 11
1979	226,476	—	—
1980	67,517	210,364	4,473
1981	911	360,329	7,827
1982	469	367,866	14,058
1983	290	374,734	21,206
1984	227	344,275	20,023
1985	248	364,536	21,420

* Includes some filings under special chapters not reflected in detailed tables providing caseloads per judgeship.

The table reflects that the bankruptcy caseload grew by 23 percent in the year that the new Code took effect. During the year ended June 30, 1981 — the first full year under the Code — filings grew by another 30 percent. These dramatic workload increases occurred while judges and lawyers and clerks' offices were attempting to learn and adjust to all the changes enacted by the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act. Not only have total filings increased significantly but time-consuming chapter 11 case filings have increased over 550 percent over the year ended June 30, 1979.

The 1978 law did not establish the number of bankruptcy judgeships that would be authorized either during the transition period or at the end of the transition period. Instead, the Judicial Conference's authority to establish bankruptcy judgeships was retained through March 1984. That authority was circumscribed, however, by section 404(g) which only authorized the Judicial Conference to "increase the number of full-time United States bankruptcy judges, or provide that a part-time United States bankruptcy judge for a particular district may serve in the capacity and receive the salary of a full-time United States bankruptcy judge, as the expeditious transaction of the business of the several courts of bankruptcy may require." Mindful that the transition period would last only a few years, the Bankruptcy Committee adopted a very cautious approach in approving new positions. However, the caseload burdens — in terms of both numbers of filings and novelty of the Code provisions inevitably led to requests for more positions. As late as September 1982 the Judicial Conference authorized the conversion of seven part-time bankruptcy judges to full-time positions.

I reported to this Committee — through a statement that was included with that presented by Judge Elmo Hunter, Chairman of the Conference's Committee on Court Administration in April 1983 — on the survey of bankruptcy judgeship needs that was conducted in 1982 under section 406 of the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act. A copy of that statement and the 1982 survey is attached. Section 406 provides:

> (a)(1) During the transition period, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make continuing studies and surveys of the conditions in the judicial districts to determine —
>
> (A) the number of bankruptcy judges of the United States bankruptcy courts established under section 201 of this Act that will be needed after March 31, 1984, to provide for the expeditious and effective administration of justice; and
>
> (B) the regular places of offices and the places at which courts shall be held.
>
> (2) In the course of any survey, the Director shall take into account local conditions in each judicial district, including the areas and the population to be served, the transportation and communications facilities available, the average number and types of bankruptcy cases filed and closed during the transition period, the number of cases pending and judicial matters heard, and any other material factors. The Director shall give consideration to suggestions from any interested parties.
>
> (b) Upon completion of the studies and surveys required by subsection (a) of this section, the Director shall report to the judicial councils of the circuits and the Judicial Conference of the United States his recommendations concerning the number of bankruptcy judges, their principal offices, and the places where court shall be held. The judicial councils shall advise the Conference, stating their recommendations and the reasons therefor. The Conference shall recommend to the Congress and to the President, before January 3, 1983, in light of the recommendations of the Director and the judicial councils, the number of bankruptcy judges of the United States bankruptcy courts established under section 201 of this Act that will be needed after March 31, 1984, and the locations at which they shall serve.

Of necessity that survey process could not provide the same time-proven recommendations as does the "biennial judgeship survey" process for district and circuit judgeships with which you are familiar. In attempting to measure the bankruptcy judgeship needs, we were working with a court system that was still moving through a "transition period". We were still adjusting to the changes made by the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act, and we had only a few years of data on the actual caseload experience. Although we did have the benefit of the findings of the Federal Judicial Center's first time study of the bankruptcy judges' workloads, that study also was based on only the initial impact of those changes. Of necessity we lacked a tested, objective statistical standard for the assessment of bankruptcy judgeship needs.

However, the survey involved personal interviews with each bankruptcy judge. Those judges estimated a need for 285 to 325 judgeships. The judicial councils of the circuits were also asked to comment on the appropriate number of positions. The Administrative Office's assessment led to a conclusion that 299 positions were needed. The "Director's Advisory Committee" of seven bankruptcy judges (see section 407 of Public Law 95-598) concluded that 303 positions would be needed. The final survey report concluded that 304 bankruptcy judgeships* should be created if the structural and jurisdictional arrangement authorized by the 1978 Act remained unchanged. In short, there was considerable consistency among the recommendations we received in 1982 as to the number of positions that would be needed.

1984 BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENTS

Before the 1982 survey was completed, the Supreme Court had discerned a flaw in the court structure established by the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act and held that structure unconstitutional in Northern Pipeline Constr. Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., 458 U.S. 50 (1982). Accordingly, the caveat emphasized above was attached to the Conference's recommendations. In April 1983 this Committee reported its version of remedial legislation. The report on that bill explained that the number of judgeships being established reflected the number currently on board and did not take into account the additional positions recommended because of the uncertainty as to the ultimate structure that would finally be enacted. Until that could be determined, and its impact on the number of additional judgeships actually needed, your Committee expressed a desire not to increase the existing number of positions. (S. REP. NO. 98-55, at 21 (April 7, 1983)). The House Judiciary Committee, in approving its version of remedial legislation, also adopted a cautious approach to the number of judgeships authorized, noting that "H.R. 3 takes into account the possibility of a sharp decline in bankruptcy filings by authorizing 227 positions rather than the 304 positions which the Administrative Office has advised is required to handle the present workload." (H.R. REP. NO. 98-9, at 17 (February 24, 1983)). Thus, both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees viewed the number of positions they recommended as representing a cautious approach, necessary until more experience could be obtained.

Without detailing the legislative history of the 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments, we can cite some of the final decisions included in the law that impact on bankruptcy judgeships. First, while appointment within the Judicial Branch was retained, the Judicial Conference was no longer authorized to determine the number of positions. For the first time, bankruptcy judgeships for each district were designated in the statute, requiring an Act of Congress to alter the number for any judicial district. Second, the broad sweep of the 1978 law's jurisdictional provision was retained, but in the district courts. At the same time a strong mandatory abstention provision was included to ensure that cases properly in the State courts would ordinarily be decided by the State courts. Third, district judges were authorized to refer all bankruptcy cases and proceedings to bankruptcy judges who serve as judicial officers of the Article III district courts. The bankruptcy judges can hear and determine almost all of the normal bankruptcy litigation, subject only to an appeal to a district judge. Other matters, that don't involve application of the bankruptcy laws but are only "related to" the underlying case, will be decided by a district judge if the parties so request — but still may be heard by a bankruptcy judge. With regard to the separation of judicial and administrative duties, the pilot U.S. Trustee program in 18 judicial districts was continued. However, in some respects the substantive amendments increased the judges' role in oversight of cases. For instance only the court, on its own motion, may raise the issue of whether a consumer debtor's petition would constitute a substantial abuse if granted under chapter 7 (see 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)). A party in interest may not raise the issue.

The 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments were enacted on July 10, 1984 — only about eighteen months ago. To date there has been no hard statistical evidence of the impact of any other substantive amendments to the Code on the rate of new filings.

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* An additional position for the Middle District of Louisisana was added to the survey at the September 1983 session of the Judicial Conference.

INITIATION OF 1985 SURVEY

Since the Congress had decided to authorize bankruptcy judgeships by statute, we clearly had to review our processes for surveying judgeship needs. In December 1984 I met with the Subcommittee on Judicial Statistics of the Conference's Committee on Court Administration, which initially formulates recommendations for additional district and circuit judgeships. In reviewing their material, I realized that since 1948, when Title 28 was revised and codified, Congress has generally responded to the need for additional judicial positions by processing "omnibus judgeship bills". During that 36-year period, seven omnibus bills have been enacted. In all seven instances, recommendations for additional judicial positions formulated by the Judicial Conference were the basis for action by the Congress. Although modified to some extent in each instance, those recommendations were usually extensively reflected in each judgeship Act. Obviously, our traditional practice of reviewing a few bankruptcy judgeship requests at each of the Bankruptcy Committee's biannual meetings would not provide the comprehensive package of "omnibus" recommendations needed. I have read last month's discussion of the issue in relation to the Farm Bill, and I believe that provides some validity to my conclusion.

In April 1983 Judge Elmo Hunter testified before this Committee and explained the factors that he believed had, over time, led to the acceptance and credibility accorded the Judicial Conference's recommendations for district and circuit judgeships:

1. We carefully weigh **both** objective **and** subjective factors through a process which permits individual courts and judges an extensive opportunity to "plead their cases";
2. We maximize our ability to bring a measure of "national uniformity" to a task which realistically must consider local conditions and concerns;
3. We do not "guesstimate" or "project" needs, but rely upon known and proven **existing** factors for evaluating, at a finite point in time, **existing** needs in light of prolonged **past** experience; and
4. We deny courts which do not "prove their cases" convincingly exemptions from established standards and require them to "await the next survey".

The greatest problem confronting us in the formulation of new bankruptcy judgeship recommendations was time, in two senses. First, the formulation of biennial recommendations for district and circuit judgeships had earned its well-deserved credibility over an extensive period of time during which the Judicial Conference had worked with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees in developing and modifying its standards and procedures. We were really just at the beginning of that process. Second, the formulation of recommendations for district and circuit judgeships occurs over nearly a year and a half. That "biennial judgeship survey" process involves circulating forms and inviting requests, initial evaluations by the Statistics Subcommittee and immediately referring these preliminary recommendations to the circuit judicial councils — which are statutorily responsible under 28 U.S.C. §332 for "the effective administration of the business of the courts" in each circuit. Each district requesting additional assistance is also notified of the referral and advised to forward its comments directly to its circuit council. All the comments filed by the courts and councils are then reviewed and the Subcommittee reports its final recommendations to the Court Administration Committee nearly a full year after the process starts. The Subcommittee's recommendations are then reviewed — and revised where revision is warranted — by the full Committe and again by the Judicial Conference.

In December 1984 the Director of the Administrative Office, on behalf of the Bankruptcy Committee, initiated our new survey. He asked the chief circuit and district judges, and all the bankruptcy judges, to review the 1982 survey recommendations and to re-examine their needs in light of the new procedures under the 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments. He pointed out that, although the law had been enacted for only six months, the procedures were essentially similar to those in place under the Judicial Conference's Model Rule for nearly a year and a half before that. In addition, he invited the judges to consider carefully changes in the workloads of the several districts that had occurred since 1982. Of necessity, the letter contained a tight time frame for response. We felt that the survey should be initiated by asking for such a reconsideration both out of deference to the Congress' recent action in setting the number of bankruptcy judgeships at 232 and out of a sense that fairness dictated that those judges most directly affected by the outcome of the survey process should have the earliest possible opportunity for input into the process.

The responses generally indicated that the procedures under the new law would have a negligible impact on the recommendations since bankruptcy judges would continue to perform the lion's share of the judicial duties arising from bankruptcy proceedings. I believe that conclusion is fair in light of the experience under the Conference's Model Rule — which was reported to you on a quarterly basis during Congressional consideration of remedial legislation in 1983 and 1984 — and I have seen nothing to contradict it. For the record, Mr. Chairman, I have attached to my statement the data on the Model rule that was transmitted in February 1984. I believe it is the same transmittal that you had inserted in the Congressional Record on March 15 of that year. These initial responses also indicated requests for 81 additional judgeships beyond those authorized in the 1984 law — an increase of 8 positions over the 1982 survey.

NEW METHODOLOGY

At its January 1985 meeting the Bankruptcy Committee concluded that the evaluation of the requests for additional bankruptcy judgeships required the development of threshold standards. Accordingly, I appointed a special subcommittee to review the requests for each district and to formulate recommendations for the full committee to consider. That subcommittee held its first meeting in March.

The subcommittee had before it statistical data compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the materials submitted by the individual courts to date. Of necessity the 1982 survey had been conducted with only limited data available, and those figures indicated sharp increases in filings. By March 1985 we had the benefit of five full years of caseload experience under the new Code. In many districts new filings were leveling off and, in some, actually declining. We reviewed all this material and established a tentative threshold test.

We also considered the impact of special and local factors raised in support of some requests. These factors included travel requirements, extremely complex or large cases, backlogs, the percentages of business filings and no asset cases, and the nature of particular filings within a given district. The subcommittee recognized that some requests were based in significant part on local and special factors that could not be adequately addressed by statistical data and letters alone. Accordingly, the subcommittee authorized the staff of the Administrative Office to conduct on-site surveys in the courts involved.

After the subcommittee's meeting, I communicated with each of the chief circuit judges involved. I let each know where individual requests now stood and that additional supporting justifications would be needed in many cases. As a result, the chief judges — following action by their circuit judicial councils — reduced the number of additional judgeships they requested to 66 and furnished additional materials in support of most of the remaining requests. In some districts where formal requests were withdrawn by the councils, on-site surveys were requested by the chief judges to determine whether there were special local circumstances that would warrant another position.

The full Committee met in June and endorsed the approach of the subcommittee. The Committee had before it detailed statistical tables on each district's caseload for five full years through September 1984 and all the supporting justifications that had been submitted. Each request was thoroughly reviewed against the threshold test developed by the Subcommittee, and the special factors advanced in support of particular positions was carefully considered. In some instances either the Committee or the chief judge of the circuit was concerned that additional information was needed as to the special factors involved in the request. Accordingly, the staff was again authorized to conduct on-site surveys in these districts.

My Committee's report was submitted to the Judicial Conference in September, with the explanation that a few reports on the on-site surveys had not been completed. The Judicial Conference approved recommendations for bankruptcy judgeships where everything had been completed and authorized its Executive Committee to act for the Conference in considering my Committee's final recommendations after consideration of the last reports. That action was completed on December 9th.

I might point out that the subcommittee found during its review of existing caseloads in March that a few districts appeared to have more judgeships than filings warranted. We gave some thought to recommending the elimination of some of these positions. However, in light of the very recent Congressional action in establishing the positions and the fact that virtually every one was presently filled, we did not pursue that course. Instead, recognizing that other districts were very overburdened and could use assistance from these districts with lighter caseloads, we decided to give these districts a priority when attempting to find judges willing to accept temporary assignments under 28 U.S.C. § 155(a). We will also consider recommending to the circuit chief judges that some of these judgeships not be filled when they become vacant. Of course, that would raise some delicate and difficult problems — particularly when the statute provides for the appointment of the full number.

APPLICATION OF THE THRESHOLD TEST

I have mentioned that our methodology involved the development of threshold statistical standards against which individual requests were measured. Our threshold standard — like that for district judgeship requests — is not an absolute, "bright line" standard but simply a benchmark. There may be instances where a district meets the threshold but no judgeship is recommended because of unique local factors. There are certainly other instances where a district does not fully meet the threshold test but a judgeship has been recommended because of the special or local factors that were presented to the Committee.

The threshold applied by the Committee in its consideration of requests for additional bankruptcy judgeships was a two-pronged test. Total filings constitute the first and most obvious part of the test. The Committee recognized, however, that a chapter 11 reorganization case would generally involve far more work for a judge than a typical chapter 7 liquidation or chapter 13 adjustments petition. Accordingly, the second element of the test involved the volume of chapter 11 petitions. In applying the threshold, consideration was also given to the amount of "adversary proceeding" litigation arising in the district. As you know, under Part VII of the Bankruptcy Rules, "adversary proceedings" constitute the more significant aspects of actual litigation and are treated much the same as general civil litigation. The threshold test can be stated as follows:

(1) **1,800 - 2,000 total petitions filed per judgeship; and**

(2) **100 chapter 11 petitions filed per judgeship.**

In applying the formula, the Committee gave presumptive validity to requests for additional judgeships where both prongs of the threshold were met. If a district met only one part of the test, the Committee reviewed carefully the filings and special factors advanced in support of the request to assess whether — taken as a whole — the caseload was equivalent to 1,800 - 2,000 total filings and 100 chapter 11 filings per judgeship. Finally, if a district met neither prong of the threshold, the Committee sought a particularly strong showing of special circumstances justifying the additional position.

INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS

Included with this statement is a Data Book on the additional bankruptcy judgeships being recommended. It consists of some 240 pages and includes detailed statistics on the caseloads in each district over the last five years. The data are for years ended June 30th which is the standard reporting year for judicial statistics. This will ensure that you have the best and most current information on which to review our recommendations. While my Committee only had available to it data for the year ended September 30, 1984, I do not believe that slight adjustment will alter the end product. I am also informed that each Member of the Committee has been provided for his own reference a full set of each of the four basic statistical tables for each judicial district.

As you can see, there is a tremendous amount of data. Undoubtedly, some of it is "soft" — particularly in the earlier years. I am confident that core data — such as filings and terminations — is accurate. However, during 1980 and 1981 we were instituting a new statistical reporting system to reflect changes in the Bankruptcy Code. Our clerks' offices had to cope with the substantive and procedural changes in the Code and the dramatic increases in filings in these early years. Attention to all the details of the statistical reports was not given high priority because it realistically could not be. The data have improved over the years, but even in recent years some data that is collected in summary fashion — such as hours on the bench and "short cause" matters — and some of the more detail data — such as the stage at which proceedings are terminated — remain "soft". I emphasize, however, that I am confident in the core data and the detailed data has improved significantly over the years. My Committee will continue to work to improve all of the data that is collected.

At this point I am providing a summary table of the caseload during the year ended June 30, 1985, in each district for which an additional position is being recommended — expressed in terms of the Bankruptcy Committee's threshold test. As you will note, 18 districts met both prongs of the test. Eight districts met the first part — at least 1,800 - 2,000 total filings per judgeship; and four other districts met the second part — at least 100 chapter 11 filings per judgeship. The remaining four districts met neither prong of the threshold test, but presented cases that convinced the Committee and the Conference that they should also be included.

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	CASELOADS PER JUDGESHIP		
		TOTAL	Ch. 11	Adversary
BOTH PRONGS				
Washington, Eastern	1	2,915	198	410
Florida, Middle	2	2,878	278	551
California, Central	12	2,819	159	309
Nebraska	1	2,754	191	280
California, Eastern	4	2,536	216	292
Indiana, Northern	2	2,425	105	206
Idaho	1	2,405	114	334
Georgia, Southern	1	2,397	122	174
Iowa, Southern	1	2,378	132	319
Iowa, Northern	1	2,333	277	331
South Carolina	1	2,307	137	256
Texas, Southern	3	2,297	295	404
Oklahoma, Western	2	2,177	102	458
Washington, Western	4	2,093	110	410
Utah	2	1,979	213	775
Arkansas, Eastern & Western	2	1,975	104	307
California, Southern	3	1,942	191	339
Maryland	2	1,972	130	484
TOTAL FILINGS PRONG				
Tennessee, Western*	2	3,381	63	362
Illinois, Central*	2	2,805	63	403
Kentucky, Western*	2	2,291	67	137
Illinois, Northern	8	2,268	70	180
Tennessee, Eastern	2	2,225	48	731
Georgia, Northern	4	2,107	60	233
Virginia, Eastern	3	2,085	60	207
Oklahoma, Northern	1	2,053	89	350
CHAPTER 11 PRONG				
California, Northern	7	1,718	118	241
Texas, Western	2	1,687	177	582
Nevada	2	1,444	172	134
Texas, Northern	4	1,370	248	412
NEITHER PRONG				
Wisconsin, Eastern	3	1,660	49	166
Oregon	4	1,614	45	252
Michigan, Western	2	1,520	80	429
New Jersey	5	1,335	79	250

* The recommended judgeships would also serve in adjacent districts.

MULTIPLE JUDGESHIPS

In several districts the Conference has recommended more than one additional judgeship. The chart below reflects what the caseload per judgeship would be in each of these districts without the last judgeship being recommended.

California, Eastern	5	2,029	173	233
Illinois, Northern	9	2,016	62	160
Florida, Middle	3	1,918	185	367
California, Central	18	1,880	106	206
Georgia, Northern	5	1,685	48	186
California, Northern	8	1,504	103	211
Texas, Southern	5	1,378	177	243
New Jersey	6	1,113	66	209

PART-TIME POSITIONS

In past years districts with lighter caseloads were served by part-time bankruptcy judges. Although many of the positions were converted to full-time status — even before the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act — there were still 13 incumbent part-time bankruptcy judges authorized when the 1984 amendments were enacted. The 1984 law requires that all new appointments be on a full-time basis and authorizes incumbent part-time bankruptcy judges to continue to serve on a part-time basis only until July 10, 1986. Of these 13 positions, the 1984 law effectively converted the judges in New Hampshire; Louisiana, Middle; and Oklahoma, Eastern to full-time service. One position, in the Northern District of Oklahoma was vacant and automatically lapsed. The two positions in Montana were merged into a single full-time position. Of the seven remaining positions, the Conference's recommendations would provide additional positions for Michigan, Western; Illinois, Central; and Oregon. We have not recommended additional judgeships in the Virgin Islands; Minnesota; North Dakota; or my own district — Michigan, Eastern.

OTHER FACTORS

As I indicated above, we considered both the objective statistical data and other subjective factors advanced on behalf of individual requests. The factors ranged from translation problems in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, to travel requirements and the heavy and complex chapter 11 caseload in Nevada, to the complexity of a number of large chapter 11 cases and heavy motions calendars in the District of New Jersey. I will not take the time to detail all of these considerations in this statement. I will be happy to answer any questions in this area that the Committee may have, although I hasten to caution that I may well not be able to do so as thoroughly or as eloquently as the judges from the particular districts themselves.

COSTS

Mr. Chairman, all year the Congress has been struggling with the difficult problem of the budget and deficits. We all realize that economies must be achieved throughout the Government. At the same time, we in the Judiciary —our entire Branch of the Government — constitute essentially a service organization with little control over our workloads. Bankruptcy litigants continue to come to the Federal courts in increasing numbers. The increase in the bankruptcy caseload since 1980 has been a crushing burden. If justice for these litigants — who truly face difficult times — is not to be unduly delayed, we need more bankruptcy judges. Providing that assistance will naturally cost money. My Committee was aware of the costs, and that is one of the reasons we insisted on establishing a strong threshold test rather than simply resubmitting the earlier 1982 survey.

The materials provided to your Committee with my statement include a detailed statement of the cost to the Judiciary's budget of establishing a single bankruptcy judgeship. In the first year the cost is $308,000 and in each subsequent year the cost is $236,000. Therefore, the cost of authorizing the 48 additional judgeships we have recommended would be $14.8 million in the first year and $11.3 million in each subsequent year.

PUERTO RICO

There is one minor technical amendment that I believe should be raised at this time. Section 120 of the 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments prescribes qualification standards and selection procedures for the appointment of bankruptcy judgeships. Under section 120(c)(2) each bankruptcy judge must be a member of a bar. I certainly agree with that requirement. However, the qualifying bars are limited to those of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. There are two bankruptcy judges in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and I believe that the omission of that bar from the statute was simply an oversight. The Court of Appeals for the First Circuit may be unduly restricted in its ability to appoint bankruptcy judges in Puerto Rico under the present provision. I would ask that your Committee consider including this one minor technical amendment — directly related to the selection and appointment process — when you consider the legislation authorizing new bankruptcy judgeships.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, since the new Bankruptcy Code became effective, total filings have increased 60 percent and new chapter 11 filings have increased 550 percent. Yet during that five year period only a limited number of additional judgeships have been authorized to cope with the increasing caseload burdens. Both the Judicial Conference during the "transition period" and the Congress in 1984 understandably adopted cautious approaches to establishing new positions. The inevitable result is that a large and expensive package of new judgeships is now necessary. Once the final number and allocation of new positions is enacted, the Judiciary will confront the enormous task of selecting, appointing, training, and "bringing up to speed" the new judges.

The Judicial Conference and my Committee have made considerable progress in establishing a solid basis for the recommendations before you today. Of necessity, our process does not yet carry the same well-earned and time-tested respect of our existing biennial judgeship survey, but it is more than just a good start. We have developed a very solid and viable threshold test that has stood up well to date. We are certainly prepared to work with you and your Committee to refine and improve where necessary.

We believe that improvements can be made in the process. Obviously, we still believe that permitting the Judicial Conference to establish and eliminate bankruptcy judgeships in response to fluctuating caseloads would provide a more practical approach, as I explained in my April 1983 statement. We also believe that the system could be improved if bankruptcy judges could assist in other types of cases when their own caseloads decreased and if magistrates could be fully empowered to perform the duties of bankruptcy judges — as the Senate proposed in its version of the 1984 legislation. These improvements would, of course, require statutory amendment. Even if approved, they would not reduce the **present** need for additional bankruptcy judges. They may, however, enable us to avoid or reduce **future** needs.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware of the attention and support that you and your Committee have given to improving our bankruptcy system and the Judiciary generally. We greatly appreciate those efforts. The Judicial Conference and my Committee are prepared to assist you in whatever way we in considering the need for bankruptcy judgeships and in improving the process for authorizing needed positions.

PREPARED STATEMENT

OF

HONORABLE ROBERT E. DEMASCIO
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE BANKRUPTCY SYSTEM
OF THE
JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

APRIL 6, 1983

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT ON BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

My name is Robert E. DeMascio. I am a district judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, at Detroit. I also serve as the Chariman of the Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

As chairman of the Bankruptcy Committee, I would like to address briefly the issue of the bankruptcy judgeships created in Title II of the Thurmond-Heflin bankruptcy bill. The creation of a fixed number of bankruptcy judgeships in each judicial district by statute is a mistake in my opinion.

> First, the proposal is not practicable in light of the fluctuating nature of the bankruptcy caseload and the compelling need to constantly monitor that caseload and adjust the numbers of judgeships allocated to the several districts.
>
> Second, the proposal is not prudent in light of the decision that the Congress must make, in the next year, as to the best administrative arrangement for handling bankruptcy cases initially.
>
> Finally, the proposal may be constitutionally infirm in light of the discussion in Part IV of the plurality opinion in Northern Pipeline Constr. Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., 458 U.S. ____, 102 S. Ct. 2858 (1982).

EXISTING ALLOCATIONS

Bankruptcy caseloads fluctuate, reflecting generally the economic conditions in the particular district and nationally. The Judicial Conference, through the Bankruptcy Committee, now reviews the needs of each district court for bankruptcy judgeships and can adjust the numbers of positions for that district to accommodate increased caseloads. Before 1979 the Conference also had the authority to decrease the allocation of judgeships as caseload demands slackened. Surveying the needs of each court had been a continuing and evolving process under the former bankruptcy laws.

The general statutory guidelines for this survey process were set forth in former title 11:

> The Director [of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts] shall recommend to the district judges, the councils and the conference the number of referees to hold appointment and the territory which each shall serve, after he has made a careful study of the conditions throughout the country as a whole, and of local conditions, including the estimated amount of funds available for salaries, the area and population to be served, the transportation and communications facilities, the previous types and amount of business under this title in such areas and where such business is centered, the existing personnel, and any other material factors. . . . [11 U.S.C. 65(a)(1976)]

During the current transition period under the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act (Public Law No. 95-598, 92 Stat. 2549)(November 6, 1978), the Bankruptcy Committee has adopted a very cautious approach in approving new full-time bankruptcy judgeships, mindful that the present system is due to terminate on April 1, 1984. However, crushing caseload burdens have required that some additional positions be authorized.

In fact, as recently as last September the Conference authorized the conversion of 7 part-time judgeships to full-time positions. These 7 positions, which will be filled on completion of the appropriate appropriations process, are as follows:

District	Location
Delaware	Wilmington
New Mexico	Albuquerque
Texas, Eastern	Tyler
Texas, Northern	Lubbock
Vermont	Rutland
Virginia, Western	Harrisonburg
Wisconsin, Western	Eau Claire

Four of these positions have been incorporated in the Thurmond-Heflin bill. Three have not.

EXISTING CASELOAD NEEDS

Section 406 of the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act required that a study of the judgeships needed under that law be conducted by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and that the Judicial Conference formally recommend the appropriate number of judgeships, based on that survey. The results of that survey and the Conference's recommendations for bankruptcy judgeships were filed with the President and the Congress on December 30, 1982.

Of necessity that survey process could not provide the same time-proven recommendations as does the "biennial judgeship survey" process. In attempting to measure the bankruptcy courts' needs, we were working with information drawn from courts still moving through "transition period" adjustments to the changes made by the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act. Although we did have the benefit of the preliminary findings of the Federal Judicial Center's first time survey of the bankruptcy judges' workloads, that study also was based on only the initial impact of those changes.

However, the surveys included personal interviews with each bankruptcy judge. Those judges estimated a need for 285 to 325 judgeships. The judicial councils of the circuits were also asked to comment on the appropriate number of positions. The Administrative Office's assessment led to a conclusion that 299 positions were needed. The "Director's Advisory Committee" of seven bankruptcy judges (See section 407 of Public Law 95-598) concluded that 303 positions would be needed. My Committee recommended 300 positions to the Judicial Conference. In September the Conference remanded the survey to my Committee because additional adjustments appeared to be necessary. The Conference announced at that time that a minimal number of 300 positions were necessary, given the requirements of the statutory mandate placed upon the Conference by the 1978 Reform Act and existing administrative and judicial workload burdens, as assessed by the bankruptcy judges themselves.

The final report on the survey concluded that 304 bankruptcy judgeship positions should be created *if the structural and jurisdictional arrangement authorized by the 1978 Act remained unchanged.* These recommendations retain their essential validity under the Thurmond-Heflin bill because the bankruptcy judges, although working under revised jurisdictional arrangements, continue to perform, as a practical matter, almost all of the same duties -- both administrative and judicial -- as they would under the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act. The positions recommended by the Conference in that report are set out in the attached table together with the positions currently authorized and the positions that would be authorized under this legislation. Also attached is a copy of the transmittal of the Conference's recommendations last December.

FLUCTUATIONS

The problem in evaluating bankruptcy judgeship needs lies with the fluctuating caseload demands on such officers. District judges handle a wide variety of cases. There is some tendency, as the volume of litigation in one area changes, that countervailing changes occur in other types of litigation. Bankruptcy judges' work, however, arises from a single basic source. As economic conditions change there is a change in the caseloads of bankruptcy judges. Their caseload can be viewed as being a sort of roller coaster.

The 229 full-time judges now authorized cannot handle the caseload that is coming into the courts today. Consequently, today's litigants are being deprived of expeditious resolution of bankruptcy cases because of the inadequacy of resources to dispose of the business promptly. Today we need the 304 positions recommended by the Judicial Conference if these litigants are to receive the sort of prompt resolution of their cases that everyone appears to agree they should have.

The dilemma facing the Congress in authorizing, by statute, bankruptcy judgeships is that the volume of litigation may well decrease in the next few years. Creating sufficient judgeships to handle today's caseload may well overstaff the courts tomorrow. This dilemma, however, is the Congress' own creation. The problem would not exist in the same dimensions if the Judicial Conference were to retain the authority to establish and abolish bankruptcy judgeship positions as had been the case.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEES

Presently 10 offices of United States Trustee operate in 18 judicial districts under the auspices of the Department of Justice. That program will automatically be terminated on April 1, 1984, unless the Congress determines that it should be extended. The Department of Justice is required to report to the Congress by next January 3rd as to the desirability of extending the program under section 408 of the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act.

Nearly everyone agrees that the Trustee program provides a beneficial service in the performance of trustee duties in certain cases and, perhaps more importantly, in the close supervision of private trustees in other cases. The authors of the 1978 legislation viewed the program as an essential step toward the goal of removing bankruptcy judges from their role in case administration -- a goal ardently sought by many since the report of the Bankruptcy Commission in 1973. The Department of Justice, however, has expressed repeatedly its concern that conflicts-of-interest are created by staffing these offices under the Department and has even sought to have funding for the program withheld from its budget.

Since the idea was proposed in the consideration of the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act, the Judicial Conference has also been concerned that the position ought not to be placed within the Department of Justice. The Conference has been very supportive of the concept of separating the bankruptcy judges from any responsibility for the administration of estates, but has maintained that the new position created to accomplish that objective should be within the Judicial Branch. The proposal for a bankruptcy administrator contained in S. 443 was just such a position. That position would have assumed from the United States Trustees the responsiblity for supervision of the administration of the estates. The proposed bankruptcy administrator would also have been empowered to actually enter appropriate orders in any matter arising in the case that was not in fact contested. Thus, bankruptcy judges would be relieved of the responsibility for the routine orders in such cases that are time-consuming when the large volumes of uncontested matters are considered.

The Administrative Office has estimated, based on the fact that the United States Trustee pilot program now operates in districts accounting for about 28 per cent of the bankruptcy caseload at a cost of about 7.5 million dollars, that expansion of the program nationally would cost roughly 26 million dollars. Establishing the office of bankruptcy administrator, conversely, by drawing on existing clerks' office personnel and upgrading the responsibilities now performed in those offices could be achieved at a cost of only about 17 million dollars nationally.

Certainly there will be considerable pressure for the Congress to enact some form of administrator next year, whether it is an extension of the United States Trustee or the Conference's proposal or some similar entity yet to be advanced. The creation of such a position, if granted sufficient powers to provide meaningful service, will undoubtedly affect the number of bankruptcy judgeships that should be created, particularly on a district-by-district basis. It is simply not prudent for the Congress to attempt to establish these judgeships by statutorily providing specific Presidential appointments without having resolved the question of case administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL INFIRMITY

The plurality opinion in the Northern Pipeline case has raised the distinct possibility that the system of Presidentially appointed bankruptcy judges to serve in "adjunct" bankruptcy courts may be constitutionally infirm. The authors of the legislation have made substantial changes to the nature and powers of the office of bankruptcy judge. I am concerned, however, that these changes are not enough -- particularly in light of the discussion in Part IV of the Northern Pipeline decision.

Justice Brennan pointed out the critical need to distinguish between Congress' power to create adjuncts to Article III courts, and Congress' power to create Article I courts in limited circumstances. The opinion proceeded to discuss the circumstances under which a true adjunct to an Article III court could be established and function.

Of particular concern at the moment is the opinion's discussion of the use of magistrates in the district courts. That discussion is important because the bill would parallel the magistrates system in the use of bankruptcy judges in matters which have been recalled by the district judges. The Court discussed the ruling in the recent case of United States v. Raddatz, 447 U.S. 667 (1980) and noted that the validity of referrals to magistrates of responsibilities as fact-finders even in the adjudication of constitutional rights resulted from the fact that magistrates operate subject to sufficient control by Article III district courts that the "essential attributes of the judicial power" are retained in an Article III tribunal.

In contrast to the administrative placement of magistrates within the Federal judicial system so as to limit any conceivable danger of a threat to magistrates' independence from without the Judiciary, the plurality opinion observed, in footnote 31, several important distinctions in the case of bankruptcy judges:

> We note, moreover, that the 1978 Act made at least three significant changes from the bankruptcy practice that immediately preceded it. First, of course, the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy courts was "substantially expanded by the Act." H.R. Rep. No. 95-595, supra, p. 13 (1977). Before the Act the referee had no jurisdiction, except with consent, over controversies beyond those involving property in the actual or constructive possession of the court. 11 U.S.C. 46(b) (repealed). See MacDonald v. Plymouth Trust Co., 296 U.S. 263, 266 (1932). It cannot be doubted that the new bankruptcy judges, unlike the referees, have jurisdiction far beyond that which can be even arguably characterized as merely incidental to the discharge in bankruptcy or a plan for reorganization. Second, the bankruptcy judges have broader powers than those exercised by the referees. See infra at 34-35; H.R. Rep. 95-595, supra, p. 12 and nn. 63-68. Finally, AND PERHAPS MOST SIGNIFICANTLY, the relationship between the district court and the bankruptcy court was changed under the 1978 Act. Before the Act, bankruptcy referees were "subordinate adjuncts of the

> district courts." Id, at 7. In contrast, the new bankruptcy courts are "independent of the United States district courts." Ibid; Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶ 1.03, at 1-9 (15th ed. 1981). Before the Act, bankruptcy referees were appointed and removable only by the district court. 11 U.S.C. 62 (repealed). And the district court retained control over the reference by his power to withdraw the case from the referee. Bkrptcy Rule 102. Thus, even at the trial stage, parties had access to an independent judicial officer. Although Congress could still lower the salary of referees, they were not dependent on the political branches of government for their appointment. To paraphrase JUSTICE BLACKMUN's observation in Raddatz, supra, the primary "danger of a 'threat' to the independence of the [adjunct came] from within, rather than without the judicial department." 447 U.S., at 685 (concurring opinion). [Emphasis added].

I recognize the work that has been done to conform the office of bankruptcy judge, and the powers exercised thereby, to the plurality opinion in Northern Pipeline. I am very concerned however, that not enough has been done to cure the constitutional infirmity that the Court identified in that case.

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

Circuit and District	Presently Authorized	Provided in Senate Bill	Recommended by Judicial Conference
Total	229 + 12 P/T	230	304
District of Columbia	1	1	1
First Circuit	9 + 1 P/T	10	11
Maine	2	2	2
Massachusetts	4	4	5
New Hampshire	1 P/T	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	2	2	2
Second Circuit	21	21	24
Connecticut	2	2	3
New York, Northern	2	2	3
New York, Eastern	6	6	6
New York, Southern	7	7	7
New York, Western	3	3	4
Vermont	1	1	1
Third Circuit	14 + 1 P/T	14	20
Delaware	1	1	1
New Jersey	5	5	8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	3	3	5
Pennsylvania, Middle	3	3	2
Pennsylvania, Western	2	2	4
Virgin Islands	1 P/T	-	-
Fourth Circuit	16	16	21
Maryland	3	3	4
North Carolina, Eastern	2	2	2
North Carolina, Middle	2	2	2
North Carolina, Western	1	1	2
South Carolina	1	1	2
Virginia, Eastern	3	3	4
Virginia, Western	2	2	3
West Virginia, Northern	1	1	1
West Virginia, Southern	1	1	1
Fifth Circuit	17 + 1 P/T	17	20
Louisiana, Eastern	2	2	3
Louisiana, Middle	1 P/T	1	-
Louisiana, Western	3	3	3
Mississippi, Northern	1	1	1
Mississippi, Southern	2	2	2
Texas, Northern	4	3	5
Texas, Eastern	1	1	1
Texas, Southern	2	3	4
Texas, Western	2	2	3
Sixth Circuit	31 + 2 P/T	30	40
Kentucky, Eastern	1	1	2
Kentucky, Western	2	2	3
Michigan, Eastern	4 + 1 P/T	4	6
Michigan, Western	2 + 1 P/T	2	4
Ohio, Northern	6	6	9
Ohio, Southern	7	7	8
Tennessee, Eastern	3	3	3
Tennessee, Middle	3	3	3
Tennessee, Western	3	3	3
Seventh Circuit	22 + 1 P/T	22	32
Illinois, Northern	8	8	11
Illinois, Central	2 + 1 P/T	2	3
Illinois, Southern	1	1	1
Indiana, Northern	3	2	3
Indiana, Southern	4	4	5
Wisconsin, Eastern	3	3	3
Wisconsin, Western	2	2	3
Eighth Circuit	17 + 1 P/T	17	23
Arkansas, Eastern	2	1	3
Arkansas, Western	-	1	-
Iowa, Northern	1	1	2
Iowa, Southern	1	1	2
Minnesota	4 + 1 P/T	4	5
Missouri, Eastern	3	3	3
Missouri, Western	3	3	4
Nebraska	1	1	2
North Dakota	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1
Ninth Circuit	44 + 3 P/T	45	64
Alaska	1	1	2
Arizona	4	4	4
California, Northern	7	7	11
California, Eastern	4	4	6
California, Central	12	12	18
California, Southern	3	3	4
Hawaii	1	1	1
Idaho	1	1	2
Montana	2 P/T	1	1
Nevada	2	2	3
Oregon	4 + 1 P/T	4	5
Washington, Eastern	1	1	2
Washington, Western	4	4	5
Guam	-	-	-
No. Mariana Isl.	-	-	-
Tenth Circuit	15 + 3 P/T	15	19
Colorado	4	4	5
Kansas	3	3	4
New Mexico	2	1	2
Oklahoma, Northern	1 + 1 P/T	1	1
Oklahoma, Eastern	1 P/T	1	1
Oklahoma, Western	2	2	3
Utah	2	2	2
Wyoming	1	1	1
Eleventh Circuit	22	22	27
Alabama, Northern	5	5	5
Alabama, Middle	2	2	2
Alabama, Southern	1	1	1
Florida, Northern	1	1	1
Florida, Middle	3	3	4
Florida, Southern	3	3	3
Georgia, Northern	4	4	7
Georgia, Middle	2	2	2
Georgia, Southern	1	1	2

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

WILLIAM E. FOLEY
DIRECTOR

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

December 30, 1982

Honorable George Bush
President
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Judicial Conference of the United States, I hereby transmit a report prepared by the Conference in compliance with provisions contained in Section 406 of Public Law No. 95-598, "The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978":

> Sec. 406. (a)(1) During the transition period, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make continuing studies and surveys of conditions in the judicial districts to determine--
>
> (A) the number of bankruptcy judges of the United States bankruptcy courts established under section 201 of this Act that will be needed after March 31, 1984, to provide for the expeditious and effective administration of justice; and
>
> (B) the regular places of offices and the places at which courts shall be held.
>
> (2) In the course of any survey, the Director shall take into account local conditions in each judicial district, including the areas and the population to be served, the transportation and communications facilities available, the average number and types of bankruptcy cases filed and closed during the transition period, and number of cases pending and judicial matters heard, and any other material factors. The Director shall give consideration to suggestions from any interested parties.
>
> (b) Upon completion of the studies and surveys required by subsection (a) of this section, the Director shall report to the judicial councils of the circuits and the Judicial Conference of the United States his recommendations concerning the number of bankruptcy judges, their principal places of offices, and the places where court shall be held. The judicial councils shall advise the Conference, stating their recommendations and the reasons therefor. The Conference shall recommend to the Congress and to the President, before January 3, 1983, in light of the recommendations of the Director and the judicial councils, the number of bankruptcy judges of the United States bankruptcy courts established under section 201 of this Act that will be needed after March 31, 1984, and the locations at which they shall serve.

See 92 Stat. 2686. This report, in accordance with requirements stipulated in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 406(a)(1), contains both recommendations for 304 bankruptcy court judicial positions, which "will be needed after March 31, 1984" by the bankruptcy courts "established under section 201" of the 1978 Act, and recommendations for the locations at which incumbents serving in those positions shall serve.

In November 1981, with cooperation from the Administrative Office, the Federal Judicial Center developed evaluation criteria, which were then used to assess judicial resource needs for each bankruptcy court in every judicial district. Between September 1981 and March 1982 each incumbent full-time bankruptcy judge was personally interviewed to ascertain his or her assessment of the number of bankruptcy judicial positions needed and the locations at which services should be provided. Administrative Office staff analyzed related factors such as travel requirements and availability of existing or planned facilities. Based upon all information made available to me as a result of those studies and interviews, I formulated my recommendations and submitted them for review and comment by each bankruptcy judge and circuit judicial council.

On June 17-18, 1982, the Judicial Conference's Committee on Bankruptcy Administration -- consisting of one court of appeals judge, six district court judges, and three bankruptcy court judges -- reviewed my recommendations (which included a recommendation that 299 bankruptcy judicial positions be authorized), and circuit judicial council recommendations (which would have resulted in 321 bankruptcy judicial positions being authorized). The Committee approved recommendations for 300 bankruptcy judicial positions and related recommendations for locations at which the incumbents would serve.

During its meeting of September 22-23, 1982 the Judicial Conference discussed the recommendations presented by the Committee on Bankruptcy Administration, concluded that at least 300 judicial positions would be needed in 1984 *if the structural and jurisdictional arrangement authorized by the 1978 Act remained unchanged*, and referred -- for additional review by the Committee on Bankruptcy and final approval by the Conference's Executive Committee -- several positions upon which circuit council recommendations were at variance with recommendations filed by the Committee on Bankruptcy Administration. On October 21, 1982 the Committee on Bankruptcy Administration approved recommendations in compliance with the Conference's referral, and authorized the preparation of a report to the Executive Committee. That report was filed on November 12, 1982 and approved by the Executive Committee on November 21, 1982. Following the Executive Committee's action the Administrative Office commenced preparation of the report transmitted by this correspondence.

In meeting my statutory responsibility to file this report I must emphasize the basic purpose served by the report. As intended by Congress in 1978, this report anticipates the *full* implementation of the structural and jurisdictional provisions contained in the 1978 Act. As you know, the Supreme Court's decision in *Northern Pipeline Construction Co.* v. *Marathon Pipe Line Co. et al.*, ______ U.S. ______, 50 U.S.L.W. 4892 (Nos. 81-150 an 81-546, June 28, 1982), has invalidated aspects of the Article I bankruptcy court system authorized by the 1978 Act, and Congress has not yet been able to reach agreement upon corrective legislation. To the extent that a specialized bankruptcy court structure, *with the full jurisdictional authority contemplated by the 1978 Act*, may be authorized by corrective legislation, I believe the information provided by this report will be invaluable to Congress in its legislative efforts in the next few months.

The enclosed report reinforces a recommendation for more than 300 bankruptcy judicial positions approved in April of 1982 by a special committee of bankruptcy judges created under section 407(a) of the 1978 Act, and cited in the *Congressional Record* in August by the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. See 128 CONG. REC. H 5872 (daily ed., August 12, 1982). Although individual bankruptcy judges have expressed their disagreement with recent Judicial Conference proposals for remedial legislation in response to the Supreme Court decision in June, both the committee of bankruptcy judges created by Congress to facilitate full implementation of the 1978 Act and the Judicial Conference obviously agree that the purposes to be served by that Act -- if served by a specialized court structure such as or similar to the Article I structure provided by that Act -- will require at least 300 authorized bankruptcy court judicial positions.

Representatives of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and personnel of the Administrative Office, will, of course, be available to provide whatever assistance you may request in reviewing these statutorily required recommendations.

Sincerely,

William E. Foley
Director

Enclosure

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES NEEDED ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1984, SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 406 OF PUBLIC LAW 95-598, 95TH CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 6, 1978

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
D.C.	1	Washington	
FIRST			
Maine	1	Bangor	Auburn Augusta
	1	Portland	Presque Isle
Massachusetts	4	Boston	Pittsfield Springfield
	1	Worcester	
New Hampshire	1	Manchester	Concord Exeter Keene
Puerto Rico	2	San Juan	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI Christiansted, St. Croix, VI (1)
Rhode Island	1	Providence	
SECOND			
Connecticut	1	Hartford	Bridgeport New London
	2	New Haven	
New York (N)	1	Albany	Binghamton Kingston
	1	Syracuse	Plattsburg Watertown
	1	Utica	(2)

(1) Bankruptcy judges for the District of Puerto Rico to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Virgin Islands.

(2) The bankruptcy judge at Poughkeepsie in the Southern District of New York to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Northern District of New York.

(2)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
New York (S)	5	New York	Newburgh
	1	Poughkeepsie	
	1	White Plains	(2)
New York (E)	3	Brooklyn	Rego Park
	1	Hauppauge	
	2	Westbury	
New York (W)	2	Buffalo	Batavia Jamestown
	2	Rochester	Lockport Lyons Niagara Falls Olean Watkins Glen
Vermont	1	Burlington	Bennington Brattleboro Montpelier Rutland
THIRD CIRCUIT			
Delaware	1	Wilmington	(3)
New Jersey	2	Camden	Atlantic City
	4	Newark	
	3	Trenton	
Pennsylvania (E)	2	Philadelphia	Allentown Lancaster
	1	Reading	(3)
Pennsylvania (M)	1	Harrisburg	Scranton Williamsport
	1	Wilkes-Barre	

(3) *The bankruptcy judge for the District of Delaware to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*

(3)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
Pennsylvania (W)	1	Erie	Greensburg Johnstown
	4	Pittsburgh	Mercer Warren
Virgin Islands	0		(4)
FOURTH CIRCUIT			
Maryland	3	Baltimore	Annapolis Hagerstown
	1	Rockville	Hyattsville Salisbury
North Carolina (E)	1	New Bern	Elizabeth City Fayetteville
	2	Raleigh	Wilmington Wilson
North Carolina (M)	2	Greensboro	Durham Winston-Salem
North Carolina (W)	2	Charlotte	Asheville Shelby Wilkesboro
South Carolina	2	Columbia	Charleston Spartansburg
Virginia (E)	1	Alexandria	Newport News Petersburg
	2	Norfolk	Virginia Beach
	1	Richmond	
Virginia (W)	1	Harrisonburg	Abingdon Big Stone Gap
	1	Lynchburg	Charlottesville Danville
	2	Roanoke	Lexington Staunton Woodstock

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(4) Bankruptcy judges for the District of Puerto Rico to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Virgin Islands.

(4)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
West Virginia (N)	1	Wheeling	Clarksburg Elkins Martinsburg Parkersburg (5)
West Virginia (S)	1	Charleston	Beckley Bluefield Huntington (5)
FIFTH CIRCUIT			
Louisiana (E)	2	New Orleans	(6)
Louisiana (M)	0		(6)
Louisiana (W)	1 1	Lafayette Shreveport	Alexandria Lake Charles Monroe (6)
Mississippi (N)	1	Aberdeen	Clarksdale Greenville Oxford
Mississippi (S)	1 1	Biloxi Jackson	Hattiesburg Meridian Natchez Vicksburg
Texas (N)	4 1	Dallas Lubbock	Abilene Amarillo Fort Worth San Angelo Wichita Falls (7)
Texas (S)	4	Houston	Brownsville Corpus Christi

(5) *The bankruptcy judges for the Northern and Southern Districts of West Virginia to have state-wide jurisdiction.*

(6) *Bankruptcy judges for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Middle District of Louisiana.*

(7) *The bankruptcy judge for the Eastern District of Texas to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Northern District of Texas and would spend 50% of his time in the Northern District.*

(5)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
Texas (E)	1	Tyler	Beaumont Marshall Paris Sherman Texarkana (7)
Texas (W)	3	San Antonio	Austin Del Rio El Paso Midland Waco
SIXTH CIRCUIT			
Kentucky (E)	1	Covington	Ashland Corbin
	1	Lexington	Frankfort Pikeville
Kentucky (W)	3	Louisville	Bowling Green Owensboro Paducah
Michigan (E)	5	Detroit	Bay City Pontiac
	1	Flint	
Michigan (W)	4	Grand Rapids	Kalamazoo Lansing Marquette Traverse City
Ohio (N)	2	Akron	Lima Mansfield
	1	Canton	
	3	Cleveland	
	2	Toledo	
	1	Youngstown	
Ohio (S)	2	Cincinnati	Portsmouth Springfield
	4	Columbus	Steubenville Zanesville
	2	Dayton	

(6)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court	
Tennessee (E)	2 1	Chattanooga Knoxville	Athens Greeneville Johnson City Winchester	
Tennessee (M)	2	Nashville	Columbia Cookeville	(8)
Tennessee (W)	3	Memphis	Jackson	(8)
SEVENTH CIRCUIT				
Illinois (N)	14 1	Chicago Rockford	Geneva Joliet Ottawa Waukegan Wheaton	
Illinois (C)	1 1 1	Danville Peoria Springfield	Bloomington Decatur Galesburg Kankakee Paris Quincy Rock Island	(9)
Illinois (S)	1	E. St. Louis	Alton Benton Cairo	(9)
Indiana (N)	1 1 1	Fort Wayne Gary South Bend	Lafayette Marion Peru	

(8) Bankruptcy judges for the Western District of Tennessee to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Middle District of Tennessee.

(9) Bankruptcy judges for the Central District of Illinois to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Southern District of Illinois.

(7)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
Indiana (S)	1 3 1	Evansville Indianapolis New Albany	Kokomo Richmond Terre Haute
Wisconsin (E)	3	Milwaukee	Green Bay Manitowoc Oshkosh Racine
Wisconsin (W)	1 1	Eau Claire Madison	LaCrosse Superior Wausau
EIGHTH CIRCUIT			
Arkansas (E&W)	3	Little Rock	El Dorado Fayetteville Fort Smith Harrison Helena Hot Springs Jonesboro Pine Bluff Texarkana
Iowa (N)	2	Cedar Rapids	Dubuque Fort Dodge Sioux City Waterloo
Iowa (S)	2	Des Moines	Council Bluffs Davenport
Minnesota	2 3	Minneapolis St. Paul	Duluth Fergus Falls Mankato Rochester St. Cloud (10)
Missouri (E)	3	St. Louis	Cape Girardeau Hannibal

(10) Bankruptcy judge for the District of North Dakota to have concurrent jurisdiction to serve the Sixth Division of the District of Minnesota, excluding Stearns County.

Circuit and Judge	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
Missouri (W)	3	Kansas City	Jefferson City Joplin St. Joseph
	1	Springfield	
Nebraska	2	Omaha	Grand Island Lincoln North Platte Scotts Bluff
North Dakota	1	Fargo	Bismarck Fergus Falls, Minnesota Grand Forks Minot (10)
South Dakota	1	Sioux Falls	Aberdeen Pierre Rapid City
NINTH CIRCUIT			
Alaska	2	Anchorage	Cordova Fairbanks Juneau Ketchikan Kodiak Nome Sitka Valdez (11)
Arizona	3	Phoenix	Flagstaff Globe Prescott Yuma
	1	Tucson	
California (N)	3	Oakland	Eureka Monterey Salinas Santa Cruz
	4	San Francisco	
	3	San Jose	
	1	Santa Rosa	

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(11) The bankruptcy judges for the District of Alaska to have concurrent jurisdiction in the District of Hawaii.

(9)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
California (E)	2	Fresno	Bakersfield Redding
	1	Modesto	Stockton Vallejo
	3	Sacramento	
California (C)	13	Los Angeles	Santa Barbara
	2	San Bernardino	
	3	Santa Ana	
California (S)	4	San Diego	El Centro
Guam	0		(12)
Hawaii	1	Honolulu	Hilo Lihue Wailuku Agana, Guam Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands (11)
Idaho	2	Boise	Coeur d'Alene Moscow Pocatello Twin Falls (13)
Montana	1	Great Falls	Billings Butte Helena Missoula
Nevada	2	Las Vegas	Carson City Elko
	1	Reno	Ely
N. Mariana Islands	0		(12)

(12) The district judge for the Territory of Guam to serve in bankruptcy cases and proceedings arising in Guam and the district judge for the Northern Mariana Islands to serve in bankruptcy cases and proceedings arising in the Northern Mariana Islands.

(13) The bankruptcy judges for the District of Idaho to have jurisdiction in Malheur County in the District of Oregon.

(10)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Office	
Oregon	2	Eugene	Bend Coos Bay	
	3	Portland	Klamath Falls LaGrande Lincoln City Medford Pendleton Roseburg Salem Seaside The Dalles	(13)
Washington (E)	2	Spokane	Moses Lake Richland Wenatchee Yakima	
Washington (W)	3	Seattle	Bremerton Everett	
	2	Tacoma	Longview Vancouver	
TENTH CIRCUIT				
Colorado	4	Denver	Grand Junction Greeley	
	1	Colorado Springs	Pueblo	
Kansas	1	Kansas City	Fort Scott Garden City	
	1	Topeka		
	2	Wichita		
New Mexico	2	Albuquerque	Las Cruces Roswell Santa Fe	
Oklahoma (N)	**1**	**Tulsa**		(14)

(14) The bankruptcy judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Eastern District of Oklahoma and the bankruptcy judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Northern District of Oklahoma.

(11)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court
Oklahoma (E)	1	Muskogee	Ardmore McAlester Okmulgee (14)
Oklahoma (W)	2	Oklahoma City	Enid Lawton Ponca City
Utah	3	Salt Lake City	Ogden Provo
Wyoming	1	Cheyenne	Casper Green River Sheridan Worland
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT			
Alabama (N)	1	Anniston	Florence Gadsden
	2	Birmingham	Huntsville Jasper
	1	Decatur	Talladega
	1	Tuscaloosa	(15)
Alabama (M)	2	Montgomery	Dothan Opelika (15)
Alabama (S)	2	Mobile	Selma
Florida (N)	1	Tallahassee	Gainesville Panama City Pensacola (16)

(15) Bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Alabama to have concurrent jurisdiction in the Northern District of Alabama.

(16) Bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Florida to have concurrent jurisdiction in Alachua, Dixie, Levy, Lafayette, and Gilchrist counties in the Northern District of Florida.

(12)

Circuit and District	Number of Judges	Regular Place of Office	Additional Places of Holding Court	
Florida (M)	1	Jacksonville	Fort Myers Ocala	
	1	Orlando		
	2	Tampa		(16)
Florida (S)	3	Miami	Fort Lauderdale West Palm Beach	
Georgia (N)	7	Atlanta	Gainesville Newnan Rome	
Georgia (M)	1	Columbus	Albany Americus	
	1	Macon	Athens Thomasville Valdosta	(17)
Georgia (S)	1	Augusta	Brunswick Dublin	
	1	Savannah	Swainsboro Waycross	(17)

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(17) The bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Georgia to have concurrent jurisdiction in Laurens County in the Southern District of Georgia.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

WILLIAM E. FOLEY
DIRECTOR

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

February 28, 1984

Honorable George Bush
President
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

The Congress is currently considering remedial legislation to correct the Constitutional deficiency in the bankruptcy court system identified by the Supreme Court in Northern Pipeline Construction Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., 458 U.S. 50 (1982). The Court's decision became effective on December 24, 1982. Since that date, bankruptcy petitions and proceedings have been handled by both bankruptcy and district judges under the special procedures of a Model Rule promulgated by the Judicial Conference of the United States. While several commentators have questioned the validity of the Model Rule, it has been upheld by each of the six United States circuit courts of appeals which have adjudicated its validity.

The clerks of the bankruptcy courts have been submitting special reports on the caseloads referred to district judges under the Model Rule procedures since January 1983. The enclosed tables of statistics reflecting that caseload during the calendar year 1983, may be of value to Congress in its consideration of appropriate remedial legislation.

In contrast with fears expressed last winter, statistics reported to date indicate that there is no current "crisis" in the daily administration and adjudication of bankruptcy matters. Naturally, there have been questions and some uncertainty as judges and practitioners have adjusted to these procedures. But that limited uncertainty cannot fairly be labelled "chaos", and the appellate decisions to date have substantially resolved concerns as to the validity of the procedures.

While the Model Rule procedures have provided Congress the opportunity to consider carefully alternative remedial responses to the Supreme Court's decision, these procedures may not be adequate beyond March 31, 1984. On April 1, numerous changes in the law are scheduled to take effect. The need for remedial legislation obviously still exists.

As Congress contemplates action on remedial legislative alternatives, the experience reflected in the enclosed statistics is especially noteworthy. It suggests that the district courts are capable of successfully handling the bankruptcy caseload arising under the Model Rule procedures, without the need for a new nationwide system of ninety-four additional federal courts and substantial numbers of additional Article III judges. The procedures in the Model Rule are similar to those which would be authorized by statute were Congress to enact H.R. 3257, and they are not unlike those contained in S. 1013, as passed by the Senate last April.

The background for understanding the statistics on transmittals under the Model Rule is the total number of bankruptcy matters in the federal courts during this time period. On December 31, 1982, there were 48,573 petitions under the former Bankruptcy Act and 511,018 petitions under the 1978 Bankruptcy Code pending in the courts. There were also 130,741 adversary proceedings generated by these petitions pending on that date. During the year 348,872 new petitions were filed under the Code and 276 petitions under the Act were reopened. In addition, 23,997 adversary proceedings were filed during 1983.

Among all those petitions and proceedings, only 7,197 matters were transmitted to district judges under the Model Rule procedures — procedures which permit any party to bring any matter in a bankruptcy petition to a district judge's attention. Those 7,197 matters included 190 full bankruptcy petitions; 4,574 adversary proceedings; and 2,433 other miscellaneous matters.

District judges have completed their work in 4,600 of these matters — and have done so in five days or less in more than half of the matters disposed of. Moreover in 82.6% of these matters, the district judge handled the entire matter with no reference back to the bankruptcy judge at all.

In addition to the number of matters transmitted to district judges under the Model Rule, appeals may be taken from bankruptcy judges' decisions. The total of 3,761 appeals to district judges during 1983 does not appear to be an intolerable burden, and district judges have also substantially increased the rate of terminations of such appeals — from 2,184 during 1982 to 3,063 during 1983. The rate of appeals in bankruptcy cases during the year (12.05 appeals for every 1,000 bankruptcy petitions terminated) is still far less than the rate of appeals in civil litigation generally — which is approximately 100 appeals for every 1,000 cases terminated.

Nor has it been demonstrated that unwarranted delays are prevelant in the processing of bankruptcy petitions under the Model Rule procedures. To the contrary, during the year, the number of code bankruptcy petitions and adversary proceedings generated by bankruptcy petitions that were terminated increased over the figures for 1982. Few petitions filed under the former Bankruptcy Act remain in the courts and terminations of these petitions have declined accordingly. The following table reflects the increased productivity of the courts:

Terminations During the
Calendar Years 1982 and 1983

	1982	1983
Total Petitions	322,951	312,226
Act	35,508	16,647
Code	287,443	295,579
Adversary Proceedings*	109,416	123,006

*Automatic stay litigation and requests for lien avoidance have been filed as motions since August 1, 1983. These matters had previously been included as adversary proceedings.

I am providing this information concerning bankruptcy petitions and proceedings being handled by district judges between January and September 1983 to assist the Congress in its consideration of alternative approaches to remedial legislation to correct the Constitutional problem identified by the Supreme Court in Northern Pipeline. Representatives of the Judiciary will be available to provide any additional assistance that may be desired.

Sincerely,

William E. Foley
Director

Enclosure

BANKRUPTCY COURT MATTERS TRANSMITTED TO THE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
DURING THE 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31, 1983

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	FILED				TERMINATED				PENDING DEC. 31			
	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	M[3]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	M[3]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	M[3]
TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS.	7,597	4,974	190	2,433	4,600	2,784	100	1,716	2,597	1,790	90	717
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	
FIRST CIRCUIT.	266	147	13	106	157	66	13	78	109	81	-	28
MAINE.	69	51	13	5	55	40	13	2	14	11	-	3
MASSACHUSETTS.	165	68	-	97	92	19	-	73	73	49	-	24
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
RHODE ISLAND.	11	8	-	3	5	3	-	2	6	5	-	1
PUERTO RICO.	18	17	-	1	4	3	-	1	14	14	-	-
SECOND CIRCUIT.	371	177	12	182	275	116	5	154	96	61	7	28
CONNECTICUT.	58	46	2	10	27	26	-	1	31	20	2	9
NEW YORK NORTHERN.	11	4	-	7	6	2	-	4	5	2	-	3
NEW YORK EASTERN.	72	34	1	37	63	28	1	34	9	6	-	3
NEW YORK SOUTHERN.	186	65	9	112	150	43	4	103	36	22	5	9
NEW YORK WESTERN.	39	23	-	16	27	15	-	12	12	8	-	4
VERMONT.	5	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-
THIRD CIRCUIT.	471	417	12	42	387	347	6	34	84	70	6	8
DELAWARE.	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY.	173	153	10	10	139	124	5	10	34	29	5	-
PENNSYLVANIA EASTERN.	263	241	1	21	223	210	-	13	40	31	1	8
PENNSYLVANIA MIDDLE.	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN.	32	20	1	11	23	11	1	11	9	9	-	-
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
FOURTH CIRCUIT.	2,045	868	7	1,170	1,502	675	6	821	543	193	1	349
MARYLAND.	47	46	-	1	10	9	-	1	37	37	-	-
NO. CAROLINA EASTERN.	21	11	-	10	21	11	-	10	-	-	-	-
NO. CAROLINA MIDDLE.	49	30	-	19	41	22	-	19	8	8	-	-
NO. CAROLINA WESTERN.	17	17	-	-	7	7	-	-	10	10	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA.	47	37	2	8	31	24	1	6	16	13	1	2
VIRGINIA EASTERN.	539	525	-	14	502	488	-	14	37	37	-	-
VIRGINIA WESTERN.	129	123	5	1	73	67	5	1	56	56	-	-
W. VIRGINIA NORTHERN.	22	22	-	-	13	13	-	-	9	9	-	-
W. VIRGINIA SOUTHERN.	1,174	57	-	1,117	804	34	-	770	370	23	-	347
FIFTH CIRCUIT.	244	191	2	51	110	72	-	38	134	119	2	13
LOUISIANA EASTERN.	13	12	-	1	5	4	-	1	8	8	-	-
LOUISIANA MIDDLE.	5	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	3	-	1
LOUISIANA WESTERN.	11	9	-	2	6	6	-	-	5	3	-	2
MISSISSIPPI NORTHERN.	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN.	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
TEXAS NORTHERN.	87	75	-	12	37	27	-	10	50	48	-	2
TEXAS EASTERN.	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
TEXAS SOUTHERN.	82	48	2	32	53	26	-	27	29	22	2	5
TEXAS WESTERN.	35	32	-	3	5	5	-	-	30	27	-	3
SIXTH CIRCUIT.	589	373	2	214	245	179	2	64	346	194	-	150
KENTUCKY EASTERN.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
KENTUCKY WESTERN.	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN EASTERN.	206	181	-	25	101	81	-	20	105	100	-	5
MICHIGAN WESTERN.	33	33	-	-	22	22	-	-	11	11	-	-
OHIO NORTHERN.	260	81	2	177	86	41	2	43	176	40	-	134
OHIO SOUTHERN.	31	19	-	12	4	3	-	1	27	16	-	11
TENNESSEE EASTERN.	42	42	-	-	26	26	-	-	16	16	-	-
TENNESSEE MIDDLE.[4]	9	9	-	-	4	4	-	-	5	5	-	-
TENNESSEE WESTERN.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

[1] Adversary proceedings or motions within an adversary proceeding.

[2] Entire bankruptcy case.

[3] Motion or other matters within bankruptcy case.

[4] Effective March 1, 1982, the Middle District of Tennessee was no longer operating under the Model Rule and all pending matters filed after October 1, 1979 ([illegible] bankruptcy cases and [illegible] adversary proceedings), were reassigned to district court judges. All new matters filed between March 1 and August 5 ([illegible] bankruptcy cases and [illegible] adversary proceedings) were assigned automatically to district court judges. These matters were then automatically referred to bankruptcy judges serving as "standing masters". On August 6, 1982, the court resumed operation under the Model Rule. Data in the table reflects only activity under the Model Rule.

2/27/84

BANKRUPTCY COURT MATTERS TRANSMITTED TO THE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
DURING THE 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31, 1983

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	FILED				TERMINATED				PENDING DEC. 31			
	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	M[3]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	M[3]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	M[3]
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.	326	161	12	153	205	77	5	123	121	84	7	30
ILLINOIS NORTHERN.	166	53	2	111	117	26	1	90	49	27	1	21
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	12	11	1	-	6	5	1	-	6	6	-	-
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN.	7	2	-	5	6	1	-	5	1	1	-	-
INDIANA NORTHERN.	36	29	4	3	7	6	-	1	29	23	4	2
INDIANA SOUTHERN.	78	52	5	21	48	30	3	15	30	22	2	6
WISCONSIN EASTERN.	23	12	-	11	19	9	-	10	4	3	-	1
WISCONSIN WESTERN.	4	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.	221	188	6	27	111	95	2	14	110	93	4	13
ARKANSAS EASTERN.	25	22	-	3	15	15	-	-	10	7	-	3
ARKANSAS WESTERN.	15	14	-	1	11	11	-	-	4	3	-	1
IOWA NORTHERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA SOUTHERN.	31	23	-	8	11	9	-	2	20	14	-	6
MINNESOTA.	60	49	1	10	43	35	1	7	17	14	-	3
MISSOURI EASTERN.	31	31	-	-	3	3	-	-	28	28	-	-
MISSOURI WESTERN.	32	31	-	1	12	11	-	1	20	20	-	-
NEBRASKA.	13	11	1	1	9	8	-	1	4	3	1	-
NORTH DAKOTA.	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA.	10	3	4	3	5	1	1	3	5	2	3	-
NINTH CIRCUIT.	1,600	1,175	110	315	840	548	49	243	760	627	61	72
ALASKA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA.	49	41	1	7	32	26	-	6	17	15	1	1
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN.	602	447	94	61	127	49	45	33	475	398	49	28
CALIFORNIA EASTERN.	88	55	9	24	21	14	3	4	67	41	6	20
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL.	515	353	1	161	421	265	1	155	94	88	-	6
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN.	95	72	-	23	40	24	-	16	55	48	-	7
HAWAII.	13	7	4	2	5	3	-	2	8	4	4	-
IDAHO.	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA.	15	14	-	1	6	5	-	1	9	9	-	-
NEVADA.	27	17	1	9	13	9	-	4	14	8	1	5
OREGON.	157	148	-	9	144	138	-	6	13	10	-	3
WASHINGTON EASTERN.	11	7	-	4	10	6	-	4	1	1	-	-
WASHINGTON WESTERN.	25	11	-	14	18	6	-	12	7	5	-	2
GUAM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN MARIANAS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENTH CIRCUIT.	520	399	5	116	463	351	4	108	57	48	1	8
COLORADO.	21	14	1	6	20	13	1	6	1	1	-	-
KANSAS.	279	181	1	97	274	178	1	95	5	3	-	2
NEW MEXICO.	21	17	2	2	10	9	1	-	11	8	1	2
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN.	16	14	1	1	13	12	1	-	3	2	-	1
OKLAHOMA EASTERN.	8	5	-	3	6	3	-	3	2	2	-	-
OKLAHOMA WESTERN.	43	38	-	5	18	14	-	4	25	24	-	1
UTAH.	129	129	-	-	122	122	-	-	7	7	-	-
WYOMING.	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.	531	465	9	57	305	258	8	39	226	207	1	18
ALABAMA NORTHERN.	143	142	1	-	21	20	1	-	122	122	-	-
ALABAMA MIDDLE.	5	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
ALABAMA SOUTHERN.	89	87	-	2	67	66	-	1	22	21	-	1
FLORIDA NORTHERN.	8	4	-	4	2	-	-	2	6	4	-	2
FLORIDA MIDDLE.	39	29	-	10	8	5	-	3	31	24	-	7
FLORIDA SOUTHERN.	14	12	-	2	1	1	-	-	13	11	-	2
GEORGIA NORTHERN.	200	159	8	33	173	138	7	28	27	21	1	5
GEORGIA MIDDLE.	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1
GEORGIA SOUTHERN.	30	25	-	5	29	24	-	5	1	1	-	-

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[1] Adversary proceedings or motions within an adversary proceeding.

[2] Entire bankruptcy case.

[3] Motion or other matters within bankruptcy case.

[4] Effective March 1, 1983, the Middle District of Tennessee was no longer operating under the Model Rule and all pending matters filed after October 1, 1979 (4,431 bankruptcy cases and 1,380 adversary proceedings), were reassigned to district court judges. All new matters filed between March 1 and August 5 (1,492 bankruptcy cases and 357 adversary proceedings) were assigned automatically to district court judges. These matters were then automatically referred to bankruptcy judges serving as "standing masters". On August 5, 1983, the court resumed operation under the Model Rule. Data in the table reflects only activity under the Model Rule.

2/27/84

BANKRUPTCY COURT MATTERS DISPOSED OF IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
DURING THE 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31, 1983

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL TERMINATED	TYPE A					TYPE B					TYPE H				
		TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	C[3]	D[4]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	C[3]	D[4]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	C[3]	D[4]
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.	205	77	48	23	5	3	9	-	5	2	-	123	73	48	1	1
ILLINOIS NORTHERN.	117	26	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	90	61	29	-	-
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	8	7	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN.	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
INDIANA NORTHERN.	7	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
INDIANA SOUTHERN.	48	30	4	22	1	3	5	-	5	-	-	13	2	10	-	1
WISCONSIN EASTERN.	19	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	1	-
WISCONSIN WESTERN.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.	111	95	83	9	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	14	12	-	2	-
ARKANSAS EASTERN.	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS WESTERN.	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA NORTHERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA SOUTHERN.	11	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
MINNESOTA.	43	35	30	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
MISSOURI EASTERN.	9	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
MISSOURI WESTERN.	12	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
NEBRASKA.	4	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA.	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA.	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
NINTH CIRCUIT.	860	548	468	41	30	9	49	9	1	39	-	243	225	15	3	-
ALASKA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA.	36	30	12	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	-
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN.	127	49	27	7	15	-	45	6	-	39	-	33	31	1	1	-
CALIFORNIA EASTERN.	21	14	13	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	4	3	-	1	-
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL.	431	265	252	12	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	165	165	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN.	40	24	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	11	2	-
HAWAII.	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
IDAHO.	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA.	6	5	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
NEVADA.	13	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
OREGON.	146	140	136	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-
WASHINGTON EASTERN.	10	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
WASHINGTON WESTERN.	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
GUAM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN MARIANAS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENTH CIRCUIT.	468	356	216	24	1	110	4	2	2	-	-	108	101	1	6	-
COLORADO.	20	13	5	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	4	1	1	-
KANSAS.	274	178	177	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	95	92	-	3	-
NEW MEXICO.	10	9	6	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN.	13	12	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA EASTERN.	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-
OKLAHOMA WESTERN.	18	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
UTAH.	127	127	-	17	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.	305	258	248	4	3	3	8	7	1	-	-	39	37	1	-	1
ALABAMA NORTHERN.	21	20	19	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA MIDDLE.	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA SOUTHERN.	67	66	64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
FLORIDA NORTHERN.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
FLORIDA MIDDLE.	8	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
FLORIDA SOUTHERN.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA NORTHERN.	173	138	135	-	1	2	7	7	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-
GEORGIA MIDDLE.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA SOUTHERN.	29	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-

[1] Matter was disposed of by district judge with no reference back to bankruptcy judge.
[2] Entire matter was referred back to bankruptcy judge for final disposition.
[3] Part of matter was disposed of by district judge and part referred back to bankruptcy judge for disposition.
[4] Matter referred back to bankruptcy judge for findings, conclusions, and proposed order of judgment but not for final disposition.
[5] Effective March 1, 1983, the Middle District of Tennessee was no longer operating under the Model Rule and all pending matters filed after October 1, 1979 (4,431 bankruptcy cases and 1,300 adversary proceedings), were reassigned to district court judges. All new matters filed between March 1 and August 5 ([illegible] bankruptcy cases and [illegible] adversary proceedings) are assigned automatically to district court judges. These matters were then automatically referred to bankruptcy judges serving as "standing masters". On August 5, 1983, the court resumed operation under the Model Rule. Data in the table reflects only activity under the Model Rule.

BANKRUPTCY COURT MATTERS DISPOSED OF IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
DURING THE 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31, 1983

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL TERMINATED	TYPE A					TYPE B					TYPE C				
		TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	C[3]	D[4]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	C[3]	D[4]	TOTAL	A[1]	B[2]	C[3]	D[4]
TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS.	4,522	2,706	2,233	256	41	176	100	26	31	42	1	1,716	1,481	91	141	3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRST CIRCUIT.	159	66	19	45	-	2	13	-	13	-	-	77	73	5	-	-
MAINE.	99	40	7	32	-	1	13	-	13	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS.	97	19	4	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	75	70	5	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND.	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
PUERTO RICO.	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
SECOND CIRCUIT.	279	116	97	13	5	6	5	-	4	1	-	158	33	4	121	-
CONNECTICUT.	27	26	20	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
NEW YORK NORTHERN.	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
NEW YORK EASTERN.	63	28	24	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	34	8	-	26	-
NEW YORK SOUTHERN.	150	43	37	5	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	103	-	5	98	-
NEW YORK WESTERN.	27	15	8	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	-	1	-
VERMONT.	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD CIRCUIT.	395	349	337	10	-	2	6	3	3	-	-	40	38	2	-	-
DELAWARE.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY.	139	126	117	8	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA EASTERN.	229	210	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	1	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA MIDDLE.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN.	25	11	10	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	11	10	1	-	-
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOURTH CIRCUIT.	1,507	675	625	33	4	11	6	-	5	-	1	821	818	1	1	1
MARYLAND.	10	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
NO. CAROLINA EASTERN.	21	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
NO. CAROLINA MIDDLE.	41	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-
NO. CAROLINA WESTERN.	7	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA.	31	24	16	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	4	1	1	-
VIRGINIA EASTERN.	507	488	485	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-
VIRGINIA WESTERN.	73	67	41	15	1	10	5	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
W. VIRGINIA NORTHERN.	13	13	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. VIRGINIA SOUTHERN.	866	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770	770	-	-	-
FIFTH CIRCUIT.	110	72	41	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	29	8	1	-
LOUISIANA EASTERN.	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
LOUISIANA MIDDLE.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA WESTERN.	6	6	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI NORTHERN.	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS NORTHERN.	37	27	9	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	8	1	-
TEXAS EASTERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS SOUTHERN.	53	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	25	2	-	-
TEXAS WESTERN.	9	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIXTH CIRCUIT.	248	179	116	29	7	34	2	1	1	-	-	66	58	6	-	-
KENTUCKY EASTERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY WESTERN.	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN EASTERN.	101	81	26	23	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	5	-	-
MICHIGAN WESTERN.	27	27	19	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO NORTHERN.	106	61	56	4	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	43	42	1	-	-
OHIO SOUTHERN.	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TENNESSEE EASTERN.	26	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE MIDDLE.[5]	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE WESTERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Matter was disposed of by district judge with no reference back to bankruptcy judge.
[2] Entire matter was referred back to bankruptcy judge for final disposition.
[3] Part of matter was disposed of by district judge and part referred back to bankruptcy judge for disposition.
[4] Matter referred back to bankruptcy judge for findings, conclusions, and proposed order of judgment but not for final disposition.
[5] Effective March 1, 1983, the Middle District of Tennessee was no longer operating under the Model Rule and all pending matters filed after October 1, 1979 ([illegible] bankruptcy cases and 1,200 adversary proceedings), w[illegible] re-assigned to district court judges. All new matters filed between March 1 and August 1 ([illegible] bankruptcy cases and [illegible] adversary proceedings) were assigned automatically to district court judges. These matters were then automatically referred to bankruptcy judges serving as "standing masters". On August 1, 1983, the court resumed operation under the Model Rule. Data in this table reflects only activity under the Model Rule.

SUMMARY OF MATTERS DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT AND TIME INTERVAL
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31 ,1983

DISTRICT	TOTAL TERMINATED	TIME FROM TRANSMISSION TO DISPOSITION							
		SAME DAY	1 DAY	2 TO 5 DAYS	6 TO 10 DAYS	11 TO 30 DAYS	31 TO 60 DAYS	61 TO 120 DAYS	121 DAYS OR MORE
TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS.	4,600	863	519	941	1,010	698	233	196	140
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRST CIRCUIT.	157	17	5	35	23	55	4	7	11
MAINE.	55	2	-	2	3	46	1	1	-
MASSACHUSETTS.	92	12	5	32	19	7	3	5	9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND.	5	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
PUERTO RICO.	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
SECOND CIRCUIT.	275	94	49	51	20	23	15	7	16
CONNECTICUT.	27	1	1	1	3	6	9	1	5
NEW YORK NORTHERN.	6	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
NEW YORK EASTERN.	63	27	2	10	3	6	-	4	11
NEW YORK SOUTHERN.	150	57	43	34	10	4	1	1	-
NEW YORK WESTERN.	27	8	3	4	3	7	2	-	-
VERMONT.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
THIRD CIRCUIT.	387	21	28	132	99	63	16	22	6
DELAWARE.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY.	139	14	14	45	30	17	7	8	4
PENNSYLVANIA EASTERN.	223	5	11	84	65	38	9	9	2
PENNSYLVANIA MIDDLE.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN.	23	2	3	3	4	7	-	4	-
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOURTH CIRCUIT.	1,502	107	185	306	611	185	39	40	29
MARYLAND.	10	2	-	-	-	5	1	2	-
NC. CAROLINA EASTERN.	21	3	4	4	9	-	-	1	-
NC. CAROLINA MIDDLE.	41	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NC. CAROLINA WESTERN.	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.	31	6	2	2	-	5	4	5	7
VIRGINIA EASTERN.	502	46	168	212	47	15	6	3	5
VIRGINIA WESTERN.	73	5	2	3	7	7	13	23	13
W. VIRGINIA NORTHERN.	13	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	1
W. VIRGINIA SOUTHERN.	804	5	9	85	548	149	7	1	-
FIFTH CIRCUIT.	110	24	21	21	8	10	18	5	3
LOUISIANA EASTERN.	5	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-
LOUISIANA MIDDLE.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA WESTERN.	6	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	-
MISSISSIPPI NORTHERN.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS NORTHERN.	37	8	4	4	2	3	12	2	2
TEXAS EASTERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS SOUTHERN.	53	13	14	16	6	4	-	-	-
TEXAS WESTERN.	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
SIXTH CIRCUIT.	245	59	6	26	34	79	13	16	12
KENTUCKY EASTERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY WESTERN.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
MICHIGAN EASTERN.	101	37	3	9	10	13	8	9	12
MICHIGAN WESTERN.	22	-	-	1	3	18	-	-	-
OHIO NORTHERN.	86	19	3	15	14	25	5	5	-
OHIO SOUTHERN.	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TENNESSEE EASTERN.	26	-	-	-	4	22	-	-	-
TENNESSEE MIDDLE.*	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE WESTERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Effective March 1, 1983, the Middle District of Tennessee was no longer operating under the Model Rule and all pending matters filed after October 1, 1979 (4,431 bankruptcy cases and 1,280 adversary proceedings), were reassigned to district court judges. All new matters filed between March 1 and August 5 (1,482 bankruptcy cases and 387 adversary proceedings) were assigned automatically to district court judges. These matters were then automatically referred to bankruptcy judges serving as "standing masters". On August 5, 1983, the court resumed operation under the Model Rule. Data in the table reflects only activity under the Model Rule.

2/27/84

SUMMARY OF MATTERS DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT AND TIME INTERVAL
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31 ,1983

DISTRICT	TOTAL TERMINATED	TIME FROM TRANSMISSION TO DISPOSITION							
		SAME DAY	1 DAY	2 TO 5 DAYS	6 TO 10 DAYS	11 TO 30 DAYS	31 TO 60 DAYS	61 TO 120 DAYS	121 DAYS OR MORE
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.	205	35	23	29	39	49	12	12	6
ILLINOIS NORTHERN.	117	13	3	15	29	35	8	10	4
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	6	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN.	6	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
INDIANA NORTHERN.	7	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
INDIANA SOUTHERN.	48	13	8	7	5	8	3	2	2
WISCONSIN EASTERN.	19	9	4	2	2	2	-	-	-
WISCONSIN WESTERN.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.	111	29	9	21	12	8	14	9	9
ARKANSAS EASTERN.	15	5	2	4	-	4	-	-	-
ARKANSAS WESTERN.	11	2	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
IOWA NORTHERN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA SOUTHERN.	11	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	4
MINNESOTA.	43	15	6	7	6	2	1	4	2
MISSOURI EASTERN.	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
MISSOURI WESTERN.	12	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	2
NEBRASKA.	9	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
NORTH DAKOTA.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
SOUTH DAKOTA.	5	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
NINTH CIRCUIT.	840	214	119	194	120	72	56	40	25
ALASKA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA.	32	1	7	6	5	1	5	3	4
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN.	127	41	11	20	20	11	11	10	3
CALIFORNIA EASTERN.	21	8	1	8	1	2	1	-	-
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL.	421	123	57	93	65	33	23	16	11
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN.	40	9	3	2	6	6	8	4	2
HAWAII.	5	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
IDAHO.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
MONTANA.	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1
NEVADA.	13	6	-	-	-	3	-	2	2
OREGON.	144	13	32	61	21	10	6	1	-
WASHINGTON EASTERN.	10	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
WASHINGTON WESTERN.	18	10	4	2	-	1	-	1	-
GUAM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN MARIANAS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENTH CIRCUIT.	463	233	29	41	12	118	11	15	4
COLORADO.	20	1	5	4	1	7	1	1	-
KANSAS.	274	223	20	16	4	4	-	6	1
NEW MEXICO.	10	2	1	1	-	4	-	2	-
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN.	13	4	3	-	1	1	2	1	1
OKLAHOMA EASTERN.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
OKLAHOMA WESTERN.	18	2	-	2	2	9	2	1	-
UTAH.	122	1	-	18	4	93	6	-	-
WYOMING.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.	305	30	45	85	32	36	35	23	19
ALABAMA NORTHERN.	21	1	3	3	2	7	-	1	4
ALABAMA MIDDLE.	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
ALABAMA SOUTHERN.	67	-	-	1	4	3	31	18	10
FLORIDA NORTHERN.	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA MIDDLE.	8	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	1
FLORIDA SOUTHERN.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
GEORGIA NORTHERN.	173	26	40	66	14	20	4	3	-
GEORGIA MIDDLE.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA SOUTHERN.	29	1	-	14	8	3	-	1	2

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DATA BOOK

DECEMBER 1985

Prepared by: The Administrative
Office of the United States Courts

CONTENTS - ALPHABETIC

Contents - Alphabetic i
Contents - Geographic iii
Summary Chart 1
National Tables (Bankruptcy Code Cases) 2

Judicial District	Additional Judgeships Recommended	Page
Arkansas (E) & (W)	1	6
California (N)	2	12
California (E)	2	18
California (C)	7	24
California (S)	1	30
Florida (M)	2	36
Georgia (N)	2	42
Georgia (S)	1	48
Idaho	1	54
Illinois (N)	2	60
Illinois (C)	1	66
Illinois (S)	#	72
Indiana (N)	1	78
Iowa (N)	1	84
Iowa (S)	1	90
Kentucky (E)	*	96
Kentucky (W)	1	102

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* The position for the Western District of Kentucky will be shared with the Eastern District.

# The position for the Central District of Illinois will be shared with the Northern and Southern Districts.

CONTENTS - ALPHABETIC - 2

Judicial District	Additional Judgeships Recommended	Page
Maryland	1	108
Michigan (W)	1	114
Nebraska	1	120
Nevada	1	126
New Jersey	2	132
Oklahoma (N)	1	138
Oklahoma (W)	1	144
Oregon	1	150
South Carolina	1	156
Tennessee (E)	1	162
Tennessee (W)	1	168
Texas (N)	1	174
Texas (S)	3	180
Texas (W)	1	186
Utah	1	192
Virginia (E)	1	198
Washington (E)	1	204
Washington (W)	1	210
Wisconsin (E)	1	216

APPENDICES

Bankruptcy Judgeships Authorized (1981 - 1984) .... A
Bankruptcy Act Cases (1981 - 1985)........................ B
Summary of Bankruptcy Filings, by District............. C
Cost of a Bankruptcy Judgeship.......................... D

CONTENTS - GEOGRAPHIC

Judicial District	Additional Judgeships Recommended	Page
THIRD CIRCUIT		
New Jersey	2	132
FOURTH CIRCUIT		
Maryland	1	108
South Carolina	1	156
Virginia (E)	1	198
FIFTH CIRCUIT		
Texas (N)	1	174
Texas (S)	3	180
Texas (W)	1	186
SIXTH CIRCUIT		
Kentucky (E)	*	96
Kentucky (W)	1	102
Michigan (W)	1	114
Tennessee (E)	1	162
Tennessee (W)	1	168
SEVENTH CIRCUIT		
Illinois (N)	2	60
Illinois (C)	1	66
Illinois (S)	#	72
Indiana (N)	1	78
Wisconsin (E)	1	216

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* The position for the Western District of Kentucky will be shared with the Eastern District.

# The position for the Central District of Illinois will be shared with the Northern and Southern Districts.

CONTENTS - GEOGRAPHIC - 2

Judicial District	Additional Judgeships Recommended	Page
EIGHTH CIRCUIT		
Arkansas (E) & (W)	1	6
Iowa (N)	1	84
Iowa (S)	1	90
Nebraska	1	120
NINTH CIRCUIT		
California (N)	2	12
California (E)	2	18
California (C)	7	24
California (S)	1	30
Idaho	1	54
Nevada	1	126
Oregon	1	150
Washington (E)	1	204
Washington (W)	1	210
TENTH CIRCUIT		
Oklahoma (N)	1	138
Oklahoma (W)	1	144
Utah	1	192
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT		
Florida (M)	2	36
Georgia (N)	2	42
Georgia (S)	1	48

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

	Provided in P. L. 98-353	Additional Recommended	New Total
NATIONAL TOTAL	232	48	280
District of Columbia	1	--	1
FIRST CIRCUIT	10	--	10
Maine	2	-	2
Massachusetts	4	-	4
New Hampshire	1	-	1
Rhode Island	1	-	1
Puerto Rico	2	-	2
SECOND CIRCUIT	21	--	21
Connecticut	2	-	2
New York (N)	2	-	2
New York (E)	6	-	6
New York (S)	7	-	7
New York (W)	3	-	3
Vermont	1	-	1
THIRD CIRCUIT	14	2	16
Delaware	1	-	1
New Jersey	5	2	7
Pennsylvania (E)	3	-	3
Pennsylvania (M)	2	-	2
Pennsylvania (W)	3	-	3
Virgin Islands	-	-	-
FOURTH CIRCUIT	16	3	19
Maryland	2	1	3
No. Carolina (E)	2	-	2
No. Carolina (M)	2	-	2
No. Carolina (W)	1	-	1
South Carolina	1	1	2
Virginia (E)	3	1	4
Virginia (W)	3	-	3
West Virginia (N)	1	-	1
West Virginia (S)	1	-	1
FIFTH CIRCUIT	18	5	23
Louisiana (E)	2	-	2
Louisiana (M)	1	-	1
Louisiana (W)	2	-	2
Mississippi (N)	1	-	1
Mississippi (S)	2	-	2
Texas (N)	4	1	5
Texas (E)	1	-	1
Texas (S)	3	3	6
Texas (W)	2	1	3
SIXTH CIRCUIT	30	4	34
Kentucky (E)	1	-	1
Kentucky (W) *	2	1	3
Michigan (E)	4	-	4
Michigan (W)	2	1	3
Ohio (N)	8	-	8
Ohio (S)	7	-	7
Tennessee (E)	2	1	3
Tennessee (M)	2	-	2
Tennessee (W)	2	1	3

	Provided in P. L. 98-353	Additional Recommended	New Total
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	22	5	27
Illinois (N)	8	2	10
Illinois (C) #	2	1	3
Illinois (S)	1	-	1
Indiana (N)	2	1	3
Indiana (S)	4	-	4
Wisconsin (E)	3	1	4
Wisconsin (W)	2	-	2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	17	4	21
Arkansas (E) & (W)	2	1	3
Iowa (N)	1	1	2
Iowa (S)	1	1	[illegible]
Minnesota	4	-	4
Missouri (E)	3	-	3
Missouri (W)	3	-	[illegible]
Nebraska	1	1	2
North Dakota	1	-	1
South Dakota	1	-	1
NINTH CIRCUIT	45	15	60
Alaska	1	-	1
Arizona	4	-	4
California (N)	7	2	9
California (E)	4	-	[illegible]
California (C)	12	7	19
California (S)	3	1	4
Hawaii	1	-	[illegible]
Idaho	1	1	2
Montana	1	-	[illegible]
Nevada	2	1	3
Oregon	4	1	[illegible]
Washington (E)	1	1	2
Washington (W)	4	1	[illegible]
Guam	-	-	[illegible]
No. Marianas	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
TENTH CIRCUIT	16	3	19
Colorado	4	-	[illegible]
Kansas	3	-	3
New Mexico	2	-	2
Oklahoma (N)	1	1	2
Oklahoma (E)	1	-	1
Oklahoma (W)	2	1	3
Utah	2	1	3
Wyoming	1	-	1
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	22	5	27
Alabama (N)	5	-	[illegible]
Alabama (M)	2	-	2
Alabama (S)	2	-	[illegible]
Florida (N)	1	-	1
Florida (M)	2	2	4
Florida (S)	3	-	3
Georgia (N)	4	2	6
Georgia (M)	2	-	2
Georgia (S)	1	1	2

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* The additional judgeship would also serve in the Eastern District of Kentucky.

The additional judgeship would also serve in the Northern and Southern Districts of Illinois.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	364,519	344,281	374,726	367,858	360,323
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	6%	-3%	-1%	1%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	66,634	62,506	69,810	58,415	47,409
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	18%	18%	19%	15%	13%
	TERMINATED	333,145	303,991	298,686	268,208	181,883
	PERCENT NO ASSET	75%	78%	84%	90%	96%
	PENDING	608,905	577,535	537,286	461,272	361,654
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	244,647	232,778	251,319	255,095	265,718
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	67%	68%	67%	69%	74%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	5%	-3%	-4%	-8%
	TERMINATED	245,400	232,107	250,631	242,611	172,758
	PERCENT NO ASSET	90%	90%	92%	94%	98%
	PENDING	281,104	269,055	256,849	246,678	227,444
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	21,420	20,023	21,206	14,058	7,827
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	7%	1%	52%	174%
	TERMINATED	6,890	5,109	3,227	1,290	569
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	91%	92%	97%	95%
	PENDING	64,087	53,111	40,443	23,723	11,459
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	98,452	91,460	102,201	98,705	86,778
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	27%	27%	27%	27%	24%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	8%	-4%	0%	13%
	TERMINATED	80,855	66,775	44,828	24,307	8,556
	PERCENT NO ASSET	30%	37%	41%	49%	65%
	PENDING	263,714	255,369	239,994	190,871	122,751

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	1,571	1,484	1,615	1,586	1,553
	CHAPTER 7	1,055	1,003	1,083	1,100	1,145
	CHAPTER 11	92	86	91	61	34
	CHAPTER 13	424	394	441	425	374
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	287	269	301	243	204
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	18%	18%	19%	15%	13%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,436	1,310	1,287	1,156	784
	CHAPTER 7	1,058	1,000	1,080	1,046	745
	CHAPTER 11	30	22	14	6	2
	CHAPTER 13	349	288	193	105	37
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	2,625	2,489	2,316	1,988	1,559
	CHAPTER 7	1,212	1,160	1,107	1,063	980
	CHAPTER 11	278	229	174	102	49
	CHAPTER 13	1,137	1,101	1,034	823	529

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	56,135	56,205	67,077	68,434	65,70[illegible]
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	%	-16.3%	-2.0%	4.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	8,874	10,021	11,529	4,009	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	11,059	9,955	5,717	1,651	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	2,446	3,453	3,279	3,141	2,414
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	16,922	12,543	13,571	12,910	11,813
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	969	1,503	4,030	2,681	1
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	1,978	2,172	2,069	1,127	
	OTHER*	13,887	16,558	26,882	42,915	51,478
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	51,053	48,784	52,829	52,637	39,225
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	22,748	20,134	21,316	22,316	17,451
	WITH COURT ACTION	28,305	28,650	31,513	30,321	21,774
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	9,636	9,527	10,916	10,886	6,8[illegible]
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	8,568	8,854	7,531	6,203	3,566
	AFTER TRIAL	10,095	10,264	13,066	13,231	11,3[illegible]
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	3,405	9,474	81,307	56,003	29,842
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	567	2,221	20,459	13,369	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1,387	2,102	2,780	1,157	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	242	242	289	295	28[illegible]
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	38	43	50	17	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	48	43	25	7	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	11	15	14	14	10
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	73	54	58	56	51
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	4	6	17	12	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	9	9	9	5	
	OTHER*	60	71	116	185	222
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	220	210	228	227	169
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	15	41	350	241	129
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	10	88	58	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	6	9	12	5	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	5,351	7,199	9,855	11,369	6,565
	TRIAL HOURS	17,394.0	30,199.0	26,897.0	33,134.0	16,965.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	878,604	874,799	857,268	781,153	576,674
	PROCEEDING HOURS	119,476.0	121,624.0	120,909.0	114,457.0	89,811.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	289,869	260,253	191,572	168,557	109,637
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	71,836	82,865	107,870	84,437	55,536
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	91,058	89,016	103,775	96,151	69,663
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	56,100	57,026	72,080	54,912	30,418
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	14,062	12,646	9,754	6,665	6,998
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	25,980	22,920	21,132	16,846	13,939
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	329,699	350,071	351,085	353,585	278,283
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	23	31	42	49	28
	TRIAL HOURS	75.0	130.0	116.0	143.0	73.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,787	3,771	3,695	3,367	2,486
	PROCEEDING HOURS	515.0	524.0	521.0	493.0	387.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,249	1,122	826	727	473
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	310	357	465	364	239
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	392	384	447	414	300
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	242	246	311	237	131
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	61	55	42	29	39
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	112	98	91	73	60
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,421	1,509	1,513	1,524	1,242

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:
ARKANSAS, EASTERN AND WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Little Rock	2

Additional places of holding court:

Batesville
El Dorado
Fayetteville
Fort Smith
Harrison
Helena
Hot Springs
Jonesboro
Texarkana

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress that Batesville be eliminated and Pine Bluff added as places of holding court.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize the third judgeship on an "emergency basis."

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: ARKANSAS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	[illegible]
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	3,949	3,191	2,967	2,685	[illegible]
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	24%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		33%	47%	[illegible]
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	659	586	513	313	[illegible]
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	17%	18%	17%	12%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	2,337	2,004	2,220	1,795	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	58%	60%	56%	59%	88
	PENDING	7,728	6,116	4,929	4,182	[illegible]
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,518	1,304	1,248	1,000	[illegible]
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	48%	41%	42%	37%	[illegible]
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	16%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		22%	52%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	1,211	1,086	1,050	872	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	94%	97%	94%	[illegible]
	PENDING	1,862	1,472	1,141	859	[illegible]
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	207	184	183	119	[illegible]
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	57%	6%	6%	4%	[illegible]
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	13%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		13%	74%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	98	27	54	16	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	100%	96%	100%	[illegible]
	PENDING	594	459	313	188	[illegible]
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	2,224	1,703	1,536	1,566	[illegible]
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	56%	53%	52%	58%	64
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	31%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		45%	42%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	1,068	891	1,116	907	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	10%	17%	14%	17%	[illegible]
	PENDING	5,272	4,185	3,475	3,135	[illegible]

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT ARKANSAS

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,975	1,596	1,484	1,343	1,324
CHAPTER 7	754	652	624	500	445
CHAPTER 11	104	92	92	60	35
CHAPTER 13	1,112	852	768	783	847
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	330	293	257	157	170
PERCENT OF TOTAL	17%	18%	17%	12%	13%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,169	1,002	1,110	898	454
CHAPTER 7	606	543	525	436	217
CHAPTER 11	29	14	27	8	5
CHAPTER 13	534	446	558	454	120
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,864	3,058	2,465	2,091	1,646
CHAPTER 7	931	736	571	430	317
CHAPTER 11	297	230	157	94	47
CHAPTER 13	2,636	2,093	1,738	1,568	1,282

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: ARKANSAS

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	613	576	705	538	437
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR / OVER EARLIER YEARS		-8.9%	-24.7%	39.8%	17.1%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	188	75	193	31	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	79	110	40	4	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	63	61	74	58	47
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	89	59	57	61	46
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	9	36	15	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	30	24	9	9	
	OTHER*	161	238	296	360	344
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	479	600	616	423	197
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	51	56	48	97	74
	WITH COURT ACTION	428	544	568	326	123
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	93	97	117	32	8
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	72	79	34	31	6
	AFTER TRIAL	263	368	417	263	109
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	48	40	482	396	354
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	8	14	5	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	4	6	8	2	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	307	288	353	269	219
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	94	38	97	16	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	40	55	20	2	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	32	31	37	29	24
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	45	30	29	31	23
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	5	18	8	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	15	12	5	5	
	OTHER*	81	119	148	180	172
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	240	300	308	212	99
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	24	20	241	198	177
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	1	4	7	3	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	3	4	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT. ARKANSAS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	9	113	163	158	124
	TRIAL HOURS	35.0	306.0	444.0	483.0	409.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	731	7,387	5,287	3,459	7,114
	PROCEEDING HOURS	98.0	1,208.0	759.0	823.0	2,415.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	296	2,399	1,530	505	1,515
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	23	620	993	839	1,782
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	85	664	738	653	1,661
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	68	465	244	118	326
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	3	164	70	257	437
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		13	4	8	331
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	256	3.062	1,708	1,079	1,567
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	5	57	82	79	62
	TRIAL HOURS	18.0	153.0	222.0	242.0	205.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	366	3,694	2,644	1,730	3,557
	PROCEEDING HOURS	49.0	604.0	378.0	412.0	1,208.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	148	1,200	765	253	758
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	12	310	497	420	891
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	43	332	369	327	831
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	34	233	122	59	163
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	2	82	35	129	219
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		7	2	4	166
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	128	1,531	854	540	784

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 9

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 7
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 11

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Eureka	1
Oakland	2
San Francisco	2
San Jose	2

Additional places of holding court:

Salinas
Santa Rosa

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that the (11) bankruptcy judges for the district be located at: San Francisco (4), Oakland (3), San Jose (3), and Santa Rosa (1). Additional places of holding court were recommended at Eureka, Monterey, Salinas, and Santa Cruz.

CALIFORNIA

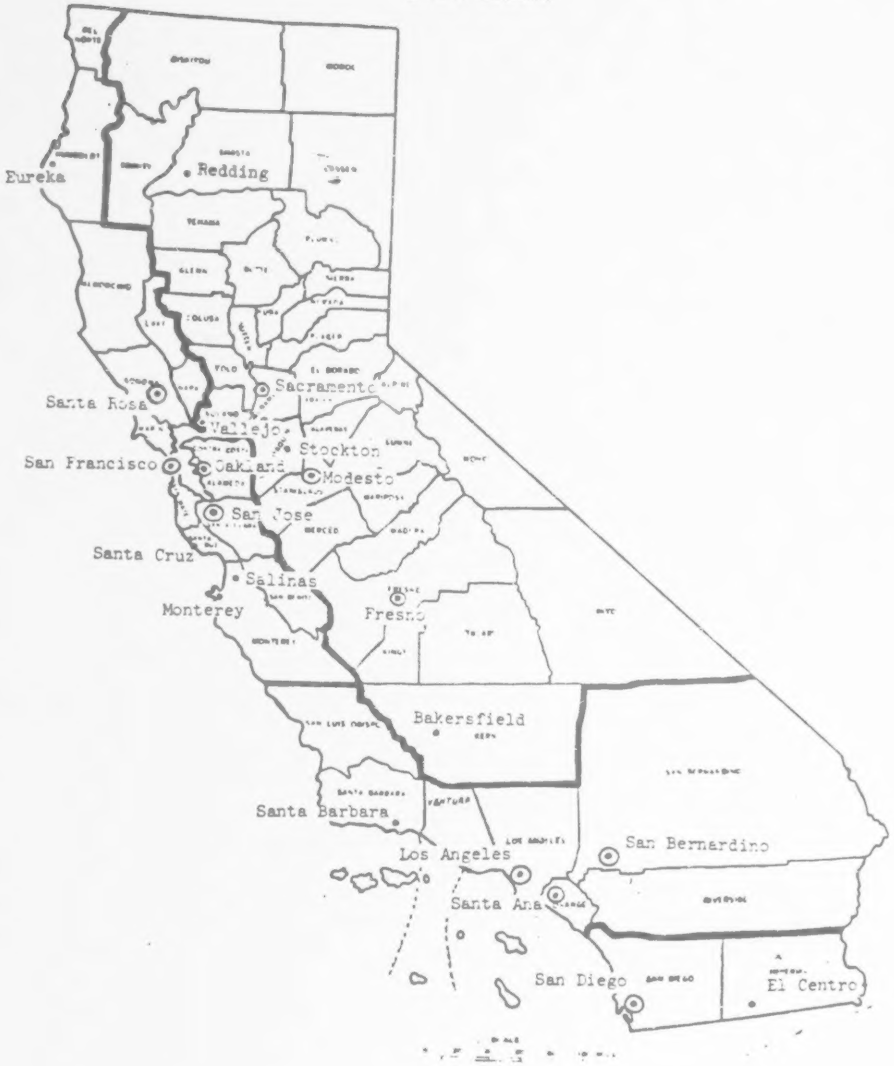

Eureka
Redding
Santa Rosa
Sacramento
Vallejo
Stockton
San Francisco
Oakland
Modesto
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Salinas
Monterey
Fresno
Bakersfield
Ventura
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Santa Ana
San Diego
El Centro

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA NORTHERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	12,029	12,013	14,831	13,745	13,498
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	0%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-19%	-13%	-11%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	2,586	2,732	3,653	2,839	1,931
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	21%	23%	25%	21%	14%
	TERMINATED	11,884	9,521	10,484	10,194	5,990
	PERCENT NO ASSET	74%	71%	77%	83%	95%
	PENDING	25,598	25,453	22,961	18,614	15,064
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	6,736	6,823	8,014	8,331	9,236
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	56%	57%	54%	61%	68%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-1%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-16%	-19%	-27%
	TERMINATED	8,373	6,226	8,263	9,217	5,560
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	83%	85%	87%	97%
	PENDING	8,372	9,449	8,495	8,312	8,901
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	827	781	1,130	709	299
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	7%	7%	8%	5%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-27%	17%	177%
	TERMINATED	414	257	313	54	23
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	97%	95%	96%	91%
	PENDING	2,570	2,262	1,844	1,055	420
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	4,466	4,409	5,687	4,705	3,963
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	37%	37%	38%	34%	29%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	1%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-22%	-5%	13%
	TERMINATED	3,097	3,038	1,908	923	407
	PERCENT NO ASSET	31%	45%	37%	35%	65%
	PENDING	14,656	13,742	12,622	9,247	5,743

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA NORTHERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	1,718	1,716	2,119	1,964	1,928
	CHAPTER 7	962	975	1,145	1,190	1,319
	CHAPTER 11	118	112	161	101	43
	CHAPTER 13	638	630	812	672	566
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED /	369	390	522	406	276
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	21%	23%	25%	21%	14%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,698	1,360	1,498	1,456	856
	CHAPTER 7	1,196	889	1,160	1,317	794
	CHAPTER 11	59	37	45	8	3
	CHAPTER 13	442	434	273	132	58
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	3,557	3,636	3,280	2,659	2,152
	CHAPTER 7	1,196	1,350	1,214	1,187	1,272
	CHAPTER 11	367	323	263	151	60
	CHAPTER 13	2,094	1,963	1,803	1,321	820

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA NORTHERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,684	1,546	2,149	1,707	1,358
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		9.0%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-28.0%	25.8%	25.8%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	322	253	236	92	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	186	162	119	82	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	65	69	90	79	88
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	559	485	489	426	407
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	8	13	39	24	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	58	44	67	33	
	OTHER*	486	520	1,109	971	863
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,081	1,556	1,289	736	477
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	642	577	528	265	200
	WITH COURT ACTION	439	979	761	471	277
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	151	568	422	277	167
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	127	204	235	143	72
	AFTER TRIAL	161	207	104	51	38
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	33	557	6,338	3,346	1,612
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	23	33	113	40	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	28	50	97	23	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	241	221	307	244	194
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	46	36	34	13	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	27	23	17	12	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	9	10	13	11	13
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	80	69	70	61	58
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	2	6	3	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	8	6	10	5	
	OTHER*	69	74	158	139	123
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	154	222	184	105	68
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	5	80	905	478	230
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	3	5	16	6	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	4	7	14	3	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA NORTHERN

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	99	204	382	284	41
	TRIAL HOURS	384.0	579.0	976.0	842.0	126.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	32,729	35,956	41,345	34,910	
	PROCEEDING HOURS	2,302.0	2,853.0	2,898.0	2,805.0	.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	12,439	10,561	6,258	4,655	
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	656	1,138	2,326	1,462	
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	7,160	7,284	9,831	8,213	
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	3,265	5,577	9,978	6,495	
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	860	593	559	339	
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	260	37	125	99	
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	8,089	10,746	12,268	13,447	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	14	29	55	41	6
	TRIAL HOURS	55.0	83.0	139.0	120.0	18.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,676	5,137	5,906	4,987	
	PROCEEDING HOURS	329.0	406.0	414.0	401.0	.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,777	1,512	894	664	
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	94	163	332	209	
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,023	1,041	1,404	1,173	
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	466	797	1,425	928	
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	123	85	80	48	
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	37	5	18	14	
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,156	1,535	1,753	1,921	

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA, EASTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 6

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 4
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 6

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges

Location	Number
Fresno	1
Modesto	1
Sacramento	-

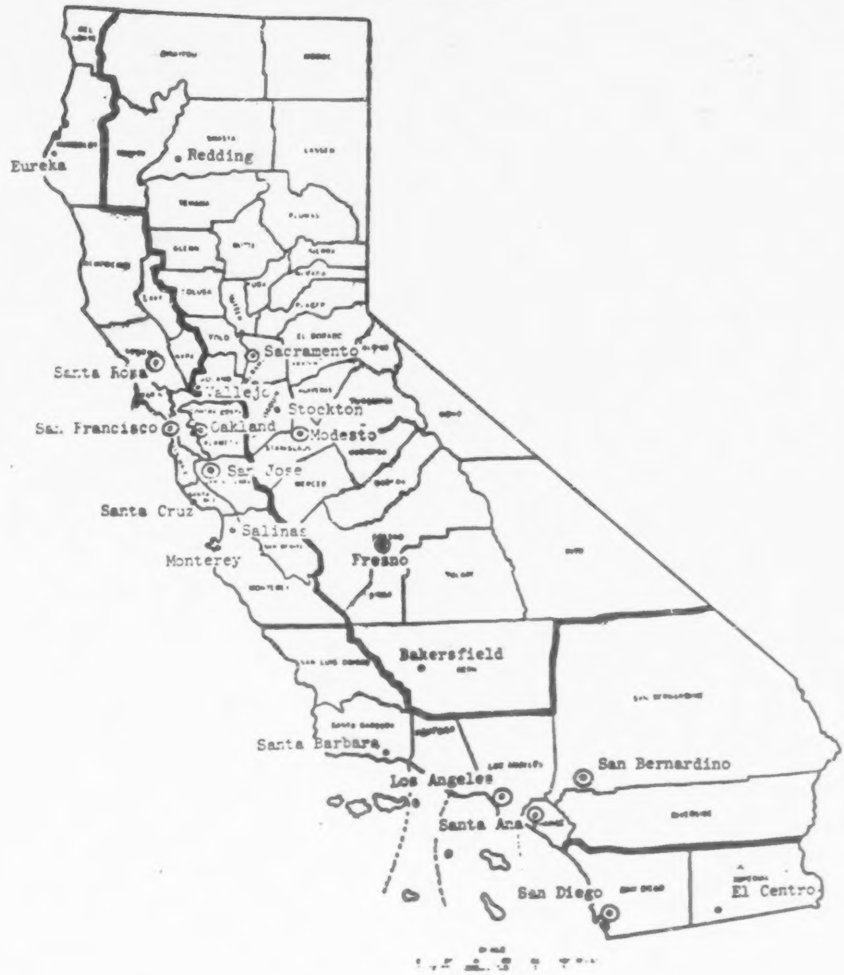
Additional places of holding court:

Bakersfield
Ceres
Chico
Marysville
Merced
Redding
Stockton
Vallejo

NOTES:
It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Ceres, Chico, Marysville, and Merced be eliminated as places of holding court.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize 1 of the 2 additional judgeships on an "emergency basis."

CALIFORNIA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Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Santa Ana
San Diego
El Centro

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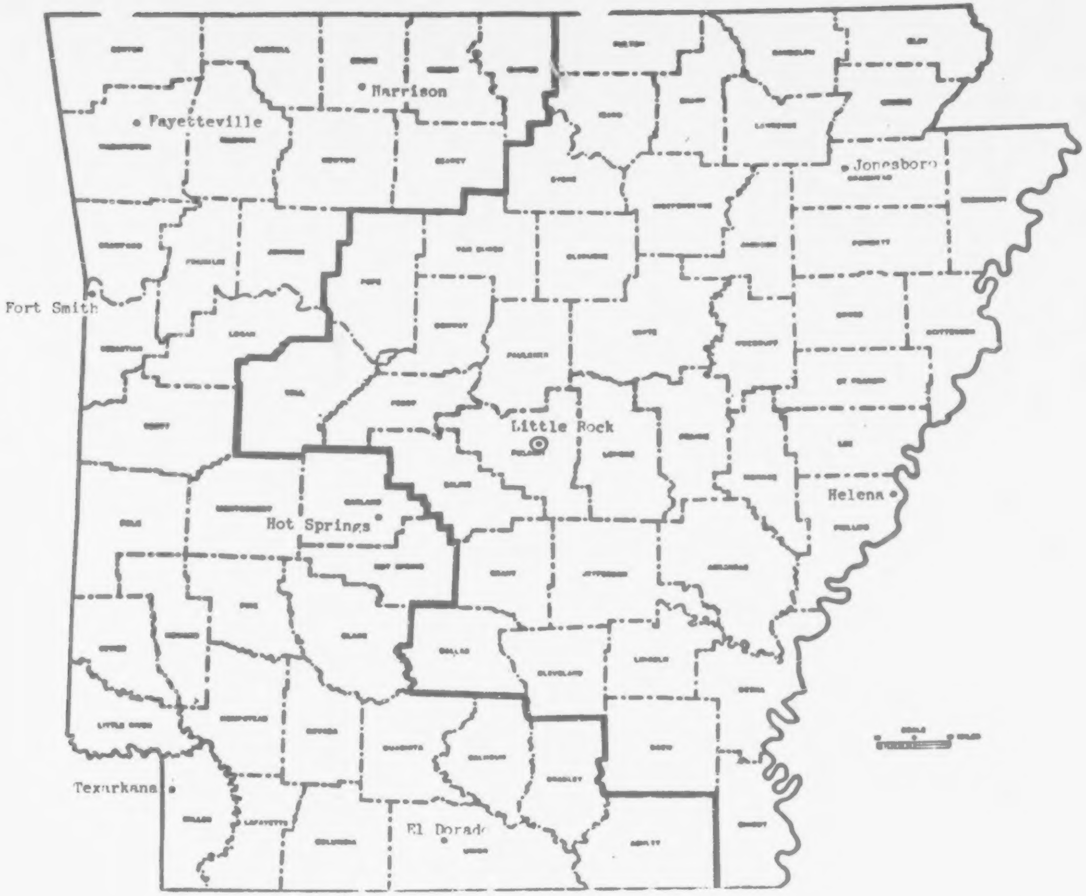
Harrison
Fayetteville
Jonesboro
Fort Smith
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Helena
Texarkana
El Dorado

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA EASTERN...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	10,144	9,603	11,303	10,231	9,746
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-10%	-1%	4%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	2,728	2,155	3,033	2,341	1,676
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	27%	22%	27%	23%	17%
	TERMINATED	10,507	10,256	10,726	4,624	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	77%	85%	87%	91%	[illegible]
	PENDING	18,854	19,217	19,872	19,295	[illegible]
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	7,281	6,830	8,007	7,640	7,606
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	72%	71%	71%	75%	78%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-7%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-9%	5%	-4%
	TERMINATED	8,309	8,812	10,043	4,040	638
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	90%	89%	94%	100%
	PENDING	9,849	10,510	12,308	14,237	[illegible]
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	863	740	851	512	216
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	9%	8%	8%	5%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	17%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		1%	69%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	238	260	147	39	8
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	98%	99%	100%	100%
	PENDING	2,362	1,847	1,433	753	282
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	2,000	2,033	2,445	2,079	1,924
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	20%	21%	22%	20%	20%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-2%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-18%	-4%	4%
	TERMINATED	1,960	1,184	536	545	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	24%	45%	50%	66%	100%
	PENDING	6,643	6,860	6,131	4,305	2,795

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA EASTERN...

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,536	2,401	2,826	2,558	2,437
CHAPTER 7	1,820	1,708	2,002	1,910	1,902
CHAPTER 11	216	185	213	128	54
CHAPTER 13	500	508	611	520	481
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	682	539	758	585	419
PERCENT OF TOTAL	27%	22%	27%	23%	17%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,627	2,564	2,682	1,156	209
CHAPTER 7	2,077	2,203	2,511	1,010	160
CHAPTER 11	60	65	37	10	2
CHAPTER 13	490	296	134	136	47
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	4,714	4,804	4,968	4,824	3,422
CHAPTER 7	2,462	2,628	3,077	3,559	2,653
CHAPTER 11	591	462	358	188	71
CHAPTER 13	1,661	1,715	1,533	1,077	698

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA EASTERN...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1.166	1.225	1,449	1.508	903
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-4.6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-15.5%	-4.0%	66.8%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	84	148	142	48	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	99	85	42	15	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	55	108	74	92	61
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	608	358	416	364	220
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	9	50	18	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	26	61	86	24	
	OTHER*	292	456	639	947	622
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,406	806	771	230	164
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	569	304	311	131	68
	WITH COURT ACTION	837	502	460	99	96
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	412	211	248	27	32
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	130	129	28		1
	AFTER TRIAL	295	162	184	72	63
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	160	468	4.202	2.327	1,054
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	8	38	398	163	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	13	26	38	6	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	292	306	362	377	226
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	21	37	36	12	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	25	21	11	4	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	14	27	19	23	15
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	152	90	104	91	55
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	2	13	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	7	15	22	6	
	OTHER*	73	114	160	237	156
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	352	202	193	58	41
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	40	117	1,051	582	264
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	10	100	41	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	3	7	10	2	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA EASTERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	177	205	206	177	75
	TRIAL HOURS	406.0	473.0	477.0	440.0	203.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	29,224	28,996	32,436	20,501	8,818
	PROCEEDING HOURS	2,003.0	2,030.0	2,742.0	1,927.0	779.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	6,043	5,011	1,758	82[illegible]	280
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	896	1,470	4,665	2,640	1,146
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	2,620	2,685	4,167	3,099	1,238
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	2,399	2,578	2,973	1,160	115
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	335	265	249	209	81
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		2	93	5	8
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	16,931	16,985	18,531	12,566	5,950
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	44	51	52	44	19
	TRIAL HOURS	102.0	118.0	119.0	110.0	51.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	7,306	7,249	8,109	5,125	2,205
	PROCEEDING HOURS	501.0	509.0	686.0	481.0	195.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,511	1,253	440	206	70
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	224	368	1,166	660	287
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	655	671	1,042	775	310
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	600	645	743	290	29
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	84	66	62	52	20
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		1	23	1	2
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	4,233	4,246	4,633	3,142	1,488

NOTES:

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BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 19

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	12
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	18

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges

Location	Number
Los Angeles	8
San Bernardino	2
Santa Ana	[illegible]

Additional places of holding court

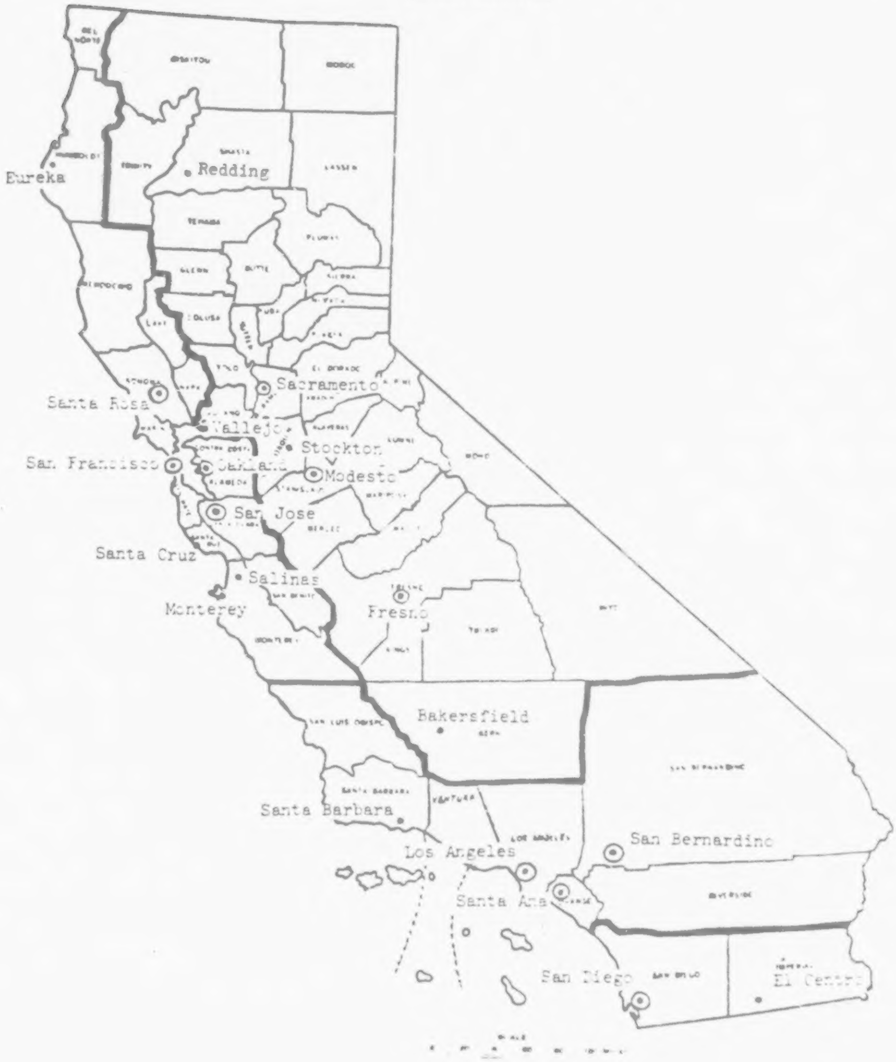
Riverside
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Riverside, San Luis Obispo and Ventura be eliminated as places of holding court.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize 3 of the 6 additional judgeships on an "emergency basis."

CALIFORNIA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San Francisco
Oakland
Modesto
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Salinas
Monterey
Fresno
Bakersfield
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Santa Ana
San Diego
El Centro

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA CENTRAL...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	33,833	35,096	35,706	29,925	22,859
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-4%	-5%	13%	48%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	3,714	4,371	5,747	3,928	2,710
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	11%	12%	16%	13%	12%
	TERMINATED	31,785	26,973	20,085	26,401	10,717
	PERCENT NO ASSET	87%	93%	96%	99%	100%
	PENDING	52,236	50,192	42,071	26,452	22,931
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	22,797	22,201	22,450	19,618	19,344
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	67%	63%	63%	66%	85%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	3%	2%	16%	18%
	TERMINATED	20,144	16,874	16,454	23,391	10,094
	PERCENT NO ASSET	97%	97%	99%	100%	100%
	PENDING	30,607	27,176	21,237	15,034	16,616
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	1,905	2,058	2,207	1,413	463
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	6%	6%	6%	5%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-8%	-14%	35%	311%
	TERMINATED	838	424	173	45	20
	PERCENT NO ASSET	98%	97%	94%	73%	85%
	PENDING	6,100	5,439	3,972	1,962	620
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	9,131	10,837	11,049	8,894	3,052
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	27%	31%	31%	30%	13%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-16%	-17%	3%	199%
	TERMINATED	10,803	9,675	3,458	2,965	603
	PERCENT NO ASSET	88%	86%	82%	96%	95%
	PENDING	15,329	17,577	16,862	9,456	3,695

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA CENTRAL...

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,819	2,925	2,976	2,494	1,905
CHAPTER 7	1,900	1,850	1,871	1,635	1,612
CHAPTER 1.	159	172	184	118	39
CHAPTER 13	761	903	921	741	254
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	310	364	479	327	226
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11%	12%	16%	13%	12%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,649	2,248	1,674	2,200	893
CHAPTER 7	1,679	1,406	1,371	1,949	841
CHAPTER 11	70	35	14	4	2
CHAPTER 13	900	806	288	247	50
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	4,353	4,183	3.506	2,204	1,911
CHAPTER 7	2,567	2,265	1,770	1,253	1,551
CHAPTER 11	508	453	331	164	52
CHAPTER 13	1,277	1,465	1,405	788	308

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA CENTRAL...

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	3,707	3,264	5,416	5,325	3,809
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	13.6%	-39.7%	1.6%	40.1%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	491	494	517	50	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	577	337	214	99	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	79	149	163	138	93
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	1,770	1,153	1,173	958	811
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	7	18	60	18	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	39	44	43	10	
	OTHER*	744	1,069	3,246	4,052	2,905
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	4,083	1,743	3,442	2,983	2,519
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	2,416	863	1,175	1,695	1,322
	WITH COURT ACTION	1,667	880	2,267	1,288	1,197
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	440	119	158	116	100
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	488	134	39	58	44
	AFTER TRIAL	739	626	2,070	1,114	1,053
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	338	2,068	18,046	10,233	3,946
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	24	87	279	58	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	19	49	59	13	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	309	272	451	444	317
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	41	41	43	4	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	48	28	18	8	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	7	12	14	12	8
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	148	96	98	80	68
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	2	5	2	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	3	4	4	1	
	OTHER*	62	89	271	338	242
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	340	145	287	249	210
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	28	172	1,504	853	329
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	7	23	5	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	4	5	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA CENTRAL...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	320	397	513	638	292
	TRIAL HOURS	1,211.0	10,226.0	1,852.0	2,202.0	800.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	93,335	96,366	76,124	61,286	42,33[illegible]
	PROCEEDING HOURS	8,266.0	7,524.0	6,397.0	6,028.0	4,627.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	22,167	17,579	8,851	7,466	4,014
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	13,094	19,359	20,577	12,081	7,272
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	5,934	7,960	8,533	3,278	2,791
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	4,814	4,176	3,369	1,080	598
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	518	410	293	96	132
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	944	388	20	46	116
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	45,864	46,494	34,481	37,[illegible]7	27,465
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	27	33	43	53	24
	TRIAL HOURS	101.0	852.0	154.0	184.0	67.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	7,778	8,031	6,344	5,107	3,5[illegible]
	PROCEEDING HOURS	689.0	627.0	533.0	502.0	[illegible]
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,847	1,46[illegible]	738	[illegible]	[illegible]
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	1,091	1,613	1,715	1,007	601
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	495	663	711	273	233
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	401	348	281	90	50
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	43	34	24	8	11
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	79	32	2	4	10
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,822	3,875	2,873	3,10[illegible]	2,289

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 4

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	3
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	4

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges

Location	Number
San Diego	3

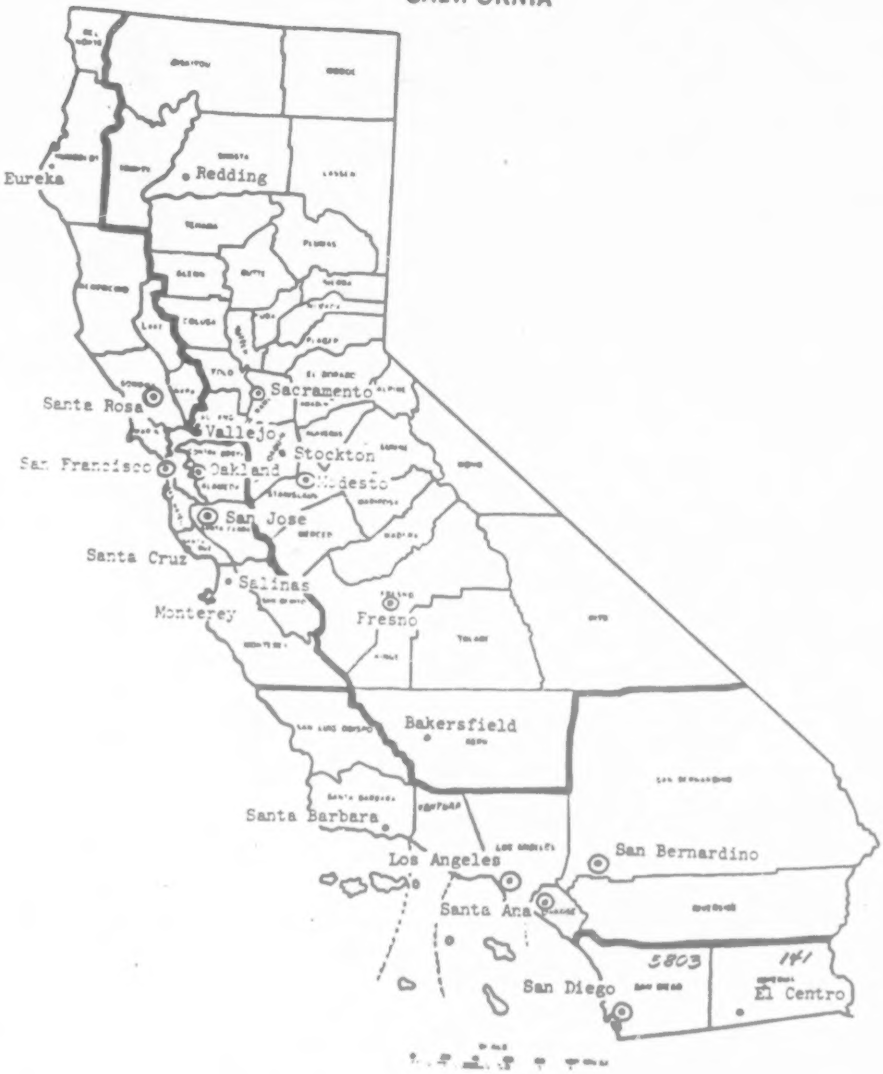
Additional places of holding court:

El Centro

NOTES

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize the fourth judgeship on an "emergency basis."

CALIFORNIA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Santa Cruz
Salinas
Monterey
Fresno
Bakersfield
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Santa Ana
5803
141
San Diego
El Centro

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	5,825	5,652	6,293	5,024	4,067
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		3%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-8%	16%	43%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	791	845	931	784	636
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	14%	15%	15%	16%	16%
	TERMINATED	9,353	3,895	2,251	1,440	1,967
	PERCENT NO ASSET	65%	98%	100%	100%	100%
	PENDING	10,466	13,994	12,237	8,195	4,611
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,013	3,014	3,193	2,811	2,720
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	52%	53%	51%	56%	67%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		0%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-6%	7%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	4,041	3,629	2,181	1,330	1,910
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	98%	100%	100%	100%
	PENDING	3,600	4,407	4,848	3,612	2,361
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	573	561	785	376	166
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	10%	10%	12%	7%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		2%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-27%	52%	245%
	TERMINATED	383	188	61	50	
	PERCENT NO ASSET	97%	96%	93%	91%	0%
	PENDING	1,750	1,641	1,285	561	234
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	2,239	2,077	2,315	1,837	1,181
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	38%	37%	37%	37%	29%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		8%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-3%	22%	90%
	TERMINATED	4,929	78	9		47
	PERCENT NO ASSET	39%	95%	78%	0%	100%
	PENDING	5,116	7,946	6,104	3,822	1,996

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN..

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,942	1,884	2,098	1,675	1,356
CHAPTER 7	1,004	1,005	1,064	937	907
CHAPTER 11	191	187	262	125	55
CHAPTER 13	746	692	772	612	394
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	264	262	310	261	212
PERCENT OF TOTAL	14%	15%	15%	16%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	3,118	1,298	750	480	656
CHAPTER 7	1,347	1,210	727	463	640
CHAPTER 11	128	63	20	17	
CHAPTER 13	1,643	26	3		16
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,469	4,665	4,079	2,732	1,537
CHAPTER 7	1,200	1,469	1,616	1,271	794
CHAPTER 11	563	547	428	187	76
CHAPTER 13	1,705	2,649	2,035	1,274	665

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,018	824	1,102	845	684
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	23.3%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-25.1%	30.1%	23.7%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	23	51	424	8	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	245	183	40	1	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	25	45	48	45	32
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	533	227	240	214	219
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	3	12	8	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	8	20	25	5	
	OTHER*	182	295	313	564	433
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	893	1,047	451	383	31
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	553	610	322	106	8
	WITH COURT ACTION	340	437	129	277	23
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	120	86	59	176	5
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	169	264	52	45	11
	AFTER TRIAL	51	87	18	56	7
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	27	256	2,728	1,344	465
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	25	11	276	140	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	3	14	24	5	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	339	275	367	282	228
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	8	17	141	3	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	82	61	13		
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	8	15	16	15	11
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	178	76	80	71	73
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	1	4	3	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	3	7	8	2	
	OTHER*	61	98	104	188	144
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	298	349	150	128	10
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	9	85	909	448	155
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	8	4	92	47	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	5	8	2	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN..

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	44	58	121	165	75
	TRIAL HOURS	226.0	223.0	427.0	699.0	284.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	14,604	14,755	18,479	16,247	10,491
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,204.0	1,260.0	1,571.0	1,212.0	1,027.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	7,040	7,23[illegible]	6,720	6,858	4,413
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	176	63	458	356	320
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,930	2,011	2,746	2,079	1,475
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	1,341	1,359	3,796	2,240	760
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	777	199	70	242	132
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	63	14	10	106	5
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,277	3,872	4,679	4,366	3,386
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	15	19	40	55	25
	TRIAL HOURS	75.0	74.0	142.0	233.0	95.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,868	4,918	6,160	5,416	3,497
	PROCEEDING HOURS	401.0	420.0	524.0	404.0	342.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,347	2,41[illegible]	2,240	2,286	1,471
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	59	21	153	119	107
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	643	670	915	693	492
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	447	453	1,265	747	253
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	259	66	23	81	44
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	21	5	3	35	2
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,092	1,281	1,560	1,455	1,129

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

FLORIDA, MIDDLE

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 4

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 2

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 4

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Jacksonville	1
Tampa	1

Additional places of holding court:

Ocala
Orlando

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that there be two bankruptcy judges at Tampa, one at Jacksonville and one at Orlando, and that Fort Meyers be added as a place of holding court. It was also recommended that the bankruptcy judges in the Middle District of Florida exercise concurrent jurisdiction in Alachua, Dixie, Levy, Lafayette, and Gilchrist counties in the Northern District of Florida.

FLORIDA

MIDDLE and SOUTH

The bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Florida have concurrent jurisdiction with the bankruptcy judge for the Northern District of Florida in Alachua, Dixie, Levy, Lafayette, and Gilchrist Counties in the extreme eastern part of the Northern District.

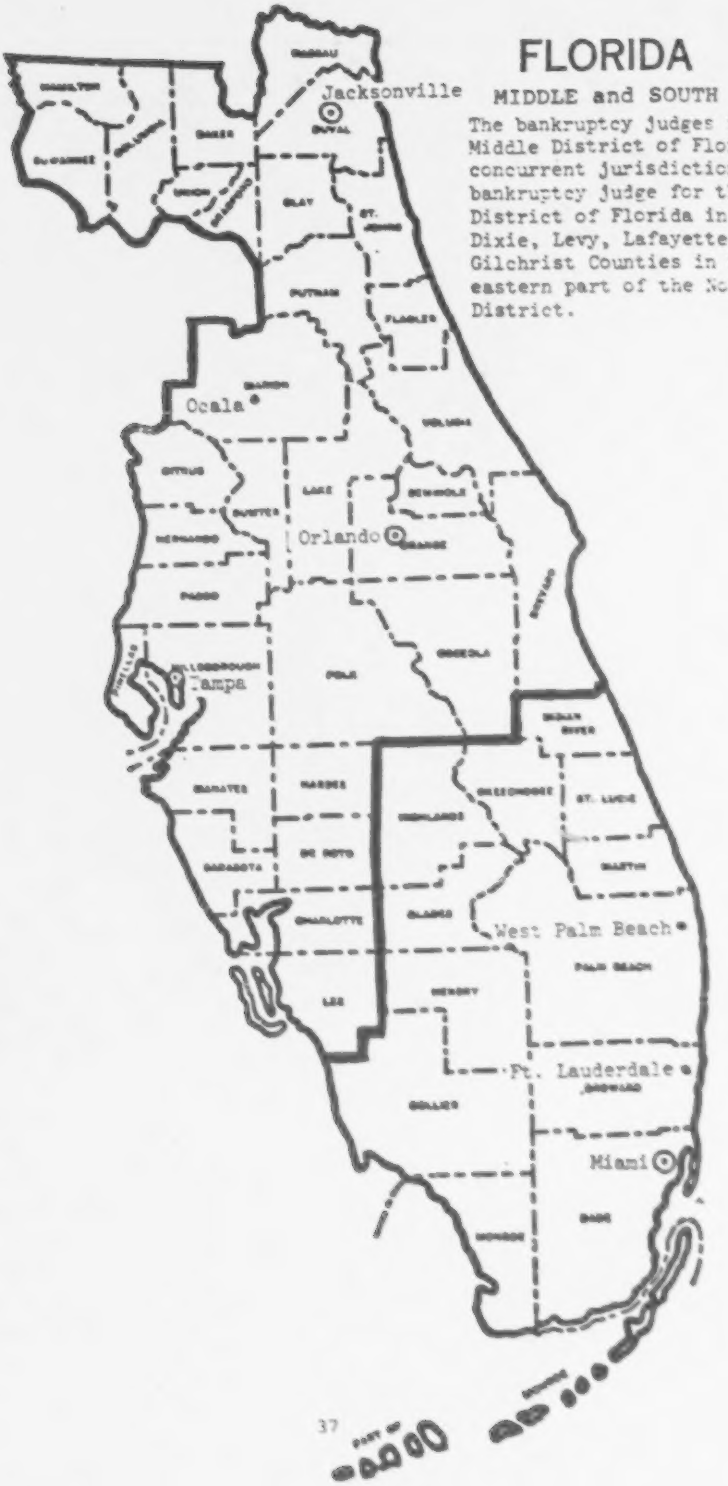


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: FLORIDA MIDDLE.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	5,755	4,774	5,048	4,800	4,281
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	21%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		14%	20%	34%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,281	1,177	966	910	672
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	22%	25%	19%	19%	16%
	TERMINATED	3,939	4,307	4,431	4,370	2,093
	PERCENT NO ASSET	72%	77%	74%	73%	73%
	PENDING	7,631	5,816	5,352	4,736	4,306
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	4,764	3,847	4,213	4,213	3,946
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	83%	81%	83%	88%	92%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	24%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		13%	13%	21%
	TERMINATED	3,526	3,910	4,199	4,255	2,024
	PERCENT NO ASSET	73%	77%	73%	72%	72%
	PENDING	5,398	4,053	3,965	3,661	3,839
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	556	529	449	295	150
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	10%	11%	9%	6%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	5%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		24%	88%	271%
	TERMINATED	177	163	102	56	24
	PERCENT NO ASSET	88%	89%	90%	89%	100%
	PENDING	1,331	1,013	750	446	229
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	435	398	386	292	185
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	8%	8%	8%	6%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	9%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		13%	49%	135%
	TERMINATED	236	234	130	59	45
	PERCENT NO ASSET	48%	71%	76%	95%	89%
	PENDING	902	750	637	429	238

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: FLORIDA MIDDLE........

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1961
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,878	2,387	2,524	2,400	2,141
CHAPTER 7	2,382	1,924	2,107	2,107	1,973
CHAPTER 11	278	265	225	148	75
CHAPTER 13	218	199	193	146	93
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	641	589	483	455	336
PERCENT OF TOTAL	22%	25%	19%	19%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,970	2,154	2,216	2,185	1,047
CHAPTER 7	1,763	1,955	2,100	2,128	1,012
CHAPTER 11	89	82	51	28	12
CHAPTER 13	118	117	65	30	23
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,816	2,908	2,676	2,368	2,153
CHAPTER 7	2,699	2,027	1,983	1,931	1,920
CHAPTER 11	666	507	375	223	115
CHAPTER 13	451	375	319	215	119

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: FLORIDA MIDDLE........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,102	945	1,166	1,099	826
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	16.5%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-18.9%	6.0%	33.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	234	175	218	121	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	223	135	165	33	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	87	106	92	75	66
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	241	195	196	197	101
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	7	20	16	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	46	45	34	32	
	OTHER*	269	282	441	625	659
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	841	1,040	855	836	577
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	422	425	456	421	273
	WITH COURT ACTION	419	615	399	415	304
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	123	119	30	105	57
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	217	366	236	229	179
	AFTER TRIAL	79	130	133	81	68
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	25	66	1,100	758	372
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	11	22	188	104	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	13	21	28	10	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	551	473	583	550	413
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	117	88	109	61	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	112	68	83	17	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	44	53	46	38	33
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	121	98	98	99	51
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	4	10	8	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	23	23	17	16	
	OTHER*	135	141	221	313	330
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	421	520	428	418	289
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	13	33	550	379	186
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	6	11	94	52	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	7	11	14	5	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: FLORIDA MIDDLE........

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	47	65	108	100	69
	TRIAL HOURS	159.0	172.0	223.0	315.0	161.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	6,620	6,329	5,817	6,869	7,946
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,309.0	1,321.0	1,077.0	1,255.0	1,379.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,819	2,291	1,446	1,389	1,102
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	356	171	140	399	677
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	283	271	257	305	300
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	432	769	1,311	1,440	1,538
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	198	279	135	115	214
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	3		10	9	15
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,529	2,548	2,518	3,212	4,100

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	24	33	54	50	35
	TRIAL HOURS	55.0	86.0	112.0	158.0	81.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,310	3,165	2,909	3,435	3,973
	PROCEEDING HOURS	655.0	661.0	539.0	628.0	690.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,410	1,146	723	695	551
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	178	86	70	200	339
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	142	136	129	153	150
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	216	385	656	720	769
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	99	140	68	58	107
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	2		5	5	8
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,265	1,274	1,259	1,606	2,050

NOTES:

BC114
11.84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

GEORGIA, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATIONS: 6

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 4

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 408 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 7

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Atlanta	4

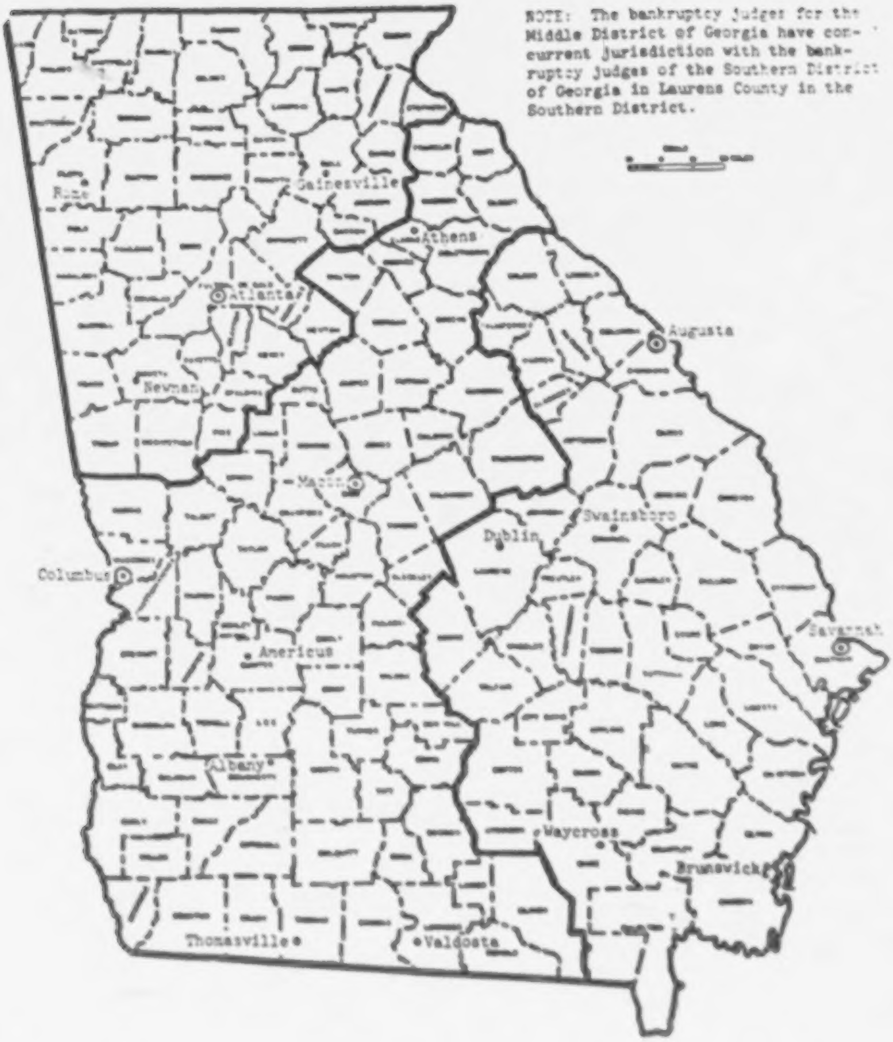
Additional places of holding court:

Carrollton
Gainesville
Newnan
Rome

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Carrollton be eliminated as a place of holding court.

GEORGIA



NOTE: The bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Georgia have concurrent jurisdiction with the bankruptcy judges of the Southern District of Georgia in Laurens County in the Southern District.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: GEORGIA NORTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	8,426	7,366	8,113	7,517	6,608
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR 14% OVER EARLIER YEARS		4%	12%	28%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,184	1,120	1,243	933	666
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	14%	15%	15%	12%	10%
	TERMINATED	6,763	5,813	5,696	4,861	4,085
	PERCENT NO ASSET	56%	62%	70%	83%	97%
	PENDING	13,710	12,047	10,494	8,078	5,423
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,470	3,393	3,755	3,869	4,193
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	41%	46%	46%	51%	63%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR 2% OVER EARLIER YEARS		-8%	-10%	-17%
	TERMINATED	3,530	3,306	3,772	3,920	3,935
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	92%	92%	95%	99%
	PENDING	2,982	2,811	2,517	2,357	2,289
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	240	208	253	[illegible]	128
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR 15% OVER EARLIER YEARS		-5%	22%	88%
	TERMINATED	86	66	42	27	10
	PERCENT NO ASSET	85%	85%	95%	96%	100%
	PENDING	765	651	527	338	184
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	4,716	3,765	4,105	3,452	2,287
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	56%	51%	51%	46%	35%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR 25% OVER EARLIER YEARS		15%	37%	106%
	TERMINATED	3,147	2,441	1,882	914	140
	PERCENT NO ASSET	18%	20%	24%	34%	50%
	PENDING	9,963	8,585	7,450	5,383	2,950

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: GEORGIA NORTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	2,107	1,842	2,028	1,879	1,652
	CHAPTER 7	868	848	939	967	1,048
	CHAPTER 11	60	52	63	49	32
	CHAPTER 13	1,179	941	1,026	863	572
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	298	280	311	233	167
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	14%	15%	15%	12%	10%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,691	1,453	1,424	1,215	1,021
	CHAPTER 7	883	827	943	980	984
	CHAPTER 11	22	17	11	7	3
	CHAPTER 13	787	610	471	229	35
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	3,428	3,012	2,624	2,020	1,356
	CHAPTER 7	746	703	629	589	572
	CHAPTER 11	191	163	132	85	46
	CHAPTER 13	2,491	2,146	1,863	1,346	738

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: GEORGIA NORTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	931	1,052	1,488	1,678	2,283
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-11.4%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-29.3%	-11.4%	-26.5%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	284	258	687	56	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	92	60	114	67	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	28	66	47	57	54
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	317	200	195	198	173
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	3	7	317	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	33	26	24	16	
	OTHER*	175	439	414	967	2,056
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	965	957	1,074	1,582	1,502
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	486	446	461	745	559
	WITH COURT ACTION	479	511	613	837	943
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	82	214	223	195	80
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	284	209	251	300	202
	AFTER TRIAL	113	88	139	342	661
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	94	229	1,661	958	488
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	6	87	1,345	1,270	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	16	52	90	65	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	233	263	372	420	571
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	71	65	172	14	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	23	15	29	17	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	7	17	12	14	14
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	79	50	49	50	43
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	1	2	79	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	8	7	6	4	
	OTHER*	44	110	104	242	514
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	241	239	269	396	376
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	24	57	415	240	122
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	22	336	318	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	4	13	23	16	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: GEORGIA NORTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	328	413	524	556	414
	TRIAL HOURS	739.0	799.0	1,025.0	1,077.0	684.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	15,758	15,723	14,595	15,130	11,694
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,952.0	2,198.0	1,956.0	2,388.0	2,108.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	3,158	2,772	1,611	1,653	1,406
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	689	966	1,583	1,475	1,404
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	3,862	3,274	3,440	3,422	1,508
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	787	992	750	704	669
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	147	85	75	154	133
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	109	261	110	4	101
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	7,006	7,373	7,026	7,718	6,473
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	82	103	131	139	104
	TRIAL HOURS	185.0	200.0	256.0	269.0	171.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,940	3,931	3,649	3,783	2,924
	PROCEEDING HOURS	488.0	550.0	489.0	597.0	527.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	790	693	403	413	352
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	172	242	396	369	351
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	966	819	860	856	377
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	197	248	188	176	167
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	37	21	19	39	33
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	27	65	28	1	25
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,752	1,843	1,757	1,930	1,618

NOTES:

BC114
11-84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 1

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 408 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Savannah	1

Additional places of holding court:

Augusta
Brunswick
Waycross

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that one bankruptcy judge be located at Savannah and one bankruptcy judge at Augusta, that Dublin and Swainsboro be added as places of holding court, and that the bankruptcy judges in the Middle District of Georgia be given concurrent jurisdiction in Laurens County in the Southern District of Georgia.

GEORGIA

NOTE: The bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Georgia have concurrent jurisdiction with the bankruptcy judges of the Southern District of Georgia in Laurens County in the Southern District.

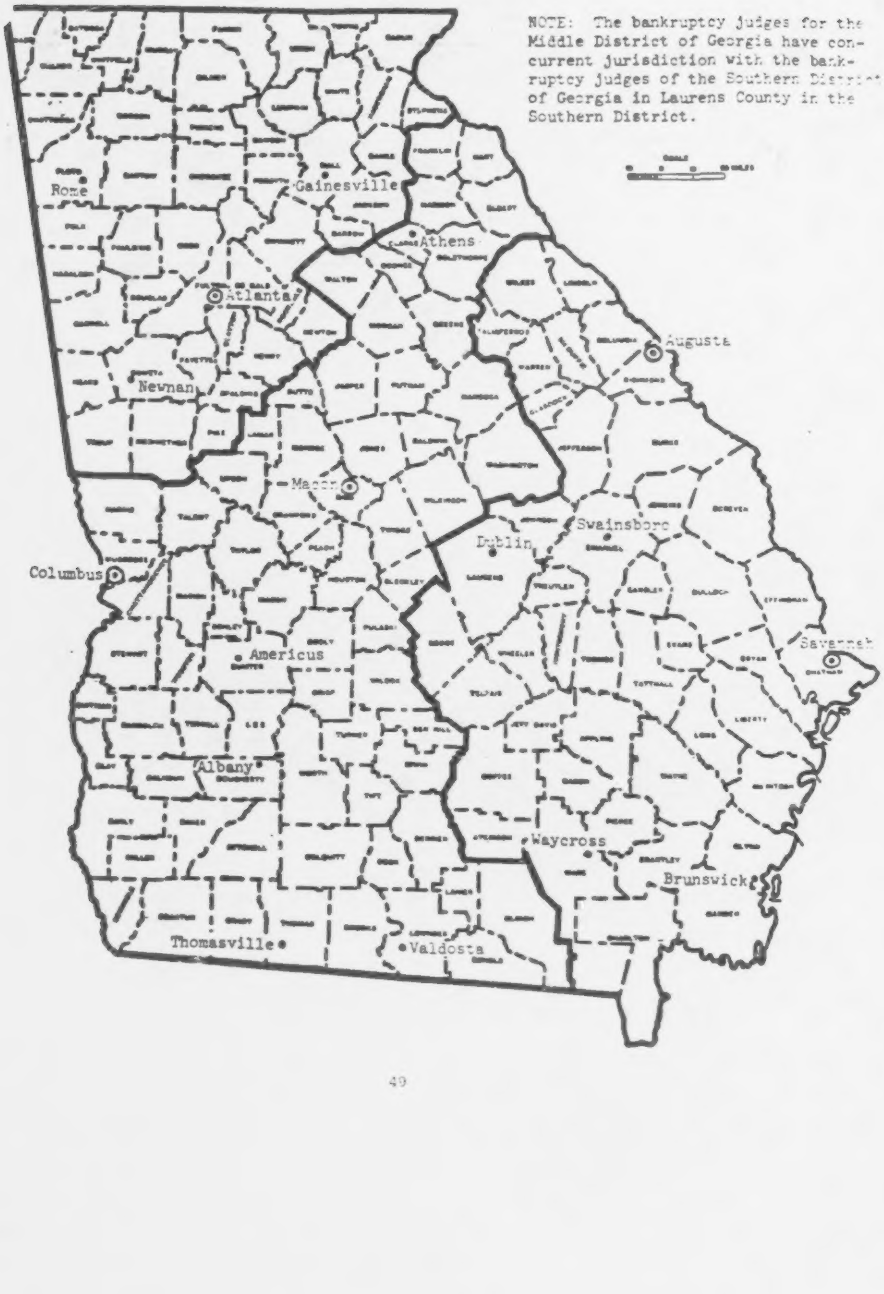


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: GEORGIA SOUTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,387	2,188	2,163	1,989	1,966
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	11%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		11%	21%	22%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	201	211	259	249	280
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	8%	10%	12%	13%	14%
	TERMINATED	1,917	1,433	1,660	1,421	927
	PERCENT NO ASSET	51%	61%	68%	66%	82%
	PENDING	4,235	3,755	3,020	2,517	1,949
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	927	974	976	1,035	888
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	39%	45%	45%	52%	45%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-5%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-5%	-11%	4%
	TERMINATED	987	872	1,157	1,034	786
	PERCENT NO ASSET	88%	89%	91%	87%	94%
	PENDING	677	653	489	[illegible]	499
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	122	149	154	89	31
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	5%	7%	7%	4%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-18%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-21%	37%	294%
	TERMINATED	109	74	41	9	
	PERCENT NO ASSET	77%	84%	80%	100%	0%
	PENDING	260	279	220	118	41
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,348	1,045	1,033	865	1,047
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	56%	48%	48%	43%	53%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	29%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		30%	56%	29%
	TERMINATED	821	487	462	378	141
	PERCENT NO ASSET	4%	8%	8%	10%	13%
	PENDING	3,298	2,823	2,311	1,799	1,409

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: GEORGIA SOUTHERN.....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,397	2,168	2,163	1,989	1,966
CHAPTER 7	927	974	976	1,035	888
CHAPTER 11	122	149	154	89	31
CHAPTER 13	1,348	1,045	1,033	865	1,047
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	201	211	259	249	280
PERCENT OF TOTAL	8%	10%	12%	13%	14%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,917	1,433	1,660	1,421	927
CHAPTER 7	987	872	1,157	1,034	766
CHAPTER 11	109	74	41	9	
CHAPTER 13	821	487	462	378	141
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	4,235	3,755	3,020	2,517	1,949
CHAPTER 7	677	653	489	600	499
CHAPTER 11	260	279	220	118	41
CHAPTER 13	3,298	2,823	2,311	1,799	1,409

NOTES:

TABLE
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: GEORGIA SOUTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	174	228	347	349	302
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-23.7%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-34.3%	-.6%	15.6%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	23	22	44	38	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	6	13	14	4	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	13	16	15	24	15
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	67	58	64	73	50
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT			21	7	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	16	18	18	14	
	OTHER*	49	101	171	189	237
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	201	284	369	303	212
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	27	62	57	50	35
	WITH COURT ACTION	174	222	312	253	177
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	9	13	62	6	4
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	3	7	4	1	
	AFTER TRIAL	162	192	246	246	173
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	32	71	285	219	194
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	1	2	77	50	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	2	1		
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	174	228	347	349	302
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	23	22	44	38	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	6	13	14	4	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	13	16	15	24	15
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	67	58	64	73	50
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT			21	7	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	16	18	18	14	
	OTHER*	49	101	171	189	237
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	201	284	369	303	212
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	32	71	285	219	194
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	1	2	77	50	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	2	1		

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 700. (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: GEORGIA SOUTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	4	6	13	18	15
	TRIAL HOURS	53.0	30.0	41.0	76.0	54.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,747	3,806	3,951	3,853	2,694
	PROCEEDING HOURS	647.0	711.0	588.0	513.0	324.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	698	526	123	138	76
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	255	411	695	616	665
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,449	1,020	1,068	1,287	945
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	82	25	15		4
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	188	206	143	36	13
	CONTESTED PETITIONS					
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,075	1,618	1,907	1,776	969
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	4	6	13	18	15
	TRIAL HOURS	53.0	30.0	41.0	76.0	54.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,747	3,806	3,951	3,853	2,694
	PROCEEDING HOURS	647.0	711.0	588.0	513.0	324.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	698	526	123	138	76
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	255	411	695	616	665
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,449	1,020	1,068	1,287	945
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	82	25	15		4
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	188	206	143	36	13
	CONTESTED PETITIONS					
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,075	1,618	1,807	1,776	969

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:
IDAHO

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 1
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Boise	1

Additional places of holding court:

Coeur d' Alene
Pocatello

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Moscow and Twin Falls be added as places of holding court. It was further recommended that the bankruptcy judges in Idaho serve Malheur County in Oregon.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize the second judgeship on an "emergency basis."

IDAHO

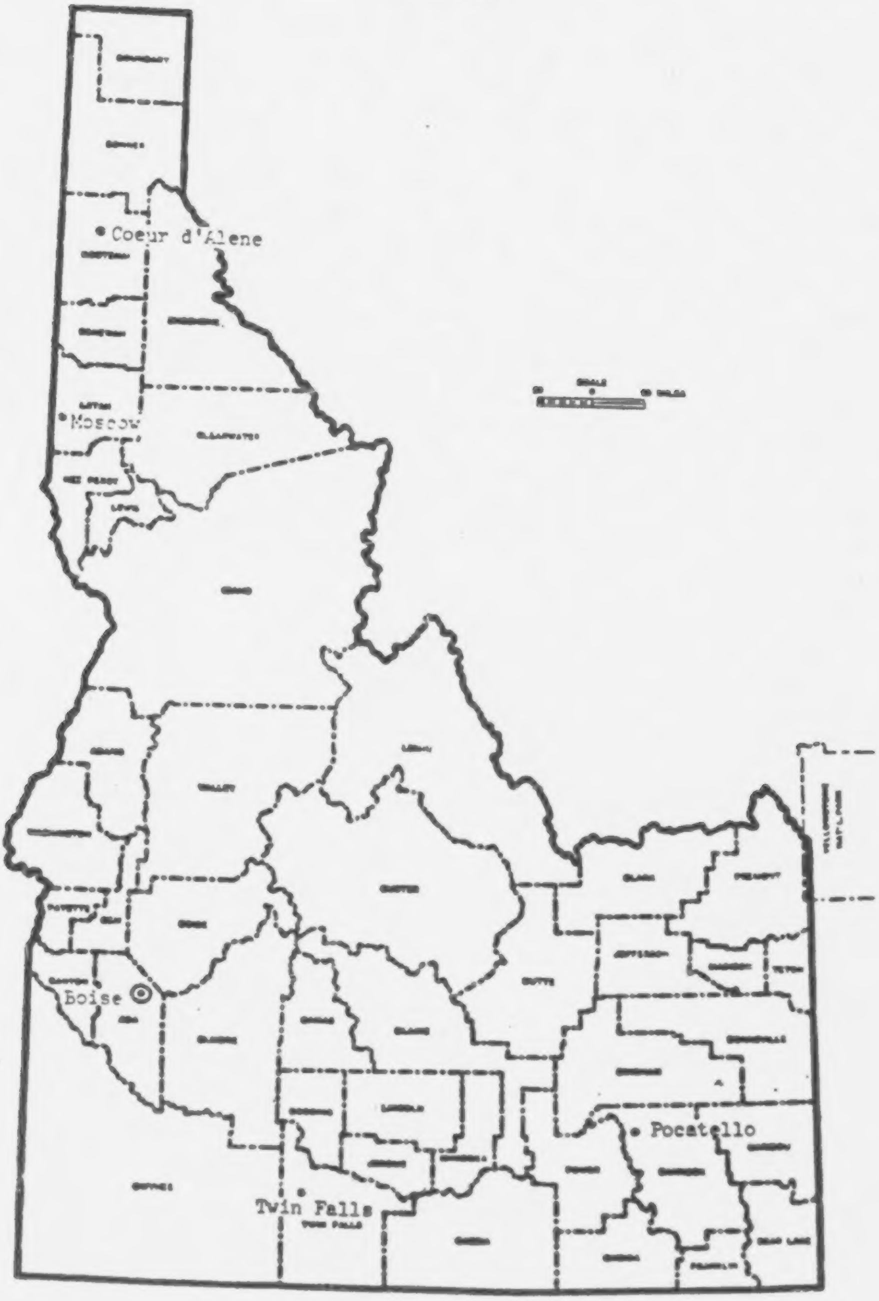


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: IDAHO................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,405	2,121	2,341	2,411	2,207
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	13%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		3%	0%	9%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	675	613	580	380	423
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	28%	29%	25%	16%	19%
	TERMINATED	2,202	2,298	1,957	1,564	1,100
	PERCENT NO ASSET	64%	71%	72%	88%	89%
	PENDING	3,567	3,364	3,541	3,159	2,312
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,664	1,465	1,582	1,565	1,585
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	69%	69%	68%	65%	72%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	14%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		5%	6%	5%
	TERMINATED	1,735	1,894	1,460	1,497	1,023
	PERCENT NO ASSET	76%	81%	82%	91%	91%
	PENDING	1,558	1,479	1,725	1,492	1,338
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	114	124	124	62	31
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	5%	6%	5%	3%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-8%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-8%	84%	268%
	TERMINATED	42	36	17	6	7
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	97%	100%	83%	100%
	PENDING	326	273	197	101	45
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	627	532	635	764	591
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	26%	25%	27%	33%	27%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	18%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-1%	-20%	6%
	TERMINATED	425	368	480	61	70
	PERCENT NO ASSET	13%	16%	43%	7%	66%
	PENDING	1,683	1,612	1,619	1,566	929

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT. IDAHO..................

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,405	2,121	2,341	2,411	2,207
CHAPTER 7	1,664	1,465	1,582	1,565	1,585
CHAPTER 11	114	124	124	62	31
CHAPTER 13	627	532	635	784	591
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	675	613	580	360	423
PERCENT OF TOTAL	28%	29%	25%	16%	19%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,202	2,298	1,957	1,564	1,100
CHAPTER 7	1,735	1,894	1,460	1,497	1,023
CHAPTER 11	42	36	17	6	7
CHAPTER 13	425	368	480	61	70
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,567	3,364	3,541	3,159	2,312
CHAPTER 7	1,558	1,479	1,725	1,492	1,338
CHAPTER 11	326	273	197	101	45
CHAPTER 13	1,683	1,612	1,619	1,566	929

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: IDAHO................

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	334	503	353	353	420
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-33.6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		42.5%	%	-16.0%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	67	101	38	41	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	33	148	60	24	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	44	101	77	46	27
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	130	84	100	75	95
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT		8	7	2	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	15	19	16	16	
	OTHER*	45	42	55	149	298
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	262	384	304	355	307
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	173	299	225	243	204
	WITH COURT ACTION	89	85	79	112	103
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	14	37	21	23	29
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	61	19	12	45	23
	AFTER TRIAL	14	29	46	44	51
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	2	65	596	445	191
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	18	51	74	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	7	15	1	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	334	503	353	353	420
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	67	101	38	41	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	33	148	60	24	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	44	101	77	46	27
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	130	84	100	75	95
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT		8	7	2	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	15	19	16	16	
	OTHER*	45	42	55	149	298
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	262	384	304	355	307
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	2	65	596	445	191
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	18	51	74	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	7	15	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: IDAHO................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	19	36	75	78	61
	TRIAL HOURS	52.0	53.0	115.0	121.0	101.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,116	2,556	2,538	2,761	3,995
	PROCEEDING HOURS	583.0	620.0	480.0	278.0	335.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,492	1,080	725	661	890
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	427	689	250	26	119
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	716	403	569	718	740
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	182	150	106	88	139
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	90	65	96	15	48
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	118	141	45	5	4
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	91	28	747	1,226	2,055
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	19	36	75	78	61
	TRIAL HOURS	52.0	53.0	115.0	121.0	101.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,116	2,556	2,538	2,761	3,995
	PROCEEDING HOURS	583.0	620.0	480.0	278.0	335.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,492	1,080	725	661	890
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	427	689	250	26	119
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	716	403	569	718	740
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	182	150	106	88	139
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	90	65	96	15	48
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	118	141	45	5	4
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	91	28	747	1,226	2,055

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT

ILLINOIS, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 10

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	8
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	15

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Chicago	7
Rockford	1

Additional places of holding court:

Dixon
Freeport
Geneva
Joliet
Ottawa
Sterling
Waukegan
Wheaton

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Dixon, Freeport, and Sterling be eliminated as places of holding court.

The additional judgeship recommended in 1985 for the Central District of Illinois will also serve in the Northern and Southern Districts of Illinois.

ILLINOIS

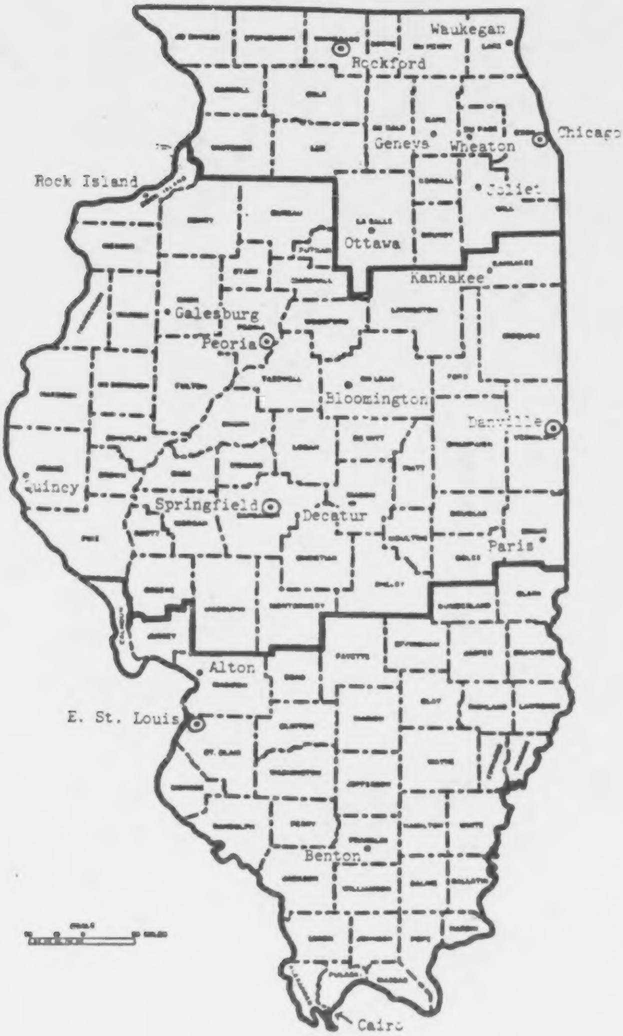

Waukegan
Rockford
Chicago
Geneva
Wheaton
Joliet
Rock Island
Ottawa
Kankakee
Galesburg
Peoria
Bloomington
Danville
Quincy
Springfield
Decatur
Paris
Alton
E. St. Louis
Benton
Cairo

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS NORTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	18,146	17,616	16,451	18,110	19,567
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	3%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-2%	0%	-7%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,940	2,014	2,242	1,618	1,669
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	11%	11%	12%	9%	9%
	TERMINATED	14,815	14,577	15,011	11,817	10,060
	PERCENT NO ASSET	69%	71%	83%	90%	99%
	PENDING	35,205	31,874	28,835	25,395	19,103
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	10,952	10,559	10,762	10,237	12,019
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	60%	60%	58%	57%	61%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	4%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		2%	7%	-9%
	TERMINATED	9,700	9,383	11,272	10,061	9,688
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	95%	97%	97%	100%
	PENDING	12,750	10,710	8,746	8,463	7,632
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	557	538	703	473	299
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	4%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-21%	18%	86%
	TERMINATED	56	151	141	44	9
	PERCENT NO ASSET	91%	98%	97%	93%	100%
	PENDING	2,199	1,783	1,455	939	521
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	6,637	6,519	6,986	7,400	7,249
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	37%	37%	38%	41%	37%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	2%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-5%	-10%	-9%
	TERMINATED	5,059	5,043	3,598	1,712	363
	PERCENT NO ASSET	18%	26%	38%	45%	65%
	PENDING	20,256	19,381	18,634	15,993	10,950

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS NORTHERN..

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,268	2,202	2,306	2,264	2,446
CHAPTER 7	1,369	1,320	1,345	1,280	1,502
CHAPTER 11	70	67	88	59	37
CHAPTER 13	830	815	873	925	906
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	243	252	280	202	209
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11%	11%	12%	9%	9%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,852	1,822	1,876	1,477	1,258
CHAPTER 7	1,213	1,173	1,409	1,258	1,211
CHAPTER 11	7	19	18	6	1
CHAPTER 13	632	630	450	214	45
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	4,401	3,984	3,604	3,174	2,388
CHAPTER 7	1,594	1,338	1,093	1,058	954
CHAPTER 11	275	223	182	117	65
CHAPTER 13	2,532	2,423	2,329	1,999	1,369

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS NORTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,441	1,520	2,247	2,302	2,766
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-5.3%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-32.4%	-2 4%	-16.8%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	158	186	259	226	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	231	154	218	41	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	46	89	70	78	89
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	469	458	490	451	530
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	11	20	67	46	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	64	44	60	32	
	OTHER*	462	569	1,083	1,428	2,147
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,213	1,529	1,921	2,164	1,733
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	823	946	1,528	1,609	1,317
	WITH COURT ACTION	390	583	393	555	416
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	229	345	168	219	222
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	90	131	113	182	101
	AFTER TRIAL	71	107	112	154	83
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	118	227	1,792	2,132	1,352
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	29	91	695	483	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	20	21	42	15	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	180	190	281	288	346
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	20	23	32	28	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	29	19	27	5	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	6	11	9	10	11
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	59	57	61	56	66
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	3	8	6	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	8	6	8	4	
	OTHER*	58	71	135	179	268
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	152	191	240	271	217
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	15	28	224	267	169
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	11	87	60	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	3	3	5	2	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS NORTHERN....

TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH

DISTRICT TOTALS

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	54	100	66	232	141
	TRIAL HOURS	167.0	340.0	328.0	727.0	306.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	93,765	110,419	88,430	101,516	83,432
	PROCEEDING HOURS	3,726.0	5,519.0	4,099.0	4,581.0	4,251.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	41,645	49,370	37,878	43,427	34,372
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	1,331	3,273	1,510	2,177	2,118
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	10,951	13,626	11,256	13,311	10,188
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	7,509	6,596	8,786	8,919	1,757
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	247	789	292	229	218
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	147	311	303	131	149
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	31,935	36,454	28,405	33,324	34,630

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	7	13	8	29	18
	TRIAL HOURS	21.0	43.0	41.0	91.0	38.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	11,721	13,802	11,054	12,690	10,429
	PROCEEDING HOURS	466.0	690.0	512.0	573.0	531.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	5,206	6,171	4,735	5,428	4,297
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	166	409	189	272	265
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,369	1,703	1,407	1,664	1,274
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	939	825	1,098	1,115	220
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	31	99	37	29	27
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	18	39	38	16	19
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,992	4,557	3,551	4,166	4,329

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

ILLINOIS, CENTRAL

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	► 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	► 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Danville	1 (part-time)
Peoria	1
Springfield	1

Additional places of holding court:

Bloomington
Decatur
Galesburg
Kankakee
Rock Island
Mattoon
Quincy

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Mattoon be eliminated and Paris be added as places of holding court. It was further recommended that the bankruptcy judges have concurrent jurisdiction in the Southern District of Illinois.

The part-time bankruptcy judge position at Danville was authorized by the Judicial Conference for conversion to full-time status, but was not yet funded when the 1984 legislation was enacted. The position has been eliminated by the legislation, but the incumbent may serve until July 9, 1986.

The additional judgeship recommended in 1985 for the Central District of Illinois will also serve in the Northern and Southern Districts of Illinois.

ILLINOIS

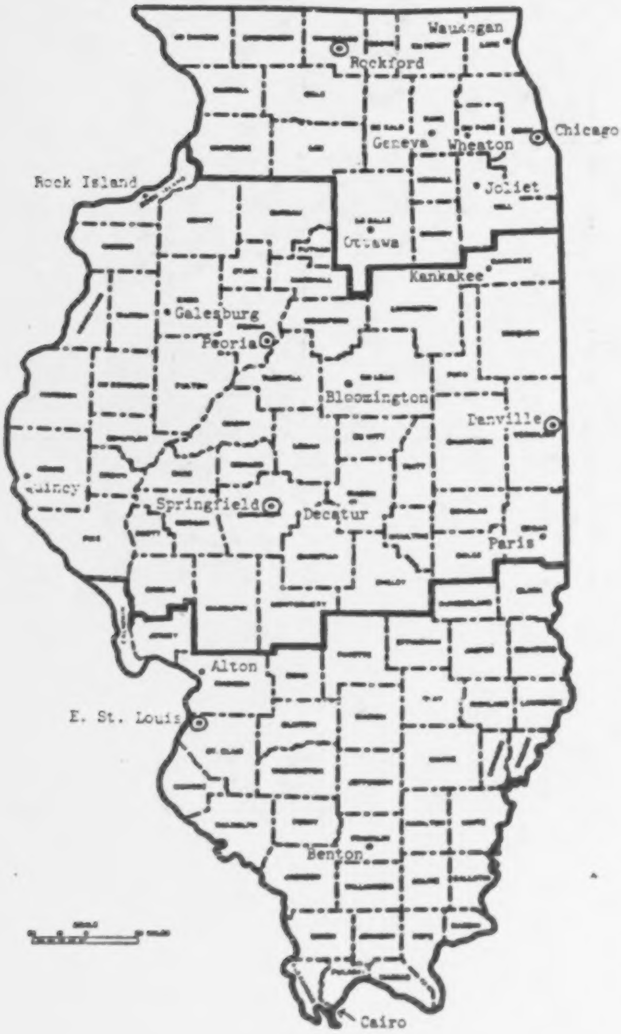

Waukegan
Rockford
Chicago
Geneva
Wheaton
Rock Island
Joliet
Ottawa
Kankakee
Galesburg
Peoria
Bloomington
Danville
Quincy
Springfield
Decatur
Paris
Alton
E. St. Louis
Benton
Cairo

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS CENTRAL.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	5,609	5,307	4,811	4,855	5,463
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	6%	17%	16%	3%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,292	1,101	1,026	642	792
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	23%	21%	21%	13%	14%
	TERMINATED	4,492	4,226	4,819	5,174	3,726
	PERCENT NO ASSET	84%	85%	88%	95%	97%
	PENDING	6,838	5,721	4,640	4,648	4,968
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	5,075	4,668	4,324	4,247	4,912
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	90%	88%	90%	87%	90%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	9%	17%	19%	3%
	TERMINATED	4,220	3,878	4,532	5,087	3,683
	PERCENT NO ASSET	88%	90%	90%	96%	98%
	PENDING	5,182	4,188	3,285	3,366	4,129
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	125	119	80	50	29
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	5%	56%	150%	331%
	TERMINATED	30	20	16	11	6
	PERCENT NO ASSET	83%	80%	50%	100%	100%
	PENDING	288	218	130	75	39
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	409	520	407	558	522
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	7%	10%	8%	11%	10%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-21%	0%	-27%	-22%
	TERMINATED	242	328	271	76	37
	PERCENT NO ASSET	7%	30%	20%	26%	73%
	PENDING	1,368	1,315	1,225	1,207	800

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS CENTRAL

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,805	2,654	2,406	2,426	2,732
CHAPTER 7	2,538	2,334	2,162	2,124	2,456
CHAPTER 11	63	60	40	25	15
CHAPTER 13	205	260	204	279	261
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	646	551	513	321	390
PERCENT OF TOTAL	23%	21%	21%	13%	14%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,246	2,113	2,410	2,587	1,863
CHAPTER 7	2,110	1,939	2,266	2,544	1,842
CHAPTER 11	15	10	8	6	3
CHAPTER 13	121	164	136	38	19
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,419	2,861	2,320	2,324	2,464
CHAPTER 7	2,591	2,094	1,643	1,683	2,065
CHAPTER 11	144	109	65	36	20
CHAPTER 13	684	658	613	604	400

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS CENTRAL.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	805	617	614	913	885
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	30.4%	.7%	-32.8%	3.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	61	61	69	38	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	64	43	26	26	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	41	31	52	59	47
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	436	218	232	220	303
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	63	80	78	26	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	44	34	21	13	
	OTHER*	96	150	136	531	535
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	498	582	762	633	795
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	145	152	181	150	239
	WITH COURT ACTION	353	430	581	483	556
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	112	124	191	157	161
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	76	54	93	49	59
	AFTER TRIAL	165	252	297	277	336
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	13	55	228	186	291
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	13	13	57	31	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	159	198	218	34	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	403	309	307	457	443
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	31	31	35	19	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	32	22	13	13	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	21	16	26	30	24
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	218	109	116	110	152
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	32	40	39	13	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	22	17	11	7	
	OTHER*	48	75	68	266	268
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	249	291	381	317	398
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	7	28	114	93	146
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	7	7	29	16	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	80	99	109	17	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS CENTRAL.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	38	41	47	92	71
	TRIAL HOURS	72.0	74.0	78.0	213.0	104.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,721	4,709	4,655	4,420	7,496
	PROCEEDING HOURS	912.0	943.0	914.0	916.0	2,067.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,120	929	573	487	563
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	283	529	778	728	554
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	444	490	517	658	572
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	384	252	316	200	190
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	112	99	44	20	26
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	8	7	13	11	43
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,370	2,403	2,414	2,316	5,548
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	19	21	24	46	36
	TRIAL HOURS	36.0	37.0	39.0	107.0	52.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,361	2,355	2,328	2,210	3,748
	PROCEEDING HOURS	456.0	472.0	457.0	458.0	1,034.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	560	465	287	244	282
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	142	265	389	364	277
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	222	245	259	329	286
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	192	126	158	100	95
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	56	50	22	10	13
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	4	4	7	6	22
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,185	1,202	1,207	1,158	2,774

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 1

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 1

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 408 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 1

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
East St. Louis	1

Additional places of holding court:

Alton
Benton
Cairo

NOTES:

The additional judgeship recommended in 1985 for the Central District of Illinois will also serve in the Northern and Southern Districts of Illinois.

ILLINOIS

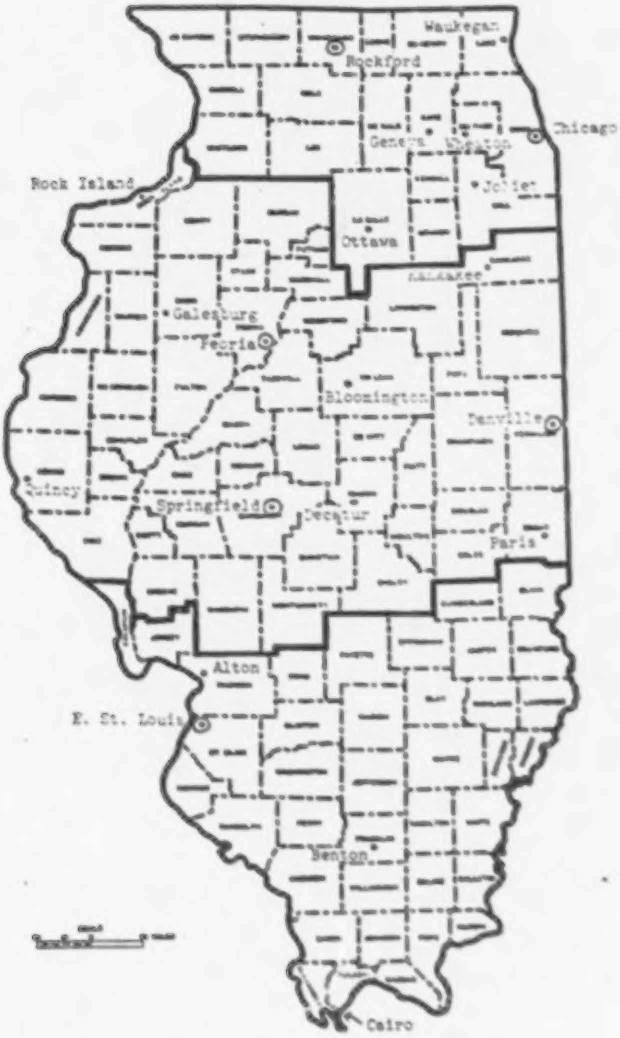

Waukegan
Rockford
Chicago
Geneva
Wheaton
Joliet
Rock Island
Ottawa
Kankakee
Galesburg
Peoria
Bloomington
Danville
Quincy
Springfield
Decatur
Paris
Alton
E. St. Louis
Benton
Cairo

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS SOUTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	1,796	1,695	1,781	1,617	1,593
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		1%	11%	13%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	550	495	457	287	293
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	31%	29%	26%	18%	18%
	TERMINATED	1,888	1,432	1,654	1,225	1,232
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	91%	93%	93%	98%
	PENDING	1,693	1,785	1,522	1,395	1,003
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,534	1,401	1,485	1,415	1,355
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	85%	83%	83%	88%	85%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	9%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		3%	8%	13%
	TERMINATED	1,690	1,281	1,566	1,180	1,216
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	94%	95%	95%	99%
	PENDING	937	1,034	894	944	683
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	68	62	36	21	23
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	10%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		89%	224%	196%
	TERMINATED	24	14	8	2	1
	PERCENT NO ASSET	96%	100%	75%	100%	100%
	PENDING	149	118	71	44	26
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	194	232	260	181	215
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	11%	14%	15%	11%	13%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-16%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-25%	7%	-10%
	TERMINATED	174	137	80	43	15
	PERCENT NO ASSET	45%	60%	58%	21%	47%
	PENDING	607	633	557	407	294

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS SOUTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	1,796	1,695	1,781	1,617	1,593
	CHAPTER 7	1,534	1,401	1,485	1,415	1,355
	CHAPTER 11	68	62	36	21	23
	CHAPTER 13	194	232	260	181	215
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	550	495	457	287	293
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	31%	29%	26%	18%	18%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,888	1,432	1,654	1,225	1,232
	CHAPTER 7	1,690	1,281	1,566	1,180	1,216
	CHAPTER 11	24	14	8	2	1
	CHAPTER 13	174	137	80	43	15
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	1,693	1,785	1,522	1,395	1,003
	CHAPTER 7	937	1,034	894	944	683
	CHAPTER 11	149	118	71	44	26
	CHAPTER 13	607	633	557	407	294

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS SOUTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	308	217	298	363	302
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	41.9%	-27.2%	-17.9%	20.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	15	14	7	8	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	22	14	63	3	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	22	28	15	19	21
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	127	83	87	87	72
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	8	10	17	19	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	14	5	10	5	
	OTHER*	100	63	99	222	209
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	251	221	336	291	180
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	41	28	32	93	33
	WITH COURT ACTION	210	193	304	198	147
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	135	128	105	138	106
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	43	35	148	47	3
	AFTER TRIAL	32	30	51	13	38
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	4	29	221	170	93
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	1	16	105	29	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	22	10	16	10	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	308	217	298	363	302
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	15	14	7	8	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	22	14	63	3	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	22	28	15	19	21
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	127	83	87	87	72
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	8	10	17	19	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	14	5	10	5	
	OTHER*	100	63	99	222	209
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	251	221	336	291	180
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	4	29	221	170	93
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	1	16	105	29	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	22	10	16	10	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: ILLINOIS SOUTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	97	110	159	72	65
	TRIAL HOURS	172.0	151.0	211.0	103.0	131.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	1,885	3,103	3,340	2,943	2,134
	PROCEEDING HOURS	420.0	364.0	263.0	251.0	262.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	401	491	200	225	130
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	232	254	191	232	144
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	88	234	257	217	165
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	243	405	648	548	204
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	156	430	241	214	150
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	7	8	6	1	3
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	758	1,281	1,797	1,506	1,338
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	97	110	159	72	65
	TRIAL HOURS	172.0	151.0	211.0	103.0	131.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	1,865	3,103	3,340	2,943	2,134
	PROCEEDING HOURS	420.0	364.0	263.0	251.0	262.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	401	491	200	225	130
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	232	254	191	232	144
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	88	234	257	217	165
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	243	405	648	548	204
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	156	430	241	214	150
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	7	8	6	1	3
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	758	1,281	1,797	1,506	1,338

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

INDIANA, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 2

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Gary	1
South Bend	1

Additional places of holding court:

Fort Wayne
Hammond
Peru

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that a third bankruptcy judge be authorized at Fort Wayne and that Lafayette be added as a place of holding court.

INDIANA

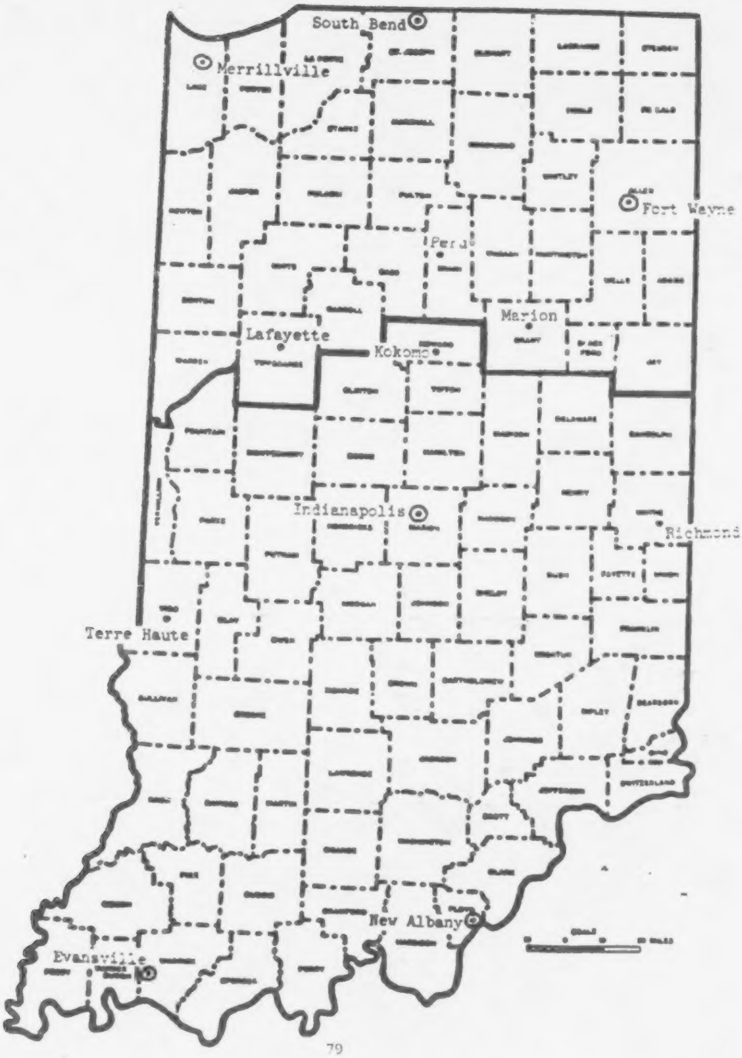

South Bend
Merrillville
Fort Wayne
Peru
Marion
Lafayette
Kokomo
Indianapolis
Richmond
Terre Haute
New Albany
Evansville

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: INDIANA NORTHERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	4,849	5,197	5,385	5,350	5,465
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-7%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-10%	-9%	-11%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	610	597	688	460	401
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	13%	11%	13%	9%	7%
	TERMINATED	4,768	4,747	4,728	4,495	4,190
	PERCENT NO ASSET	86%	84%	90%	94%	98%
	PENDING	5,509	5,428	4,979	4,322	3,467
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	4,184	4,463	4,532	4,647	5,000
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	86%	86%	84%	87%	9[illegible]
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-8%	-10%	-1[illegible]
	TERMINATED	4,283	4,307	4,446	4,382	4,[illegible]41
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	90%	93%	96%	99
	PENDING	3,557	3,568	3,323	3,171	2,855
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	209	141	180	106	49
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	48%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		16%	97%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	56	39	19	9	-
	PERCENT NO ASSET	63%	82%	95%	78%	5[illegible]
	PENDING	534	401	316	162	69
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	456	593	673	597	416
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	9%	11%	12%	11%	8%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-23%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-32%	-24%	10%
	TERMINATED	429	401	263	104	45
	PERCENT NO ASSET	15%	28%	29%	30%	49%
	PENDING	1,418	1,459	1,340	989	543

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: INDIANA NORTHERN.....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,425	2,599	2,693	2,675	2,733
CHAPTER 7	2,092	2,232	2,266	2,324	2,500
CHAPTER 11	105	71	90	53	25
CHAPTER 13	228	297	337	299	208
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	305	299	344	230	201
PERCENT OF TOTAL	13%	12%	13%	9%	7%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,384	2,374	2,364	2,248	2,095
CHAPTER 7	2,142	2,154	2,223	2,191	2,071
CHAPTER 11	28	20	10	5	2
CHAPTER 13	215	201	132	52	23
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,755	2,714	2,490	2,161	1,734
CHAPTER 7	1,779	1,784	1,662	1,586	1,428
CHAPTER 11	267	201	158	81	35
CHAPTER 13	709	730	670	495	272

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: INDIANA NORTHERN.....

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH 1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	412	416	430	501	647
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-1.0%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-3.3%	-14.4%	-22.5%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	62	60	36	27	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	37	41	29	24	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	30	25	26	54	29
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	190	193	233	206	231
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	11	7	9	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	14	10	10	9	
	OTHER*	77	76	89	172	387
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	321	482	399	385	440
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	105	92	97	79	78
	WITH COURT ACTION	216	390	302	306	362
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	53	91	103	151	236
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	139	206	175	141	100
	AFTER TRIAL	24	93	24	14	26
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	22	44	381	259	218
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR			2		
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	13	11	24	9	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	206	208	215	251	324
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	31	30	18	14	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	19	21	15	12	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	15	13	13	27	15
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	95	97	117	103	116
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	6	4	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	7	5	5	5	
	OTHER*	39	38	45	86	194
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	161	241	200	193	220
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	11	22	191	130	109
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR			1		
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	7	6	12	5	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: INDIANA NORTHERN.....

TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH

DISTRICT TOTALS

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	35	31	44	87	79
	TRIAL HOURS	82.0	72.0	95.0	147.0	151.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,109	7,143	8,673	7,396	6,521
	PROCEEDING HOURS	588.0	721.0	968.0	743.0	580.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,283	1,494	1,110	586	58
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	34	133	140	88	39
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	248	358	580	494	208
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	664	828	808	786	198
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	204	285	112	29	9
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	3	140	102	73
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,675	4,042	5,783	5,311	5,936

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	18	16	22	44	40
	TRIAL HOURS	41.0	36.0	48.0	74.0	76.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,555	3,572	4,337	3,698	3,261
	PROCEEDING HOURS	294.0	361.0	484.0	372.0	290.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	642	747	555	293	29
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	17	67	70	44	20
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	124	179	290	247	104
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	332	414	404	393	99
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	102	143	56	15	5
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	2	70	51	37
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,338	2,021	2,892	2,656	2,968

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

IOWA, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	1
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Cedar Rapids	1

Additional places of holding court:

Dubuque
Fort Dodge
Sioux City
Waterloo

NOTES:

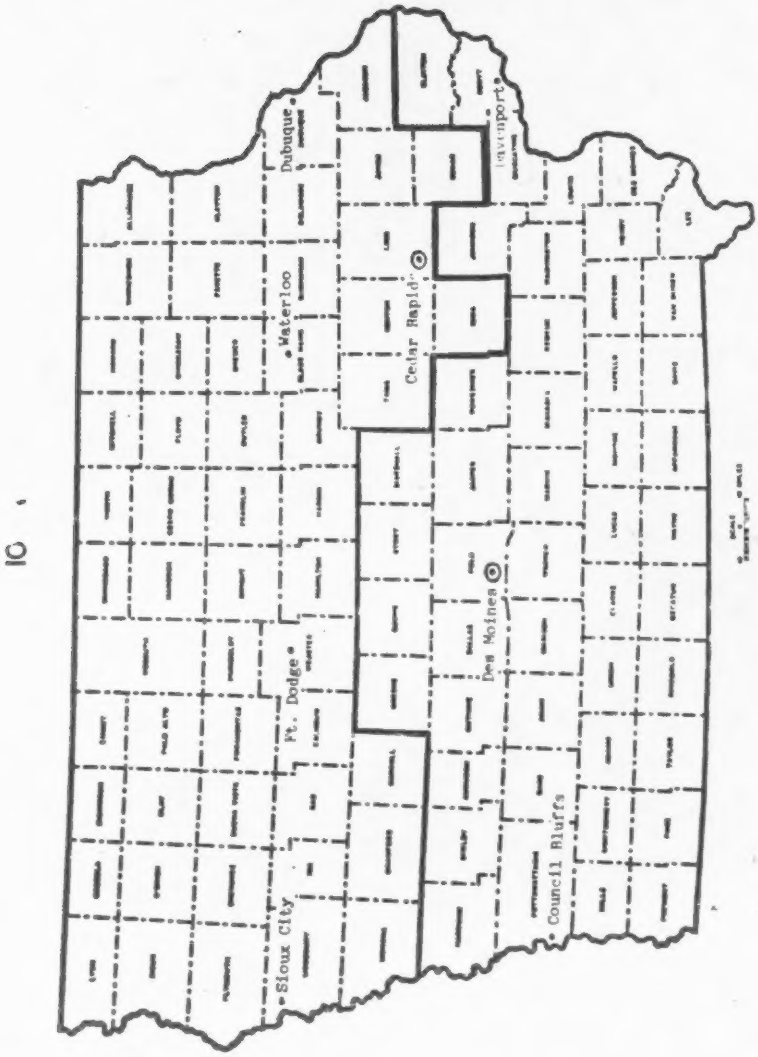

IO
Dubuque
Davenport
Waterloo
Cedar Rapids
Ft. Dodge
Des Moines
Sioux City
Council Bluffs

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: IOWA NORTHERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,333	1,780	1,683	1,600	1,900
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	31%	39%	46%	23%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,207	916	812	523	734
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	52%	51%	48%	33%	39%
	TERMINATED	1,672	1,208	1,296	1,555	1,384
	PERCENT NO ASSET	76%	74%	72%	81%	97%
	PENDING	3,120	2,459	1,887	1,500	1,455
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,997	1,493	1,471	1,404	1,713
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	86%	84%	87%	88%	90%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	34%	36%	42%	17%
	TERMINATED	1,639	1,161	1,249	1,512	1,369
	PERCENT NO ASSET	76%	74%	73%	87%	97%
	PENDING	2,134	1,766	1,393	1,129	1,156
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	277	224	130	103	39
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	12%	13%	8%	6%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	24%	113%	169%	610%
	TERMINATED	32	36	22	9	2
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	89%	82%	78%	100%
	PENDING	663	424	253	152	64
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	59	63	82	93	148
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	4%	5%	6%	8%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-6%	-28%	-37%	-60%
	TERMINATED	1	11	25	34	13
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	55%	16%	32%	100%
	PENDING	323	269	241	219	235

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: IOWA NORTHERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	2,333	1,780	1,683	1,600	1,900
	CHAPTER 7	1,997	1,493	1,471	1,404	1,713
	CHAPTER 11	277	224	130	103	39
	CHAPTER 13	59	63	82	93	148
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,207	916	812	523	734
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	52%	51%	48%	33%	39%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,672	1,208	1,296	1,555	1,384
	CHAPTER 7	1,639	1,161	1,249	1,512	1,369
	CHAPTER 11	32	36	22	9	2
	CHAPTER 13	1	11	25	34	13
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	3,120	2,459	1,887	1,500	1,455
	CHAPTER 7	2,134	1,766	1,393	1,129	1,156
	CHAPTER 11	663	424	253	152	64
	CHAPTER 13	323	269	241	219	235

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: IOWA NORTHERN........

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	331	381	494	538	585
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-13.1%	-22.9%	-8.2%	-8.0%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	63	62	107	79	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	29	86	90	8	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	40	35	34	36	24
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	129	92	86	106	88
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	6	11	51	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	21	37	33	12	
	OTHER*	43	58	93	292	473
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	230	264	538	385	494
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	13	3	29	17	87
	WITH COURT ACTION	217	261	509	368	407
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	122	115	189	76	25
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	63	88	126	69	63
	AFTER TRIAL	32	58	194	223	319
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	29	105	332	288	130
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	35	103	251	191	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	33	70	83	23	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	331	381	494	538	585
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	63	62	107	79	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	29	86	90	8	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	40	35	34	36	24
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	129	92	86	106	88
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	6	11	51	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	21	37	33	12	
	OTHER*	43	58	93	292	473
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	230	264	538	385	494
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	29	105	332	288	130
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	35	103	251	191	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	33	70	83	23	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: IOWA NORTHERN........

TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH

DISTRICT TOTALS

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS		10	15	13	15
	TRIAL HOURS	.0	26.0	71.0	39.0	43.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS		3,066	6,824	6,355	5,315
	PROCEEDING HOURS	.0	587.0	845.0	772.0	612.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS		213	766	247	95
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS		252	593	788	1,799
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS		26	101	187	235
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES		155	407	419	246
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS		20	23	15	50
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		5	3		44
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS		2,395	4,931	4,699	2,846

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS		10	15	13	15
	TRIAL HOURS	.0	26.0	71.0	39.0	43.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS		3,066	6,824	6,355	5,315
	PROCEEDING HOURS	.0	587.0	845.0	772.0	612.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS		213	766	247	95
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS		252	593	788	1,799
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS		26	101	187	235
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES		155	407	419	246
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS		20	23	15	50
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		5	3		44
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS		2,395	4,931	4,699	2,846

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

IOWA, SOUTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 1
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Des Moines	1

Additional places of holding court:

Council Bluffs
Davenport

NOTES:

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: IOWA SOUTHERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,378	1,964	1,829	1,949	2,608
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	21%	30%	22%	-9%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	787	671	591	431	533
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	33%	34%	32%	22%	20%
	TERMINATED	1,949	1,751	1,871	2,115	1,678
	PERCENT NO ASSET	87%	86%	88%	93%	96%
	PENDING	2,491	2,062	1,849	1,891	2,057
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,137	1,766	1,590	1,728	2,452
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	90%	90%	87%	89%	94%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	21%	34%	24%	-13%
	TERMINATED	1,792	1,615	1,805	2,068	1,658
	PERCENT NO ASSET	90%	90%	90%	94%	96%
	PENDING	1,920	1,515	1,330	1,513	1,828
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	132	120	109	85	25
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	6%	6%	6%	4%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	10%	21%	55%	428%
	TERMINATED	71	48	13	12	4
	PERCENT NO ASSET	96%	88%	100%	83%	100%
	PENDING	286	251	195	103	37
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	109	78	130	136	131
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	5%	4%	7%	7%	5%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	40%	-16%	-20%	-17%
	TERMINATED	86	88	53	35	16
	PERCENT NO ASSET	13%	10%	25%	23%	81%
	PENDING	285	296	324	275	192

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: IOWA SOUTHERN....,...

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,378	1,964	1,829	1,949	2,608
CHAPTER 7	2,137	1,766	1,590	1,728	2,452
CHAPTER 11	132	120	109	85	25
CHAPTER 13	109	78	130	136	131
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	787	671	591	431	533
PERCENT OF TOTAL	33%	34%	32%	22%	20%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,949	1,751	1,871	2,115	1,678
CHAPTER 7	1,792	1,615	1,805	2,068	1,658
CHAPTER 11	71	48	13	12	4
CHAPTER 13	86	88	53	35	16
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,491	2,062	1,849	1,891	2,057
CHAPTER 7	1,920	1,515	1,330	1,513	1,828
CHAPTER 11	286	251	195	103	37
CHAPTER 13	285	296	324	275	192

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: IOWA SOUTHERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	319	214	240	331	452
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	49.1%	-10.8%	-27.5%	-28.8%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	22	31	35	19	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	112	17	21	6	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	15	27	20	22	18
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	131	89	86	95	122
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT			11	3	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	16	11	5	5	
	OTHER*	23	39	62	181	312
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	210	232	196	364	320
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	49	32	33	44	89
	WITH COURT ACTION	161	200	163	320	231
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	8	16	12	6	16
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	2	10	8	1	11
	AFTER TRIAL	151	174	143	311	204
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	3	25	266	194	98
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		10	147	151	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	7	23	20	4	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	319	214	240	331	452
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	22	31	35	19	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	112	17	21	6	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	15	27	20	22	18
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	131	89	86	95	122
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT			11	3	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	16	11	5	5	
	OTHER*	23	39	62	181	312
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	210	232	196	364	320
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	3	25	266	194	98
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		10	147	151	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	7	23	20	4	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: IOWA SOUTHERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	90	270	445	54	53
	TRIAL HOURS	112.0	186.0	269.0	99.0	117.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,186	2,652	2,113	3,448	2,490
	PROCEEDING HOURS	404.0	487.0	286.0	507.0	320.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS			9	2,935	255
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS			44		
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,361	1,339	1,148		
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES					
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	150	347	31		2,016
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	675	966	441		
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS			440	513	219
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	90	270	445	54	53
	TRIAL HOURS	112.0	186.0	269.0	99.0	117.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,186	2,652	2,113	3,448	2,490
	PROCEEDING HOURS	404.0	487.0	286.0	507.0	320.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS			9	2,935	255
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS			44		
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,361	1,339	1,148		
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES					
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	150	347	31		2,016
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	675	966	441		
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS			440	513	219

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

KENTUCKY, EASTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 1

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 1
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Lexington	1

Additional places of holding court:

Corbin
Catlettsburg
Covington
Frankfort
Jackson
Pikeville

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Catlettsburg and Jackson be eliminated and Ashland added as places of holding court.

The judgeship recommended in 1985 for the Western District of Kentucky will also serve in the Eastern District.

KENTUCKY

EASTERN

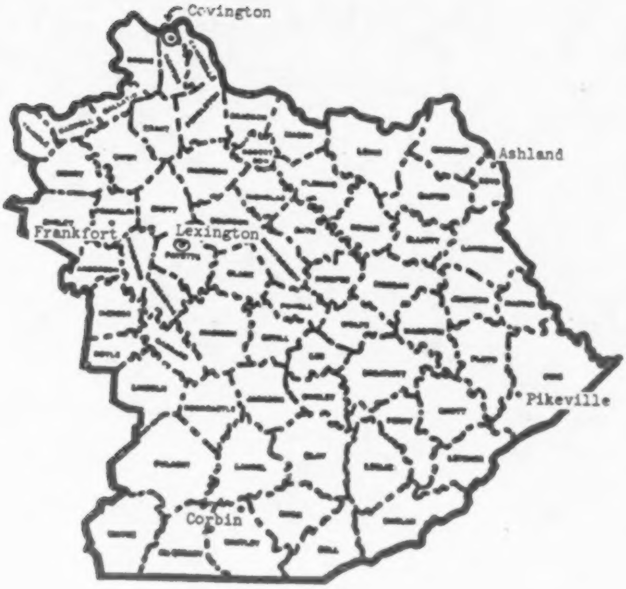


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY EASTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,453	2,413	2,576	2,870	2,762
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	2%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-5%	-15%	-11%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	500	304	594	529	374
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	20%	13%	23%	18%	14%
	TERMINATED	1,890	1,556	1,349	1,753	1,320
	PERCENT NO ASSET	88%	87%	81%	98%	100%
	PENDING	6,699	6,136	5,279	4,052	2,935
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,052	2,065	2,149	2,392	2,272
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	84%	86%	83%	83%	82%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-1%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-5%	-14%	-10%
	TERMINATED	1,712	1,366	1,318	1,737	1,312
	PERCENT NO ASSET	92%	92%	80%	98%	100%
	PENDING	4,847	4,461	3,723	2,859	2,152
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	51	63	66	37	37
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-19%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-23%	38%	38%
	TERMINATED	6				
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PENDING	268	225	166	102	66
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	350	285	361	441	453
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	14%	12%	14%	15%	16%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	23%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-3%	-21%	-23%
	TERMINATED	172	190	31	16	8
	PERCENT NO ASSET	31%	53%	97%	100%	100%
	PENDING	1,584	1,480	1,390	1,091	717

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY EASTERN.....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	2,453	2,413	2,576	2,870	2,762
	CHAPTER 7	2,052	2,085	2,149	2,392	2,272
	CHAPTER 11	51	63	66	37	37
	CHAPTER 13	350	285	361	441	453
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	500	304	584	528	374
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	20%	13%	23%	18%	14%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,890	1,558	1,349	1,753	1,320
	CHAPTER 7	1,712	1,368	1,318	1,737	1,312
	CHAPTER 11	6				
	CHAPTER 13	172	190	31	16	8
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	6,699	6,136	5,279	4,052	2,935
	CHAPTER 7	4,847	4,461	3,723	2,859	2,152
	CHAPTER 11	268	225	166	102	66
	CHAPTER 13	1,584	1,450	1,390	1,091	717

NOTES:

IOWA

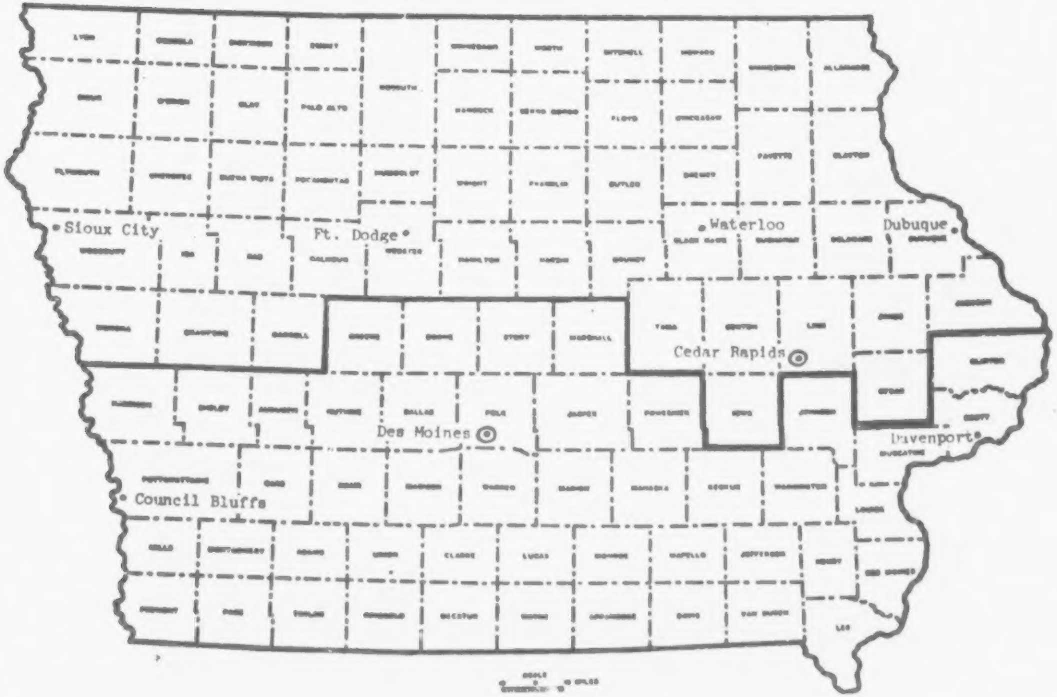

Sioux City
Ft. Dodge
Waterloo
Dubuque
Cedar Rapids
Des Moines
Davenport
Council Bluffs

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY EASTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	230	282	384	345	261
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-18.4%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-26.6%	11.3%	32.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	12	6	28	2	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	22	16	20	11	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	8	26	10	35	13
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	88	75	67	76	59
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	27	86	177	115	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	10	5	9	8	
	OTHER*	63	68	73	98	189
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	188	345	168	104	101
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	77	124	74	41	46
	WITH COURT ACTION	111	221	94	63	55
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	38	34	24	12	2
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	23	6	2	4	
	AFTER TRIAL	50	181	68	47	52
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	21	48	185	232	212
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	1		2	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	12	9	11	9	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
*	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	230	282	384	345	261
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	12	6	28	2	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	22	16	20	11	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	8	26	10	35	13
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	88	75	67	76	59
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	27	86	177	115	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	10	5	9	8	
	OTHER*	63	68	73	98	189
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	188	345	168	104	101
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	21	48	185	232	212
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	1		2	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	12	9	11	9	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY EASTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	17	12	22	30	15
	TRIAL HOURS	55.0	30.0	71.0	74.0	27.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,623	5,229	4,628	4,705	3,892
	PROCEEDING HOURS	705.0	490.0	425.0	398.0	318.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,232	1,129	341	345	215
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	120	212	300	255	161
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	508	467	550	614	595
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	37	36	11	19	13
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	21	7	2	4	
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		1			
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,705	3,377	3,424	3,468	2,908
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	17	12	22	30	15
	TRIAL HOURS	55.0	30.0	71.0	74.0	27.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,623	5,229	4,628	4,705	3,892
	PROCEEDING HOURS	705.0	490.0	425.0	398.0	318.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,232	1,129	341	345	215
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	120	212	300	255	161
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	508	467	550	614	595
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	37	36	11	19	13
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	21	7	2	4	
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		1			
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,705	3,377	3,424	3,468	2,908

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

KENTUCKY, WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 408 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Louisville	2

Additional places of holding court:

Bowling Green
Owensboro
Paducah

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that the bankruptcy judges in Louisville also hold court in Bowling Green, Owensboro, and Paducah.

The additional judgeship recommended in 1985 will also serve in the Eastern District of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY

WESTERN

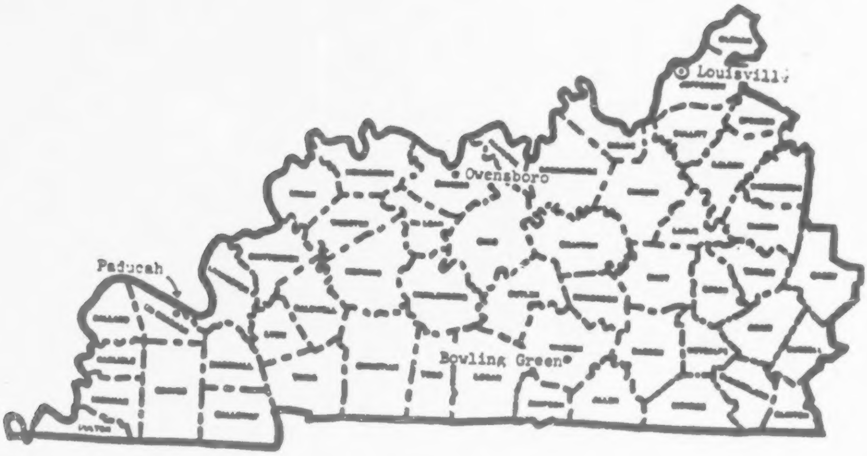


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	4,582	4,118	4,248	4,445	5,040
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	11%	8%	3%	-9%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	467	424	479	425	281
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	10%	10%	11%	10%	6%
	TERMINATED	3,533	3,668	3,764	4,892	3,505
	PERCENT NO ASSET	80%	84%	80%	85%	96%
	PENDING	6,628	5,579	5,129	4,645	5,092
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,697	3,355	3,356	3,666	4,089
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	81%	81%	79%	82%	81%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	10%	10%	1%	-10%
	TERMINATED	2,929	3,243	3,319	4,577	3,311
	PERCENT NO ASSET	92%	92%	89%	90%	100%
	PENDING	4,120	3,279	3,090	2,936	3,701
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	134	123	147	84	53
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	9%	-9%	60%	153%
	TERMINATED	91	46	32	2	
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	100%	53%	100%	0%
	PENDING	369	339	272	149	71
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	751	640	745	695	898
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	16%	16%	18%	16%	18%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	17%	1%	8%	-16%
	TERMINATED	513	379	413	313	194
	PERCENT NO ASSET	7%	8%	12%	15%	37%
	PENDING	2,139	1,961	1,787	1,560	1,320

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	2,291	2,059	2,124	2,223	2,520
	CHAPTER 7	1,849	1,678	1,678	1,833	2,045
	CHAPTER 11	67	62	74	42	27
	CHAPTER 13	376	320	373	348	449
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	234	212	240	213	141
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	10%	10%	11%	10%	6%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,767	1,834	1,882	2,446	1,753
	CHAPTER 7	1,465	1,622	1,660	2,289	1,656
	CHAPTER 11	46	23	16	1	
	CHAPTER 13	257	190	207	157	97
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	3,314	2,790	2,565	2,323	2,546
	CHAPTER 7	2,060	1,640	1,545	1,468	1,851
	CHAPTER 11	185	170	136	75	36
	CHAPTER 13	1,070	981	884	780	660

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	274	303	577	613	642
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-9.9%	-47.4%	-5.9%	-4.4%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	33	23	29		
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	16	41	25		
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	24	31	4		
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	144	107	35		
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	2	3		
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	5	9	4		
	OTHER*	49	90	477	613	642
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	198	331	520	539	506
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	12	38	173	292	198
	WITH COURT ACTION	186	293	347	247	308
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	57	90	93	81	238
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	100	146	238	155	59
	AFTER TRIAL	29	57	16	11	11
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	14	38	166	164	118
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	5	1			
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	3			
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	137	152	289	307	321
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	17	12	15		
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	8	21	13		
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	12	16	2		
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	72	54	18		
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	1	2		
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	3	5	2		
	OTHER*	25	45	239	307	321
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	99	166	260	270	253
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	7	19	83	82	59
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	3	1			
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	2			

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: KENTUCKY WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	21	41	35	16	9
	TRIAL HOURS	73.0	133.0	84.0	28.0	24.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	7,583	7,308	7,628	7,563	3,109
	PROCEEDING HOURS	735.0	739.0	787.0	604.0	236.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,916	1,818	1,438	1,264	326
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	811	252	511	921	593
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	821	709	810	711	420
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	661	408	621	449	108
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	100	91	47	2	1
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	5	10	3	1	
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,269	4,020	4,198	4,215	1,66
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	11	21	18	8	5
	TRIAL HOURS	37.0	67.0	42.0	14.0	12.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,792	3,654	3,814	3,782	1,555
	PROCEEDING HOURS	368.0	370.0	394.0	302.0	118.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	958	909	719	632	163
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	406	126	256	461	297
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	411	355	405	356	210
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	331	204	311	225	54
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	50	46	24	1	1
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	3	5	2	1	
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,635	2,010	2,099	2,108	831

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

MARYLAND

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 4

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Baltimore *	1
Rockville	1

Additional places of holding court:

Easton
Hagerstown
Salisbury

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Easton be eliminated and Annapolis and Hyattsville be added as places of holding court.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: MARYLAND.............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	3,944	3,589	4,556	3,981	5,349
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	10%	-14%	-1%	-26%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	444	413	496	358	452
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	11%	12%	11%	9%	8%
	TERMINATED	4,244	3,586	4,890	2,793	1,420
	PERCENT NO ASSET	92%	95%	95%	99%	100%
	PENDING	6,712	7,012	7,009	7,144	5,976
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,586	2,532	3,451	3,203	4,924
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	66%	71%	76%	81%	92%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	2%	-25%	-19%	-48%
	TERMINATED	3,342	3,117	4,478	2,695	1,379
	PERCENT NO ASSET	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
	PENDING	3,930	4,460	4,958	5,910	5,389
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	259	232	233	188	133
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	7%	6%	5%	5%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	12%	11%	38%	95%
	TERMINATED	153	52	21	19	9
	PERCENT NO ASSET	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	PENDING	798	726	568	370	203
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,099	825	872	570	292
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	28%	23%	19%	14%	5%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	33%	26%	93%	276%
	TERMINATED	749	417	191	79	32
	PERCENT NO ASSET	75%	85%	93%	98%	100%
	PENDING	1,984	1,826	1,483	864	384

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: MARYLAND.............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	1,972	1,795	2,278	1,981	2.675
	CHAPTER 7	1,293	1,266	1,726	1,602	2.462
	CHAPTER 11	130	116	117	94	67
	CHAPTER 13	550	413	436	285	146
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	222	207	248	179	226
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	11%	12%	11%	9%	8%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	2,122	1,793	2,345	1,397	710
	CHAPTER 7	1,671	1,559	2,239	1,348	690
	CHAPTER 11	77	26	11	10	5
	CHAPTER 13	375	209	96	40	16
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	3,356	3,506	3,505	3,572	2.988
	CHAPTER 7	1,966	2,230	2,479	2,955	2.695
	CHAPTER 11	399	363	284	185	102
	CHAPTER 13	992	913	742	432	192

NOTES:

MARYLAND

Hagerstown
Baltimore
Rockville
Annapolis
Hyattsville
Salisbury

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: MARYLAND.............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	967	798	1,098	1,194	923
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	21.3%	-27.3%	-8.1%	29.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	162	163	90	25	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	134	80	130	26	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	40	67	57	73	36
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	239	183	162	197	126
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	10	39	15	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	24	23	27	11	
	OTHER*	366	272	593	847	761
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	631	917	1,459	499	190
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	355	571	774	320	189
	WITH COURT ACTION	276	346	685	179	1
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	119	191	445	129	1
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	88	43	28	7	
	AFTER TRIAL	69	112	212	43	
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	31	107	1,420	1,164	587
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	8	33	518	225	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	34	34	54	17	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	484	399	549	597	462
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	81	82	45	13	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	67	40	65	13	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	20	34	29	37	18
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	120	92	81	99	63
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	5	20	8	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	12	12	14	6	
	OTHER*	183	136	297	424	381
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	316	459	730	250	95
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	16	54	710	582	294
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	17	259	113	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	17	17	27	9	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: MARYLAND.............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	57	69	79	85	52
	TRIAL HOURS	158.0	162.0	218.0	354.0	173.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,273	6,480	7,918	7,718	5,115
	PROCEEDING HOURS	756.0	1,220.0	1,128.0	1,134.0	759.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,079	1,905	915	562	285
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	112	206	1,045	644	314
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	590	1,110	541	265	164
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	125	205	95	130	166
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	84	86	49	19	16
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	1		103	135
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,282	2,967	5,273	5.995	4,035
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	29	35	40	43	26
	TRIAL HOURS	79.0	81.0	109.0	177.0	87.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	1,637	3,240	3,959	3,859	2.558
	PROCEEDING HOURS	378.0	610.0	564.0	567.0	380.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	540	953	458	281	143
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	56	103	523	322	157
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	295	555	271	133	82
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	63	103	48	65	83
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	42	43	25	10	8
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	1		52	68
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	641	1,484	2.637	2.998	2.018

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

MICHIGAN, WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	4

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Grand Rapids	2
Marquette	1 (part-time)

Additional places of holding court:

Kalamazoo
Lansing
Traverse City

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that the bankruptcy judges in Grand Rapids also hold court in Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, and Traverse City.

The 1984 legislation has eliminated the part-time position at Marquette. The incumbent part-time bankruptcy judge may serve until July 9, 1986.

MICHIGAN

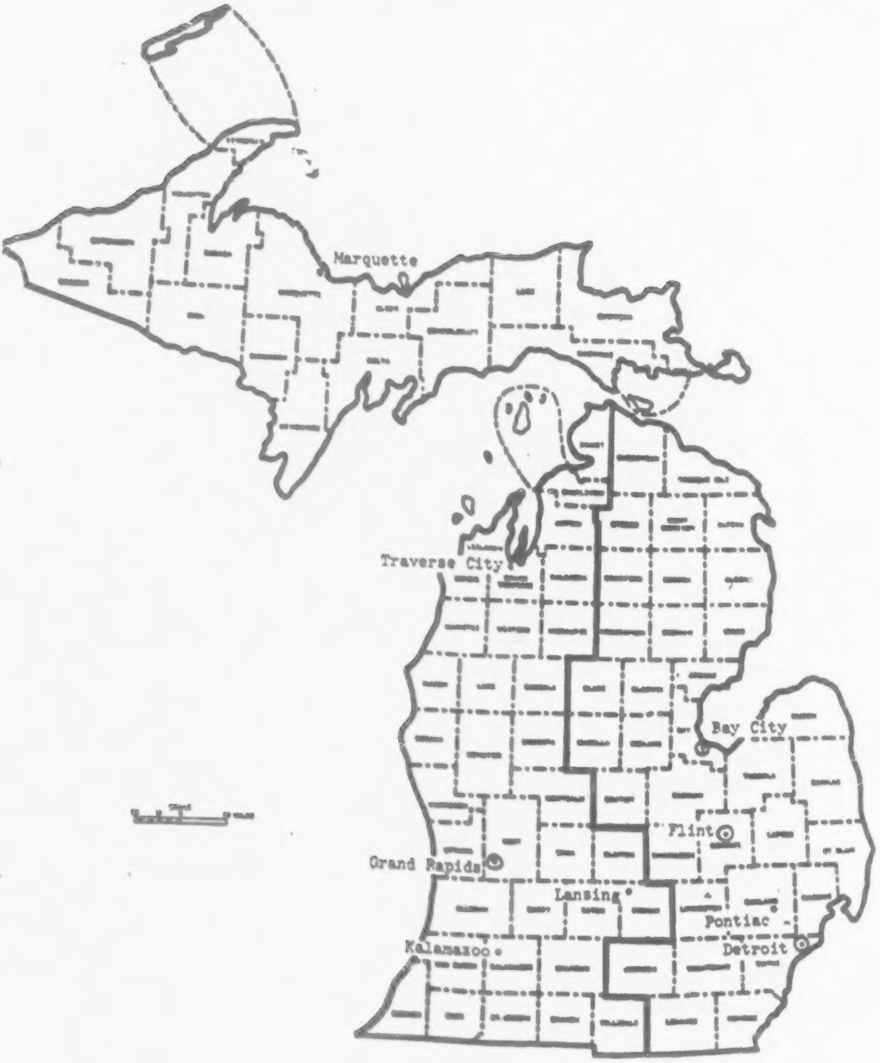

Marquette
Traverse City
Bay City
Flint
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Pontiac
Detroit
Kalamazoo

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: MICHIGAN WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	3,040	3,321	3,956	4,587	5,184
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-9%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-23%	-34%	-41%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	741	762	724	927	888
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	24%	23%	18%	20%	17%
	TERMINATED	2,580	3,318	3,524	3,417	1,887
	PERCENT NO ASSET	57%	62%	63%	70%	87%
	PENDING	8,102	7,642	7,639	7,208	6,039
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,760	1,864	2,226	2,428	2,702
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	58%	56%	56%	53%	52
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-21%	-28%	-35%
	TERMINATED	1,600	2,246	2,507	2,818	1,756
	PERCENT NO ASSET	83%	86%	81%	82%	90%
	PENDING	2,315	2,039	2,206	2,283	2,565
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	160	213	183	125	83
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	5%	6%	5%	3%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-25%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-13%	28%	93%
	TERMINATED	14	11	11	7	
	PERCENT NO ASSET	86%	82%	82%	71%	0%
	PENDING	666	540	366	229	115
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,120	1,244	1,547	2,034	2,399
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	37%	37%	39%	44%	46%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-10%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-28%	-45%	-53%
	TERMINATED	966	1,061	1,006	592	131
	PERCENT NO ASSET	12%	11%	17%	13%	53%
	PENDING	5,121	5,063	5,067	4,696	3,359

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: MICHIGAN WESTERN.....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,520	1,661	1,978	2,294	2,592
CHAPTER 7	880	932	1,113	1,214	1,351
CHAPTER 11	80	107	92	63	42
CHAPTER 13	560	622	774	1,017	1,200
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	371	381	362	464	444
PERCENT OF TOTAL	24%	23%	18%	20%	17%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,290	1,659	1,762	1,709	944
CHAPTER 7	800	1,123	1,254	1,409	878
CHAPTER 11	7	6	6	4	
CHAPTER 13	483	531	503	296	66
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	4,051	3,821	3,820	3,604	3,020
CHAPTER 7	1,158	1,020	1,103	1,142	1,283
CHAPTER 11	333	270	183	115	58
CHAPTER 13	2,561	2,532	2,534	2,348	1,680

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: MICHIGAN WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	858	827	1,089	1,365	904
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		3.8%			
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS			-24.0%	-20.2%	51.1%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	79	117	163	38	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	314	274	201	56	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	41	29	59	92	39
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	187	157	194	167	165
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	5	7	30	24	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	41	30	29	24	
	OTHER*	191	213	413	964	700
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	734	894	1,079	906	545
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	116	64	352	132	164
	WITH COURT ACTION	618	830	727	774	381
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	185	45	64	518	123
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	130	84	144	165	88
	AFTER TRIAL	303	700	519	91	170
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	14	98	872	716	420
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	9	37	416	200	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	4	4	1	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	429	414	545	683	452
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	40	59	82	19	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	157	137	101	28	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	21	15	30	46	20
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	94	79	97	84	83
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	4	15	12	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	21	15	15	12	
	OTHER*	96	107	207	482	350
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	367	447	540	453	273
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	7	49	436	358	210
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	5	19	208	100	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	2	2	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: MICHIGAN WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	80	82	72	91	68
	TRIAL HOURS	400.0	429.0	313.0	627.0	297.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	20,331	17,683	22,022	16,164	9,962
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,677.0	1,342.0	1,456.0	1,413.0	1,028.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	3,676	2,737	2,748	652	315
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	2,913	2,313	2,534	1,561	320
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,837	1,768	2,880	3,104	2,613
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	426	518	509	490	302
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	133	131	111	20	24
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	29	11	649	3	59
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	11,317	10,205	12,591	10,334	6,329
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	40	41	36	46	34
	TRIAL HOURS	200.0	215.0	157.0	314.0	149.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	10,166	8,842	11,011	8,082	4,981
	PROCEEDING HOURS	839.0	671.0	728.0	707.0	514.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,838	1,369	1,374	326	158
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	1,457	1,157	1,267	781	160
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	919	884	1,440	1,552	1,307
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	213	259	255	245	151
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	67	66	56	10	12
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	15	6	325	2	30
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	5,659	5,103	6,296	5,167	3,165

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

NEBRASKA

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 1

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Omaha	1

Additional places of holding court:

Grand Island
Lincoln
North Platte

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Scotts Bluff be added as a place of holding court.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: NEBRASKA.............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,754	2,331	2,280	2,331	2,817
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		18%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			20%	18%	-2%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	648	514	658	405	450
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	24%	22%	29%	17%	16%
	TERMINATED	2,265	1,703	2,040	1,918	2,285
	PERCENT NO ASSET	85%	93%	92%	97%	100%
	PENDING	3,515	3,026	2,489	2,240	1,827
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,092	1,791	1,735	1,776	2,242
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	76%	77%	76%	76%	80%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		17%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			21%	18%	-7%
	TERMINATED	1,928	1,642	1,802	1,803	2,249
	PERCENT NO ASSET	94%	93%	95%	97%	100%
	PENDING	1,464	1,246	1,021	999	1,039
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	191	175	131	73	43
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	7%	8%	6%	3%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		9%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			46%	162%	344%
	TERMINATED	56	31	10		2
	PERCENT NO ASSET	85%	90%	100%	0%	100%
	PENDING	483	366	237	130	60
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	471	365	423	482	532
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	17%	16%	18%	21%	19%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		29%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			11%	-2%	-12%
	TERMINATED	281	120	228	15	34
	PERCENT NO ASSET	25%	88%	68%	100%	100%
	PENDING	1,568	1,414	1,231	1,111	728

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

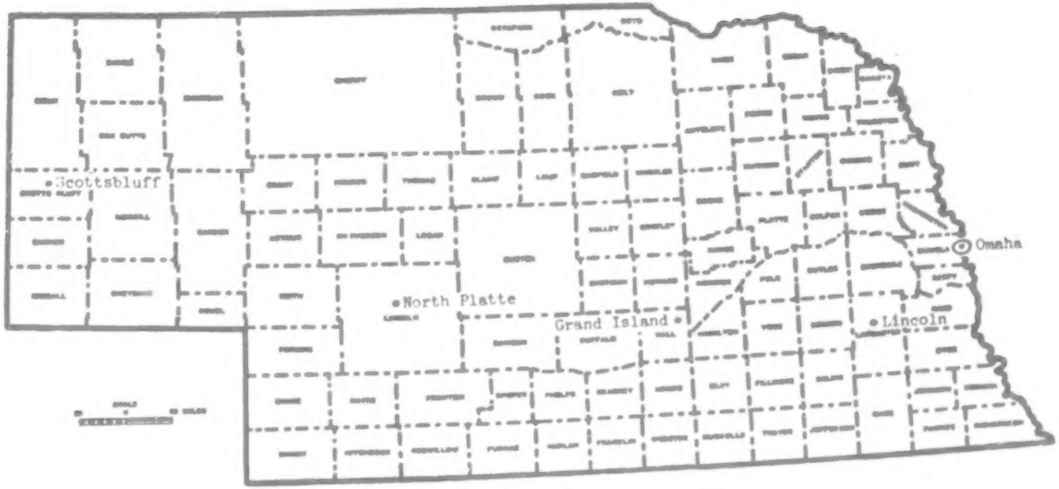
DISTRICT: NEBRASKA..............

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,754	2,331	2,289	2,331	2,817
CHAPTER 7	2,092	1,791	1,735	1,776	2,242
CHAPTER 11	191	175	131	73	43
CHAPTER 13	471	365	423	482	532
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	648	514	658	405	450
PERCENT OF TOTAL	24%	22%	29%	17%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,265	1,793	2,040	1,918	2,285
CHAPTER 7	1,928	1,642	1,802	1,903	2,249
CHAPTER 11	56	31	10		2
CHAPTER 13	281	120	228	15	34
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,515	3,026	2,489	2,240	1,827
CHAPTER 7	1,464	1,246	1,021	999	1,039
CHAPTER 11	483	366	237	130	60
CHAPTER 13	1,568	1,414	1,231	1,111	728

NOTES:

NEBRASKA



Omaha to Lincoln : 56 mi.
Lincoln to Grand Island : 97 mi.
Grand Island to North Platte: 138 mi.
North Platte to Scottsbluff : 176 mi.

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: NEBRASKA.............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	280	275	445	458	669
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		1.8%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-38.2%	-2.8%	-31.5%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	37	64	37	45	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	53	26	180	10	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	24	21	21	14	22
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	109	87	81	102	117
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	4	11	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	10	12	9	20	
	OTHER*	44	61	126	262	530
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	339	343	254	583	388
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	68	64	51	215	128
	WITH COURT ACTION	271	279	203	368	260
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	78	127	62	265	224
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	16	25	75	63	17
	AFTER TRIAL	177	127	66	40	19
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	45	60	329	179	107
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	8	66	154	243	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	2	1		
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	280	275	445	458	669
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	37	64	37	45	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	53	26	180	10	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	24	21	21	14	22
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	109	87	81	102	117
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	4	11	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	10	12	9	20	
	OTHER*	44	61	126	262	530
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	339	343	254	583	388
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	45	60	329	179	107
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	8	66	154	243	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	2	1		

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: NEBRASKA.............

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	DISTRICT TOTALS					
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	53	65	53	66	57
	TRIAL HOURS	207.0	207.0	186.0	166.0	111.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,674	6,190	6,027	4,810	2,644
	PROCEEDING HOURS	280.0	360.0	406.0	493.0	331.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,015	2,118	1,764	979	66
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	730	594	414	253	150
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	212	260	284	228	40
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	209	257	490	380	88
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	67	86	105	27	3
	CONTESTED PETITIONS			1		
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,441	2,875	2,969	2,943	2,297
	PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP					
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	53	65	53	66	57
	TRIAL HOURS	207.0	207.0	186.0	166.0	111.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,674	6,190	6,027	4,810	2,644
	PROCEEDING HOURS	280.0	360.0	406.0	493.0	331.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,015	2,118	1,764	979	66
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	730	594	414	253	150
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	212	260	284	228	40
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	209	257	490	380	88
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	67	86	105	27	3
	CONTESTED PETITIONS			1		
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,441	2,875	2,969	2,943	2,297

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

NEVADA

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Las Vegas	1
Reno	1

Additional places of holding court:

Carson City
Elko
Ely

NOTES:

NEVADA

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: NEVADA...............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,887	2,767	2,957	2,617	2,577
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	4%	-2%	10%	12%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	583	567	645	550	411
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	20%	20%	22%	21%	16%
	TERMINATED	3,787	1,844	1,368	1,321	1,023
	PERCENT NO ASSET	87%	83%	90%	97%	99%
	PENDING	5,650	6,550	5,627	4,038	2,743
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,187	2,114	2,313	2,162	2,327
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	76%	76%	78%	83%	90%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	3%	-5%	1%	-6%
	TERMINATED	3,415	1,584	1,250	1,240	988
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	85%	92%	98%	99%
	PENDING	3,827	4,999	4,442	3,353	2,413
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	344	339	345	257	118
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	12%	12%	12%	10%	5%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	1%	0%	34%	192%
	TERMINATED	152	92	46	36	16
	PERCENT NO ASSET	99%	91%	91%	100%	100%
	PENDING	1,056	890	654	368	157
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	356	314	299	198	132
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	12%	11%	10%	8%	5%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	13%	19%	80%	170%
	TERMINATED	220	168	72	45	19
	PERCENT NO ASSET	63%	58%	61%	71%	84%
	PENDING	767	661	531	317	173

TABLE 3.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: NEVADA................

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,444	1,384	1,479	1,309	1,289
CHAPTER 7	1,094	1,057	1,157	1,081	1,164
CHAPTER 11	172	170	173	129	59
CHAPTER 13	178	157	150	99	66
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	282	284	323	275	206
PERCENT OF TOTAL	20%	21%	22%	21%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,894	922	684	661	512
CHAPTER 7	1,708	792	625	620	494
CHAPTER 11	76	46	23	18	8
CHAPTER 13	110	84	36	23	10
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,825	3,275	2,814	2,019	1,372
CHAPTER 7	1,914	2,500	2,221	1,677	1,207
CHAPTER 11	528	445	327	184	79
CHAPTER 13	384	331	266	159	87

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: NEVADA................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	267	360	426	488	274
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-25.8%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-15.5%	-9.0%	70.8%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	34	39	76	56	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	3	10	13	4	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	9	24	33	45	15
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	104	99	98	126	79
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	2	13	9	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	16	15	7	2	
	OTHER*	100	171	186	226	180
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	361	381	124	236	88
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	65	103	65	100	52
	WITH COURT ACTION	296	278	59	136	36
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	175	198	44	66	13
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	8			2	1
	AFTER TRIAL	113	80	15	68	22
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	20	141	1,201	593	264
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		3	16	4	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	4	3	4	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	134	180	213	244	137
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	17	20	38	28	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	2	5	7	2	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	5	12	17	23	8
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	52	50	49	63	40
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	1	7	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	8	8	4	1	
	OTHER*	50	86	93	113	90
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	181	190	62	118	44
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	10	71	601	297	132
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		2	8	2	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	2	2	2	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: NEVADA..............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	22	77	69	129	80
	TRIAL HOURS	168.0	304.0	227.0	621.0	263.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	12,626	10,256	4,076	3,220	3,069
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,032.0	1,069.0	694.0	751.0	702.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	6,224	4,731	1,227	826	726
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	212	696	1,152	685	673
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	337	331	253	168	103
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	867	242	235	128	72
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	303	238	74	63	42
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	70	67	53	45	82
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	4,613	3,851	1,082	1,305	1,371
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	11	39	35	65	40
	TRIAL HOURS	84.0	152.0	114.0	311.0	132.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	6,313	5,128	2,038	1,610	1,535
	PROCEEDING HOURS	516.0	535.0	347.0	376.0	351.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	3,112	2,366	614	413	363
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	106	348	576	343	337
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	169	166	127	84	52
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	434	121	118	64	36
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	152	119	37	32	21
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	35	34	27	23	41
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,307	1,926	541	653	686

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

NEW JERSEY

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 7

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 5
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 9

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Camden	1
Newark	2
Trenton	2

Additional places of holding court:

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Atlantic City be added as a place of holding court.

NEW JERSEY

Camden to Atlantic City - 65 mi.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: NEW JERSEY............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	6,675	6,907	8,500	8,429	6,997
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-3%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-22%	-21%	-5%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,083	1,034	1,125	1,295	1,092
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	16%	15%	13%	15%	16%
	TERMINATED	6,548	7,732	6,377	3,263	1,723
	PERCENT NO ASSET	79%	80%	91%	98%	100%
	PENDING	14,900	14,773	15,598	13,476	8,311
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,780	3,729	4,705	5,519	4,995
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	57%	54%	55%	65%	71%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	1%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-20%	-32%	-24%
	TERMINATED	4,314	5,408	5,142	2,935	1,636
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	94%	96%	99%	100%
	PENDING	6,619	6,938	8,263	8,504	5,735
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	394	462	467	374	255
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	6%	7%	5%	4%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-15%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-10%	5%	55%
	TERMINATED	70	47	16	13	5
	PERCENT NO ASSET	79%	89%	44%	92%	100%
	PENDING	1,817	1,535	1,162	732	382
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	2,501	2,716	3,328	2,536	1,747
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	37%	39%	39%	30%	25%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-8%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-25%	-1%	43%
	TERMINATED	2,184	2,279	1,219	315	82
	PERCENT NO ASSET	67%	48%	68%	90%	100%
	PENDING	8,464	8,300	6,173	4,240	2,194

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: NEW JERSEY............

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,335	1,381	1,700	1,686	1,399
CHAPTER 7	756	746	941	1,104	999
CHAPTER 11	79	92	93	75	51
CHAPTER 13	500	543	666	507	349
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	217	207	225	259	218
PERCENT OF TOTAL	16%	15%	13%	15%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,310	1,546	1,275	653	345
CHAPTER 7	863	1,081	1,028	587	327
CHAPTER 11	14	9	3	3	1
CHAPTER 13	433	456	244	63	16
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,980	2,955	3,120	2,695	1,662
CHAPTER 7	1,324	1,388	1,653	1,701	1,147
CHAPTER 11	363	307	232	146	76
CHAPTER 13	1,293	1,260	1,235	848	439

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: NEW JERSEY............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,251	1,723	2,765	2,636	1,964
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-27.4%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-54.8%	-52.5%	-36.3%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	234	397	242	255	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	226	190	252	83	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	43	51	50	52	47
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	293	263	328	296	207
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	10	103	836	682	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	188	330	382	125	
	OTHER*	258	390	676	1,143	1,710
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	962	1,651	3,026	2,007	1,001
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	231	533	954	748	388
	WITH COURT ACTION	731	1,118	2,072	1,259	613
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	626	1,010	1,878	772	386
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	86	55	44	40	10
	AFTER TRIAL	19	53	150	447	217
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	149	191	1,260	1,251	1,047
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	9	44	183	101	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	53	61	78	61	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	250	345	553	527	393
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	47	79	48	51	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	45	38	50	17	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	9	10	10	10	9
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	59	53	66	59	41
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	20	167	136	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	38	66	76	25	
	OTHER*	52	78	135	229	342
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	192	330	605	401	200
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	30	38	252	250	209
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	9	37	20	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	11	12	16	12	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 6014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: NEW JERSEY..............

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	27	103	75	123	35
	TRIAL HOURS	159.0	1,322.0	884.0	702.0	177.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	19,657	20,503	24,301	16,017	4,124
	PROCEEDING HOURS	2,409.0	2,942.0	3,625.0	2,718.0	931.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	9,163	8,555	6,676	3,249	814
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	1,858	2,676	4,527	3,696	1,230
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	2,702	1,986	3,099	2,134	605
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	406	402	539	530	133
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	305	143	82	73	39
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	17	115	86	28	2
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	5,206	6,626	9,292	6,307	1,301
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	5	21	15	25	7
	TRIAL HOURS	32.0	264.0	177.0	140.0	35.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	3,931	4,101	4,860	3,203	825
	PROCEEDING HOURS	482.0	588.0	725.0	544.0	186.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,833	1,711	1,335	650	163
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	372	535	905	739	246
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	540	397	620	427	121
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	81	80	108	106	27
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	61	29	16	15	8
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	3	23	17	6	
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,041	1,325	1,858	1,261	260

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	1
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	1

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Tulsa	1
Tulsa	1 (part-time)

Additional places of holding court:

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that the bankruptcy judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma be given concurrent jurisdiction with the bankruptcy judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, and that the bankruptcy judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma be given concurrent jurisdiction with the bankruptcy judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma.

The 1984 legislation eliminated the part-time bankruptcy judge position at Tulsa. The position had never been filled.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA NORTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,053	1,988	1,936	1,455	1,614
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	3%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		6%	41%	27%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	513	441	387	306	246
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	25%	22%	20%	21%	15%
	TERMINATED	1,627	1,557	1,795	1,691	424
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	85%	91%	96%	100%
	PENDING	2,887	2,461	2,030	1,889	2,125
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,895	1,799	1,750	1,332	1,509
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	92%	90%	90%	92%	93%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	5%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		8%	42%	26%
	TERMINATED	1,609	1,475	1,765	1,678	416
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	88%	92%	96%	100%
	PENDING	2,305	2,005	1,672	1,673	2,008
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	89	85	98	29	11
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	4%	4%	5%	2%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	5%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-9%	207%	709%
	TERMINATED	7	6	5	1	
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
	PENDING	282	205	135	42	14
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	69	104	88	94	94
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	5%	5%	6%	6%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-34%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-22%	-27%	-27%
	TERMINATED	11	76	25	12	8
	PERCENT NO ASSET	55%	16%	32%	75%	100%
	PENDING	300	251	223	174	103

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA NORTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	2,053	1,988	1,936	1,455	1,614
	CHAPTER 7	1,895	1,799	1,750	1,332	1,509
	CHAPTER 11	89	85	98	29	11
	CHAPTER 13	69	104	88	94	94
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	513	441	387	306	248
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	25%	22%	20%	21%	15%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,627	1,557	1,795	1,691	424
	CHAPTER 7	1,609	1,475	1,765	1,678	416
	CHAPTER 11	7	6	5	1	
	CHAPTER 13	11	76	25	12	8
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	2,887	2,461	2,030	1,889	2,125
	CHAPTER 7	2,305	2,005	1,672	1,673	2,008
	CHAPTER 11	282	205	135	42	14
	CHAPTER 13	300	251	223	174	103

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA NORTHERN....

TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH

DISTRICT TOTALS

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	350	448	561	455	523
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-21.9%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-20.2%	23.3%	-13.0%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	36	35	170	83	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	65	130	98	12	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	24	31	18	28	35
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	112	124	82	78	110
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT			14	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	35	44	42	42	
	OTHER*	78	84	137	207	378
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	291	440	349	566	217
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	176	295	255	466	161
	WITH COURT ACTION	115	145	94	100	56
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	41	30	20	8	8
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	53	72	36	43	27
	AFTER TRIAL	21	43	38	49	21
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	68	39	216	102	116
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	24	186	190	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	1	6		

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	350	448	561	455	523
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	36	35	170	83	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	65	130	98	12	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	24	31	18	28	35
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	112	124	82	78	110
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT			14	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	35	44	42	42	
	OTHER*	78	84	137	207	378
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	291	440	349	566	217
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	68	39	216	102	116
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	24	186	190	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	1	6		

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA NORTHERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS		48	41	38	30
	TRIAL HOURS	.0	200.0	132.0	113.0	145.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS		7,097	3,135	2,875	2,444
	PROCEEDING HOURS	.0	1,002.0	788.0	569.0	438.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS		2,390	437	359	194
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS		631	36	34	33
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS		191	184	227	177
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES		965	690	436	422
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS		15	3	3	1
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		29	8		1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS		2,876	1,777	1,816	1,616
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS		48	41	38	30
	TRIAL HOURS	.0	200.0	132.0	113.0	145.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS		7,097	3,135	2,875	2,444
	PROCEEDING HOURS	.0	1,002.0	788.0	569.0	438.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS		2,390	437	359	194
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS		631	36	34	33
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS		191	184	227	177
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES		965	690	436	422
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS		15	3	3	1
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		29	8		1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS		2,876	1,777	1,816	1,616

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

OKLAHOMA, WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Oklahoma City	2

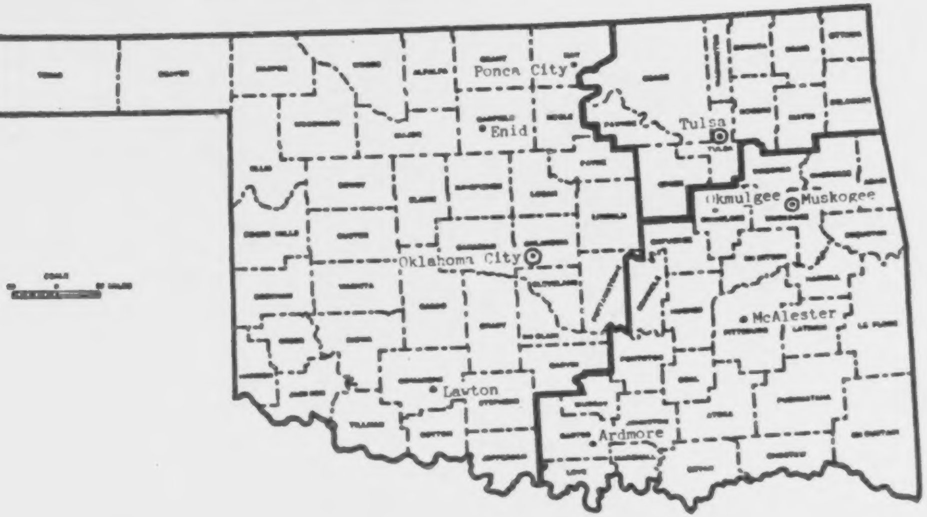
Additional places of holding court:

Woodward

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Woodward be eliminated and Enid, Lawton and Ponca City added as places of holding court.

OKLAHOMA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Enid
Tulsa
Okmulgee
Muskogee
Oklahoma City
McAlester
Lawton
Ardmore

OKLAHOMA

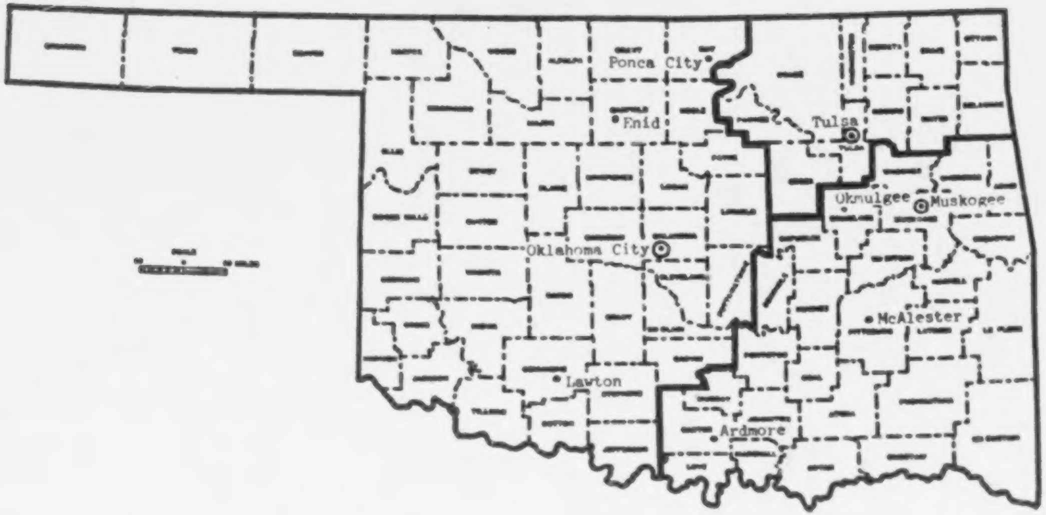

Ponca City
Enid
Tulsa
Okmulgee
Muskogee
Oklahoma City
McAlester
Lawton
Ardmore

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	4,353	3,722	3,127	2,266	2,571
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	17%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		39%	92%	69%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	865	424	513	211	169
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	20%	11%	16%	9%	7%
	TERMINATED	4,091	3,104	1,758	2,030	2,108
	PERCENT NO ASSET	92%	90%	94%	96%	99%
	PENDING	4,051	3,787	3,169	1,800	1,565
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,834	3,259	2,618	1,931	2,393
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	88%	88%	84%	85%	93%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	18%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		46%	99%	60%
	TERMINATED	3,838	2,866	1,706	2,012	2,096
	PERCENT NO ASSET	96%	95%	95%	96%	99%
	PENDING	2,960	2,669	2,202	1,266	1,332
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	203	200	243	89	50
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	5%	5%	8%	4%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	2%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-17%	128%	306%
	TERMINATED	38	60	11	8	6
	PERCENT NO ASSET	97%	90%	100%	100%	100%
	PENDING	505	491	374	152	77
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	316	263	266	246	128
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	7%	7%	9%	11%	5%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	20%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		19%	28%	147%
	TERMINATED	215	178	41	10	6
	PERCENT NO ASSET	19%	17%	44%	40%	100%
	PENDING	586	627	593	352	156

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA WESTERN.....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,177	1,861	1.564	1,133	1.286
CHAPTER 7	1,917	1,630	1,309	966	1.197
CHAPTER 11	102	100	122	45	25
CHAPTER 13	158	132	133	123	64
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	433	212	257	106	85
PERCENT OF TOTAL	20%	11%	16%	9%	7%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,046	1.552	879	1,015	1,054
CHAPTER 7	1,919	1.433	853	1,006	1,048
CHAPTER 11	19	30	6	4	3
CHAPTER 13	108	89	21	5	3
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,026	1,894	1,585	900	783
CHAPTER 7	1,480	1.335	1,101	633	666
CHAPTER 11	253	246	187	76	39
CHAPTER 13	293	314	297	191	78

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: OKLAHOMA WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	916	888	659	306	238
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		3.2%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			34.5%	115.7%	28.6%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	109	216	61	15	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	279	143	39	2	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	33	41	31	25	9
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	232	228	165	116	91
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	5	12	57	9	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	34	33	25	3	
	OTHER*	224	215	281	136	138
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	608	635	176	212	163
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	290	158	93	87	80
	WITH COURT ACTION	318	477	83	125	83
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	27	52	74	75	33
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	215	344	9	49	35
	AFTER TRIAL	76	81		1	15
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	124	56	231	36	31
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	3	9	5	4	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	6	18	8	2	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	458	444	330	153	119
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	55	108	31	8	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	140	72	20	1	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	17	21	16	13	5
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	116	114	83	58	46
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	6	29	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	17	17	13	2	
	OTHER*	112	108	141	68	69
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	304	318	88	106	82
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	62	28	116	18	16
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	5	3	2	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	3	9	4	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT. OKLAHOMA WESTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	159	167	124	109	63
	TRIAL HOURS	365.0	451.0	305.0	387.0	217.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	9,333	6,177	5,459	3,496	3,175
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,666.0	1,082.0	1,193.0	560.0	393.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	475	348	327	224	156
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	715	853	539	305	259
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	350	298	79	7	16
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	517	644	817	193	65
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	32	45	75	22	17
	CONTESTED PETITIONS				2	83
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	7,244	3,989	3,622	2,743	2,579
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	80	84	62	55	32
	TRIAL HOURS	183.0	226.0	153.0	194.0	109.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,667	3,089	2,730	1,748	1,588
	PROCEEDING HOURS	833.0	541.0	587.0	280.0	197.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	238	174	164	112	78
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	358	427	270	153	130
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	175	149	40	4	8
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	259	322	409	97	33
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	16	23	38	11	9
	CONTESTED PETITIONS				1	42
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,622	1,995	1,811	1,372	1,290

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

OREGON

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 5

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 4
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 5

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Eugene	1
Portland	3
Eugene	1 (part-time)

Additional places of holding court:

Astoria
Bend
Klamath Falls
LaGrande
Lincoln City
Medford
Pendleton
Roseburg
Salem
The Dalles
Tillamook

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Astoria and Tillamook be eliminated and Seaside added as places of holding court and that the bankruptcy judges in Idaho serve Malheur County, Oregon.

The 1984 legislation has eliminated the part-time bankruptcy judge position at Eugene, but the incumbent may serve until July 9, 1986.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: OREGON................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	6,455	6,066	5,929	5,987	5,475
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		9%	8%	18%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,752	1,320	1,613	1,440	1,036
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	27%	22%	27%	24%	19%
	TERMINATED	5,638	5,083	4,787	5,023	3,821
	PERCENT NO ASSET	77%	78%	83%	87%	96%
	PENDING	8,256	7,439	6,456	5,314	4,351
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	5,071	4,768	4,845	4,960	4,733
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	79%	79%	78%	83%	86%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		5%	2%	7%
	TERMINATED	4,761	4,336	4,371	4,891	3,749
	PERCENT NO ASSET	87%	83%	88%	88%	97%
	PENDING	5,019	4,470	3,854	3,466	3,317
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	181	232	230	111	61
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	4%	4%	2%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-22%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-21%	63%	197%
	TERMINATED	87	72	27	1	1
	PERCENT NO ASSET	82%	92%	81%	100%	100%
	PENDING	554	494	362	169	69
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,203	1,068	1,054	907	681
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	19%	18%	18%	15%	12%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	13%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		14%	33%	77%
	TERMINATED	790	675	389	131	71
	PERCENT NO ASSET	20%	19%	23%	47%	66%
	PENDING	2,683	2,475	2,240	1,670	965

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: OREGON................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	1,614	1,517	1,482	1,497	1,369
	CHAPTER 7	1,268	1,191	1,161	1,242	1,183
	CHAPTER 11	45	58	58	28	15
	CHAPTER 13	301	267	264	227	170
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	438	330	403	360	259
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	27%	22%	27%	24%	19%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,410	1,271	1,197	1,256	955
	CHAPTER 7	1,190	1,084	1,093	1,223	937
	CHAPTER 11	22	18	7		
	CHAPTER 13	198	169	97	33	18
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	2,064	1,860	1,614	1,329	1,088
	CHAPTER 7	1,255	1,118	964	867	829
	CHAPTER 11	139	124	91	42	17
	CHAPTER 13	671	619	560	420	241

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: OREGON................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,009	797	795	686	749
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR	26.6%				
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			%	15.7%	-8.0%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	143	137	165	34	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	291	96	104	79	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	26	39	39	26	23
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	359	342	297	265	293
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT		6	7	11	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	21	19	14	12	
	OTHER*	169	158	168	259	433
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	710	724	650	640	565
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	115	152	101	122	208
	WITH COURT ACTION	595	572	549	518	357
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	368	319	279	306	215
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	178	185	159	103	39
	AFTER TRIAL	49	68	111	109	103
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	16	80	832	516	242
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	7	14	114	145	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2	5	2	4	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	252	199	199	172	187
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	36	34	41	9	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	73	24	26	20	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	7	10	10	7	6
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	90	86	74	66	73
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT		2	2	3	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	5	5	4	3	
	OTHER*	42	40	42	65	108
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	178	181	163	160	141
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	4	20	208	129	61
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	4	29	36	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1	1	1	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: OREGON................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	78	78	134	132	55
	TRIAL HOURS	307.0	298.0	445.0	449.0	127.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	11,272	11,348	10,766	9,524	6,200
	PROCEEDING HOURS	2,519.0	2,115.0	2,253.0	1,450.0	752.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,276	1,330	805	442	139
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	133	78	127	203	96
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,383	1,045	1,092	980	530
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	439	554	729	711	343
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	124	152	16	55	92
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	3,745	3,486	3,623	2,739	1,319
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	4,172	4,703	4,374	4,394	3,681
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	20	20	34	33	14
	TRIAL HOURS	77.0	75.0	111.0	112.0	32.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,818	2,837	2,692	2,381	1,550
	PROCEEDING HOURS	630.0	529.0	563.0	363.0	188.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	319	333	201	111	35
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	33	20	32	51	24
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	346	261	273	245	133
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	110	139	182	178	86
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	31	38	4	14	23
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	936	872	906	685	330
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,043	1,176	1,094	1,099	920

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

SOUTH CAROLINA

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 1

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 408 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Columbia	1

Additional places of holding court:

Charleston
Greenville

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Greenville be eliminated and Spartanburg be added as places of holdim court.

OREGON

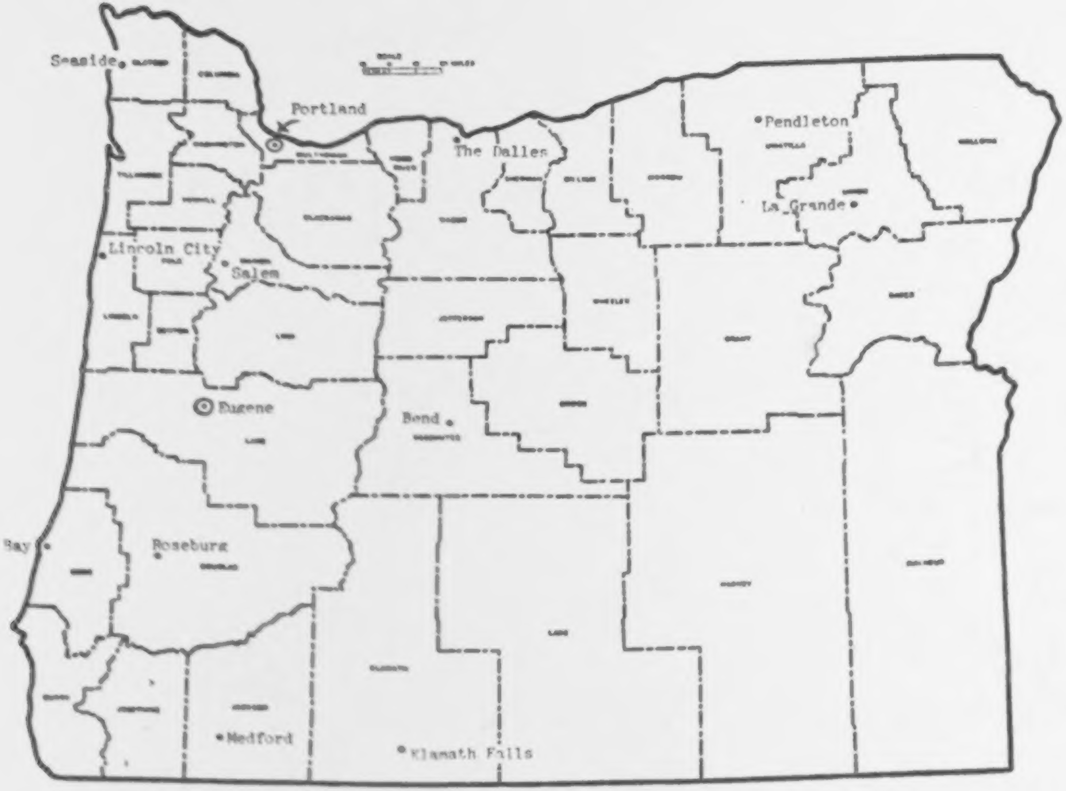

Seaside
Portland
The Dalles
Pendleton
La Grande
Lincoln City
Salem
Eugene
Bend
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: SOUTH CAROLINA.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,307	1,917	2,161	2,105	1,639
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	20%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		7%	10%	41%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	252	251	313	255	266
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	11%	13%	14%	12%	16%
	TERMINATED	1,940	1,878	1,000	1,167	921
	PERCENT NO ASSET	74%	84%	94%	95%	98%
	PENDING	3,659	3,292	3,253	2,092	1,154
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,039	861	926	1,037	1,101
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	45%	45%	43%	49%	67%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	21%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		12%	0%	-6%
	TERMINATED	1,062	1,239	654	986	880
	PERCENT NO ASSET	84%	90%	91%	94%	99%
	PENDING	950	794	1,022	668	548
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	137	161	146	73	56
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	6%	8%	7%	3%	3%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	-15%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-6%	88%	145%
	TERMINATED	88	57	22	11	8
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	96%	86%	91%	75%
	PENDING	316	315	236	124	72
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,131	895	1,089	995	482
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	49%	47%	50%	47%	29%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	26%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		4%	14%	135%
	TERMINATED	790	582	324	170	33
	PERCENT NO ASSET	59%	69%	99%	100%	100%
	PENDING	2,393	2,183	1,995	1,300	534

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: SOUTH CAROLINA.......

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,307	1,917	2,161	2,105	1,639
CHAPTER 7	1,039	861	926	1,037	1,101
CHAPTER 11	137	161	146	73	56
CHAPTER 13	1,131	895	1,089	995	482
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	252	251	313	255	266
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11%	13%	14%	12%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,940	1,878	1,000	1,167	921
CHAPTER 7	1,062	1,239	654	986	880
CHAPTER 11	88	57	22	11	8
CHAPTER 13	790	582	324	170	33
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,659	3,292	3,253	2,092	1,154
CHAPTER 7	950	794	1,022	668	548
CHAPTER 11	316	315	236	124	72
CHAPTER 13	2,393	2,183	1,995	1,300	534

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: SOUTH CAROLINA.......

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	256	304	296	624	436
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-15.8%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			2.7%	-52.6%	43.1%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	52	89	28	32	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	57	3	11	5	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	6	15	7	10	6
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	67	51	60	50	38
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT				26	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	6	19	7	6	
	OTHER*	68	127	183	495	392
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	250	284	278	490	232
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	56	55	80	145	101
	WITH COURT ACTION	194	229	198	345	131
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	2	1	13	15	2
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	137	89	60	76	24
	AFTER TRIAL	55	139	125	254	105
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	19	51	476	262	67
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		63	787	465	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	12	31	25	5	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	256	304	296	624	436
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	52	89	28	32	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	57	3	11	5	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	6	15	7	10	6
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	67	51	60	50	38
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT				26	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	6	19	7	6	
	OTHER*	68	127	183	495	392
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	250	284	278	490	232
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	19	51	476	262	67
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		63	787	465	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	12	31	25	5	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: SOUTH CAROLINA.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	13	23	22	68	20
	TRIAL HOURS	48.0	61.0	39.0	1,134.0	25.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	9,112	7,074	5,402	3,927	1,684
	PROCEEDING HOURS	557.0	473.0	417.0	339.0	203.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	80	50	11	11	14
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	14	4	4	6	3
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS			2	2	4
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	27	26	2	15	8
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	39	3		1	
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	8,816	6,888	5,352	3,486	1,565
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	136	103	31	406	90
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	13	23	22	68	20
	TRIAL HOURS	48.0	61.0	39.0	1,134.0	25.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	9,112	7,074	5,402	3,927	1,684
	PROCEEDING HOURS	557.0	473.0	417.0	339.0	203.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	80	50	11	11	14
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	14	4	4	6	3
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS			2	2	4
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	27	26	2	15	8
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	39	3		1	
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	8,816	6,888	5,352	3,486	1,565
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	136	103	31	406	90

NOTES:

-BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:
TENNESSEE, EASTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 2

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Chattanooga	1
Knoxville	1

Additional places of holding court:

Athens
Greeneville
Johnson City
Winchester

NOTES:

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE EASTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	4,450	4,274	4,669	4,590	4,297
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	4%	-5%	-3%	4%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	704	819	928	704	480
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	16%	19%	20%	15%	11%
	TERMINATED	5,443	3,343	3,141	3,602	2,463
	PERCENT NO ASSET	77%	60%	69%	86%	91%
	PENDING	6,957	7,950	7,019	5,491	4,503
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,606	2,757	3,016	2,881	2,638
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	59%	65%	65%	63%	61%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-6%	-14%	-10%	-1%
	TERMINATED	4,359	2,089	2,282	3,173	2,244
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	89%	90%	94%	97%
	PENDING	1,930	3,439	2,618	1,723	1,869
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	95	105	122	84	53
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	-10%	-22%	13%	79%
	TERMINATED	48	19	14	7	7
	PERCENT NO ASSET	67%	68%	79%	71%	71%
	PENDING	266	279	220	141	77
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,749	1,412	1,531	1,625	1,606
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	39%	33%	33%	35%	37%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	24%	14%	8%	9%
	TERMINATED	1,036	1,235	845	422	212
	PERCENT NO ASSET	11%	11%	12%	25%	33%
	PENDING	4,761	4,232	4,181	3,627	2,557

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE EASTERN....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,225	2,137	2,335	2,295	2,149
CHAPTER 7	1,303	1,379	1,508	1,441	1,319
CHAPTER 11	48	53	61	42	27
CHAPTER 13	875	706	766	813	803
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	352	410	464	352	240
PERCENT OF TOTAL	16%	19%	20%	15%	11%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,722	1,672	1,571	1,801	1,232
CHAPTER 7	2,180	1,045	1,141	1,587	1,122
CHAPTER 11	24	10	7	4	4
CHAPTER 13	518	618	423	211	106
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,479	3,975	3,510	2,746	2,252
CHAPTER 7	965	1,720	1,309	862	935
CHAPTER 11	133	140	110	71	39
CHAPTER 13	2,381	2,116	2,091	1,814	1,279

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE EASTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,461	724	750	1,153	1,816
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	101.9%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-3.5%	-35.0%	-36.5%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	116	87	94	78	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	1,021	229	129	80	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	39	59	41	41	39
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	160	150	113	112	90
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	8	40	10	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	25	29	44	23	
	OTHER*	99	162	289	809	1,687
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	822	495	699	1,175	1,229
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	261	209	222	144	187
	WITH COURT ACTION	561	286	477	1,031	1,042
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	65	69	78	309	307
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	80	30	34	31	28
	AFTER TRIAL	416	187	365	691	707
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	22	65	462	341	230
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	7	130	975	672	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	26	34	30	42	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	731	362	375	577	908
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	58	44	47	39	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	511	115	65	40	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	20	30	21	21	20
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	80	75	57	56	45
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	4	20	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	13	15	22	12	
	OTHER*	50	81	145	405	844
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	411	248	350	588	615
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	11	33	231	171	115
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	4	65	488	336	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	3	17	15	21	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

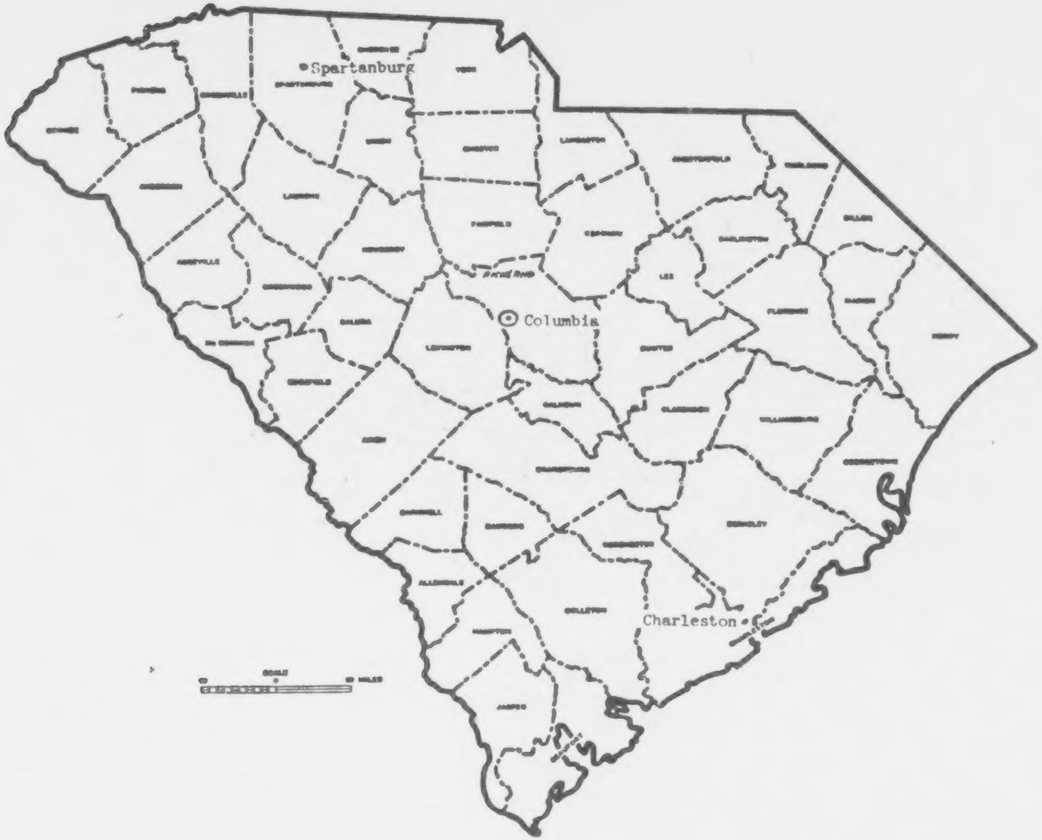
TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE EASTERN....

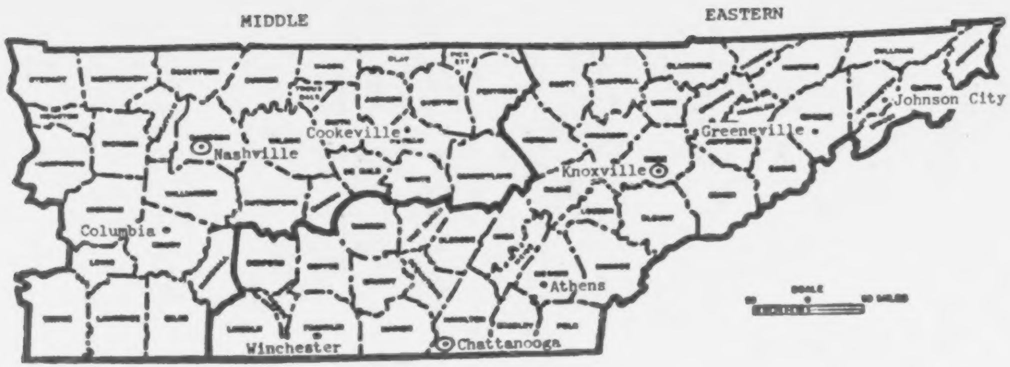
		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	83	161	200	233	106
	TRIAL HOURS	195.0	332.0	390.0	420.0	150.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	14,835	13,210	12,491	11,861	10,611
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,888.0	1,961.0	1,798.0	1,778.0	1,382.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	6,519	5,907	4,343	3,971	4,186
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	937	1,105	1,501	1,400	1,187
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	2,223	1,508	1,803	2,021	1,485
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	473	572	514	365	446
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	208	82	49	29	1[illegible]
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	8	18	8	2	1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	4,467	4,018	4,273	4,073	3,31
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	42	81	100	117	53
	TRIAL HOURS	98.0	166.0	195.0	210.0	80.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	7,418	6,605	6,246	5,931	5,306
	PROCEEDING HOURS	944.0	981.0	899.0	889.0	691.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	3,260	2,954	2,172	1,966	2,093
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	469	553	751	700	594
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,112	754	902	1,011	733
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	237	286	257	183	224
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	104	41	25	15	6
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	4	9	4	1	1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,234	2,009	2,137	2,037	1,656

NOTES:

SOUTH CAROLINA



TENNESSEE


MIDDLE
EASTERN
Johnson City
Cookeville
Greeneville
Nashville
Knoxville
Columbia
Athens
Winchester
Chattanooga

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

TENNESSEE, WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Memphis	3

Additional places of holding court:

Jackson

NOTES:

One of the three bankruptcy judge positions at Memphis was never filled. It was eliminated by the 1984 legislation.

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that the bankruptcy judges for the Western District of Tennessee be given concurrent jurisdiction with the bankruptcy judges for the Middle District of Tennessee.

TENNESSEE

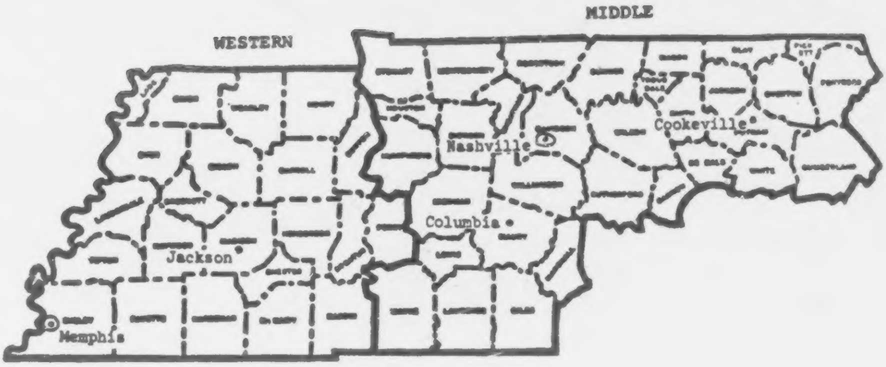

WESTERN
MIDDLE
Nashville
Cookeville
Columbia
Jackson
Memphis

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE WESTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	6,761	5,995	6,261	6,407	5,493
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	13%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		8%	6%	23%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	180	170	268	291	171
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%
	TERMINATED	5,830	5,585	4,762	2,785	2,558
	PERCENT NO ASSET	37%	43%	55%	87%	100%
	PENDING	12,269	11,338	10,928	9,429	5,807
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,968	1,849	2,035	2,070	1,955
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	29%	31%	33%	32%	36%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-3%	-5%	1%
	TERMINATED	1,928	2,165	2,100	1,865	2,011
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	90%	98%	98%	100%
	PENDING	1,720	1,444	1,512	1,373	1,039
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	125	123	183	135	58
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	2%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-32%	-8%	116%
	TERMINATED	34	56	37	12	5
	PERCENT NO ASSET	91%	95%	100%	92%	100%
	PENDING	372	322	300	197	77
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	4,668	4,023	4,043	4,202	3,480
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	69%	67%	65%	66%	63%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	16%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		15%	11%	34%
	TERMINATED	3,868	3,364	2,625	908	542
	PERCENT NO ASSET	11%	12%	20%	63%	100%
	PENDING	10,177	9,572	9,116	7,859	4,691

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE WESTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	3,381	2,998	3,131	3,204	2,747
	CHAPTER 7	984	925	1,018	1,035	978
	CHAPTER 11	63	62	92	68	29
	CHAPTER 13	2,334	2,012	2,022	2,101	1,740
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	90	85	134	146	86
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	3%	3%	4%	5%	3
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	2,915	2,793	2,381	1,393	1,275
	CHAPTER 7	964	1,083	1,050	933	1,006
	CHAPTER 11	17	29	19	6	3
	CHAPTER 13	1,934	1,682	1,313	454	271
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	6,135	5,669	5,464	4,715	2,904
	CHAPTER 7	860	722	756	687	520
	CHAPTER 11	186	161	150	99	39
	CHAPTER 13	5,089	4,786	4,558	3,930	2,346

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE WESTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	723	337	525	738	574
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	114.2%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-35.8%	-28.7%	28.6%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	140	14	24	16	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	371	53	21		
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	18	28	34	22	31
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	148	139	147	104	90
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	5	38	34	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	14	15	22	13	
	OTHER*	30	83	239	549	453
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	405	313	456	579	372
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	108	30	62	58	39
	WITH COURT ACTION	297	283	394	521	333
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	8	7	11	16	3
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	2	1	1		2
	AFTER TRIAL	287	275	382	505	328
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	28	133	1,003	580	235
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	30	262	197	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	2		5	3	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	362	169	263	369	287
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	70	7	12	8	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	186	27	11		
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	9	14	17	11	16
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	74	70	74	52	45
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	3	19	17	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	7	8	11	7	
	OTHER*	15	42	120	275	227
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	203	157	228	290	186
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	14	67	502	290	118
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	1	15	131	99	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1		3	2	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: TENNESSEE WESTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	98	187	440	472	68
	TRIAL HOURS	210.0	374.0	775.0	742.0	139.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	22,075	20,505	23,318	18,656	10,886
	PROCEEDING HOURS	2,348.0	2,446.0	2,911.0	2,249.0	1,245.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	9,687	8,734	8,236	5,449	471
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	484	411	1,469	1,128	403
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	4,701	3,719	4,019	4,030	3,108
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	188	387	370	477	780
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	1,120	881	1,692	659	14
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	165		54	101	410
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	5,730	6,373	7,478	6,814	5,701
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	49	94	220	236	44
	TRIAL HOURS	105.0	187.0	388.0	371.0	70.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	11,038	10,253	11,659	9,329	5,443
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,174.0	1,223.0	1,456.0	1,125.0	623.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	4,844	4,367	4,118	2,725	236
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	242	206	735	564	202
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	2,351	1,860	2,010	2,015	1,554
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	94	194	185	239	390
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	560	441	846	330	7
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	83		27	51	205
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,865	3,187	3,739	3,407	2,851

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

TEXAS, NORTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 5

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 4
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 5

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Dallas	2
Fort Worth	1
Lubbock	1

Additional places of holding court:

Abilene
Amarillo
San Angelo
Wichita Falls

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that four bankruptcy judges be located at Dallas, one at Lubbock, and none at Fort Worth.

The bankruptcy judge position at Lubbock was converted by the Judicial Conference from part-time to full-time status in September 1982, but the incumbent remained in part-time status.

TEXAS

NORTHERN

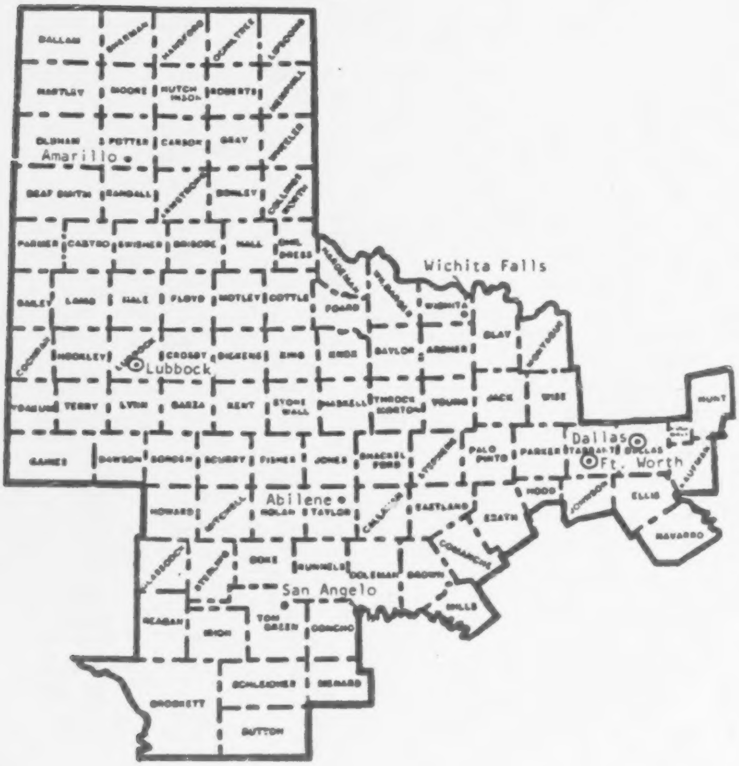


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: TEXAS NORTHERN.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	5,481	3,883	3,931	3,372	2,908
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	41%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		39%	63%	88%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	2,328	1,792	1,673	1,300	874
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	42%	46%	43%	39%	30%
	TERMINATED	2,156	2,294	2,167	1,537	660
	PERCENT NO ASSET	83%	73%	93%	97%	99%
	PENDING	12,000	8,675	7,086	5,322	3,487
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,204	2,542	2,694	2,285	1,944
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	58%	65%	69%	68%	67%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	26%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		19%	40%	65%
	TERMINATED	1,762	1,698	1,962	1,290	576
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	85%	93%	96%	99%
	PENDING	6,766	5,188	4,223	3,415	1,378
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	990	550	484	318	156
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	18%	14%	12%	9%	5%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	80%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		105%	211%	535%
	TERMINATED	93	82	49	25	21
	PERCENT NO ASSET	90%	85%	96%	97%	100%
	PENDING	2,237	1,382	929	517	230
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,287	791	753	769	808
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	23%	20%	19%	23%	26%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	63%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		71%	67%	5%
	TERMINATED	301	514	156	218	63
	PERCENT NO ASSET	45%	32%	86%	100%	100%
	PENDING	2,997	2,105	1,934	1,395	872

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: TEXAS NORTHERN.......

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,370	971	983	843	727
CHAPTER 7	801	636	674	571	486
CHAPTER 11	248	138	121	80	39
CHAPTER 13	322	198	188	192	202
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	582	448	418	325	219
PERCENT OF TOTAL	42%	46%	43%	39%	30%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	539	574	542	384	165
CHAPTER 7	441	425	491	323	144
CHAPTER 11	23	21	12	7	5
CHAPTER 13	75	129	39	55	16
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,000	2,169	1,772	1,331	872
CHAPTER 7	1,692	1,297	1,056	854	595
CHAPTER 11	559	346	232	128	58
CHAPTER 13	749	526	484	349	220

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: TEXAS NORTHERN.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,646	1,331	1,415	1,271	1,107
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		23.7%			
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS			-5.9%	11.3%	14.8%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	245	205	226	33	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	125	71	33	13	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	105	114	77	61	30
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	303	189	177	133	117
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	4	14	51	26	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	71	55	43	14	
	OTHER*	793	593	808	991	960
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,443	633	509	865	477
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	657	276	151	396	291
	WITH COURT ACTION	786	357	358	469	186
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	137	105	192	89	17
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	378	95	58	115	56
	AFTER TRIAL	271	157	108	265	113
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	18	103	1,092	629	332
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	12	36	515	264	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	42	61	91	27	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	412	333	354	318	277
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	61	74	57	8	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	31	18	8	3	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	26	29	19	15	8
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	76	47	44	33	29
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	4	13	7	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	18	14	11	4	
	OTHER*	198	148	202	248	240
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	361	158	127	216	119
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	5	26	273	157	83
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	3	9	129	66	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	11	15	23	7	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: TEXAS NORTHERN.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	396	386	411	403	272
	TRIAL HOURS	1,290.0	1,090.0	1,363.0	1,354.0	806.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	16,180	12,098	11,562	9,586	6,391
	PROCEEDING HOURS	3,992.0	3,403.0	3,158.0	3,147.0	2,062.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	5,316	3,685	3,052	2,511	1,722
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	2,402	2,047	2,745	1,649	995
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,272	869	791	807	686
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	2,420	1,808	1,410	1,025	596
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	248	203	141	113	149
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	17	57	15	15	7
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	4,505	3,429	3,408	3,466	2,236
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	99	97	103	101	68
	TRIAL HOURS	323.0	273.0	341.0	339.0	202.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,045	3,025	2,891	2,397	1,598
	PROCEEDING HOURS	998.0	851.0	790.0	787.0	516.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,329	921	763	628	431
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	601	512	686	412	249
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	318	217	198	202	172
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	605	452	353	256	149
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	62	51	35	28	37
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	4	14	4	4	2
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,126	857	852	867	559

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT

TEXAS, SOUTHERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 6

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 3

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 4

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges

Location	Number
Houston	3

Additional places of holding court

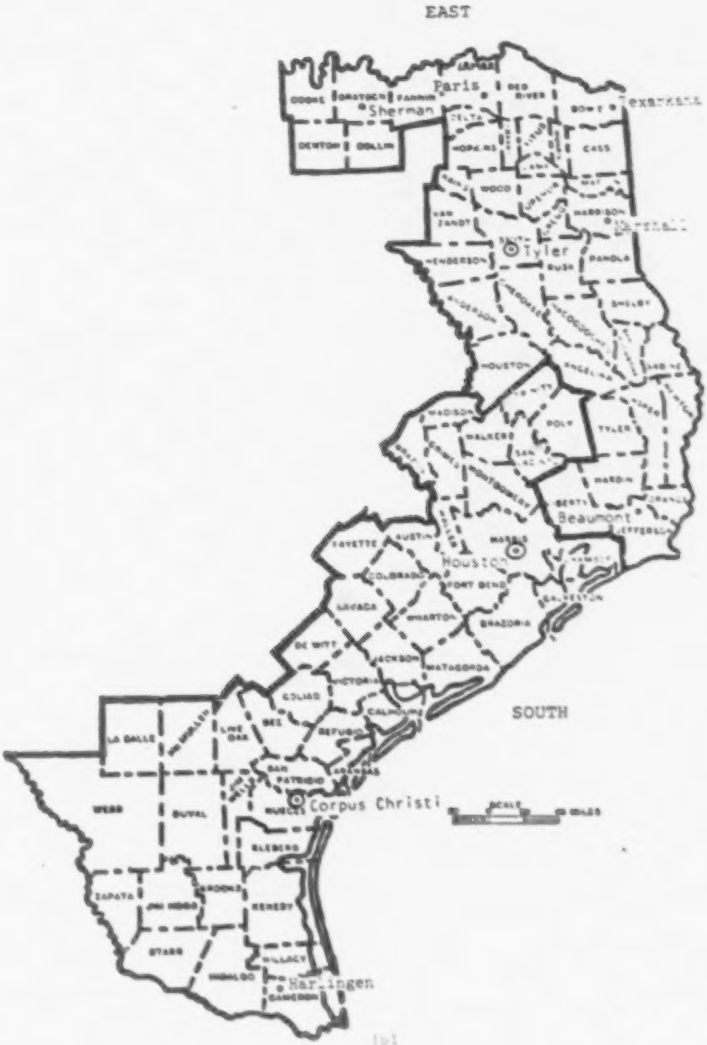
Brownsville
Corpus Christi
Galveston
Laredo
Victoria

NOTES

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Galveston, Laredo, and Victoria be eliminated as places of holding court.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize 2 additional bankruptcy judges for the district on an "emergency basis." This would create a complement of 5 judgeships.

TEXAS


EAST
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CASS
CAMP
MARION
WOOD
UPSHUR
HARRISON
Marshall
VAN ZANDT
SMITH
Tyler
HENDERSON
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ANDERSON
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NACOGDOCHES
SHELBY
HOUSTON
ANGELINA
SABINE
TRINITY
MADISON
POLK
TYLER
JASPER
NEWTON
WALKER
SAN JACINTO
GRIMES
MONTGOMERY
HARDIN
ORANGE
LIBERTY
JEFFERSON
Beaumont
HARRIS
Houston
CHAMBERS
FAYETTE
AUSTIN
COLORADO
FORT BEND
GALVESTON
LAVACA
WHARTON
BRAZORIA
DE WITT
JACKSON
MATAGORDA
VICTORIA
GOLIAD
CALHOUN
BEE
REFUGIO
SOUTH
LA SALLE
MC MULLEN
LIVE OAK
SAN PATRICIO
ARANSAS
WEBB
DUVAL
NUECES
Corpus Christi
SCALE
MILES
KLEBERG
ZAPATA
JIM HOGG
BROOKS
KENEDY
STARR
HIDALGO
WILLACY
Harlingen
CAMERON

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: TEXAS SOUTHERN.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	6,892	6,144	5,147	3,687	3,507
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	12%	34%	87%	97%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	2,228	1,870	1,428	721	651
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	32%	30%	28%	20%	19%
	TERMINATED	3,557	4,133	2,668	484	379
	PERCENT NO ASSET	80%	82%	96%	100%	98%
	PENDING	15,346	12,012	10,001	7,522	4,319
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	3,493	3,026	2,620	1,948	1,906
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	51%	49%	51%	53%	54%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	15%	33%	79%	83%
	TERMINATED	2,016	2,824	1,895	377	276
	PERCENT NO ASSET	98%	96%	98%	99%	97%
	PENDING	6,570	5,062	4,713	3,915	2,336
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	886	637	586	325	207
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	13%	10%	11%	9%	6%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	39%	51%	173%	328%
	TERMINATED	174	134	159	16	30
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%
	PENDING	2,232	1,529	1,031	617	309
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	2,513	2,481	1,941	1,414	1,394
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	36%	40%	38%	38%	40%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	1%	29%	78%	80%
	TERMINATED	1,367	1,175	614	91	73
	PERCENT NO ASSET	52%	50%	88%	100%	100%
	PENDING	6,544	5,421	4,257	2,990	1,674

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: TEXAS SOUTHERN.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	2,297	2,048	1,716	1,229	1,169
	CHAPTER 7	1,164	1,009	873	649	635
	CHAPTER 11	295	212	195	108	69
	CHAPTER 13	838	827	647	471	465
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	743	623	476	240	217
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	32%	30%	28%	20%	19%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,186	1,378	889	161	126
	CHAPTER 7	672	941	632	126	92
	CHAPTER 11	58	45	53	5	10
	CHAPTER 13	456	392	205	30	24
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	5,115	4,004	3,334	2,507	1,440
	CHAPTER 7	2,190	1,687	1,571	1,305	779
	CHAPTER 11	744	510	344	206	103
	CHAPTER 13	2,181	1,807	1,419	997	558

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: TEXAS SOUTHERN.......

TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH

DISTRICT TOTALS

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,213	1,151	996	600	531
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	5.2%	15.7%	66.0%	13.0%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	88	124	157	43	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	28	155	92	7	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	37	50	33	22	8
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	163	131	95	47	45
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	20	19	2	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	21	37	26	4	
	OTHER*	873	634	574	475	478
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	125	956	112	48	98
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	26	210	35	14	47
	WITH COURT ACTION	99	746	77	34	51
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	45	315	19	7	14
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	50	404	47	19	29
	AFTER TRIAL	4	27	11	8	8
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	37	184	2,159	980	511
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	5	28	97	63	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	12	12	33	19	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	404	384	332	200	177
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	29	41	52	14	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	9	52	31	2	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	12	17	11	7	3
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	54	44	32	16	15
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	7	6	1	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	7	12	9	1	
	OTHER*	291	211	191	158	159
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	42	319	37	16	33
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	12	61	720	327	170
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	9	32	21	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	4	4	11	6	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: TEXAS SOUTHERN.......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	41	85	168	175	153
	TRIAL HOURS	260.0	855.0	800.0	802.0	744.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	6,700	7,642	8,016	6,587	4,715
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,393.0	1,589.0	2,192.0	1,257.0	[illegible]
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,095	1,249	1,443	895	[illegible]
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	723	956	768	1,047	[illegible]
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	1,221	1,630	1,595	1,738	[illegible]
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	721	610	1,024	860	[illegible]
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	72	74	191	183	[illegible]
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	3		49	[illegible]
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,867	3,120	2,995	1,815	[illegible]
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	14	28	56	58	[illegible]
	TRIAL HOURS	87.0	285.0	267.0	267.0	[illegible]
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,233	2,547	2,672	2,196	[illegible]
	PROCEEDING HOURS	464.0	530.0	731.0	419.0	[illegible]
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	698	416	481	298	[illegible]
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	241	319	256	349	[illegible]
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	407	543	532	579	[illegible]
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	240	203	341	287	168
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	24	25	64	61	[illegible]
	CONTESTED PETITIONS		1		16	15
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	622	1,040	998	605	[illegible]

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

TEXAS, WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
San Antonio	2

Additional places of holding court:

Austin
Del Rio
El Paso
Midland
Odessa
Pecos
Waco

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Odessa and Pecos be eliminated as places of holding court.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: TEXAS WESTERN.........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	3,374	2,861	2,878	2,588	2,691
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		18%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			17%	30%	25%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	665	568	582	505	418
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	20%	20%	20%	20%	16%
	TERMINATED	4,977	1,974	744	654	1,208
	PERCENT NO ASSET	61%	84%	79%	71%	82%
	PENDING	6,867	8,470	7,583	5,449	3,515
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	1,553	1,551	1,612	1,316	1,399
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	46%	54%	56%	51%	52%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		0%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-4%	18%	11%
	TERMINATED	2,938	1,765	670	472	1,043
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	89%	84%	66%	8[illegible]%
	PENDING	2,093	3,187	3,229	2,208	1,327
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	353	264	268	194	105
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	10%	9%	9%	7%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		34%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			32%	82%	236%
	TERMINATED	175	22	13	11	9
	PERCENT NO ASSET	98%	91%	100%	100%	100%
	PENDING	925	801	575	321	137
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,468	1,046	998	1,076	1,187
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	44%	37%	35%	42%	44%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		40%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			47%	36%	24%
	TERMINATED	1,864	187	61	171	156
	PERCENT NO ASSET	15%	37%	13%	27%	55%
	PENDING	3,849	4,482	3,779	2,920	2,051

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: TEXAS WESTERN........

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,687	1,431	1,439	1,294	1.346
CHAPTER 7	777	776	806	658	700
CHAPTER 11	177	132	134	97	53
CHAPTER 13	734	523	499	539	594
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	333	284	291	253	209
PERCENT OF TOTAL	20%	20%	20%	20%	16%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2.489	987	372	327	604
CHAPTER 7	1,469	883	335	236	522
CHAPTER 11	88	11	7	6	5
CHAPTER 13	932	94	31	86	78
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	3,434	4,235	3,792	2,725	1,758
CHAPTER 7	1,047	1.594	1,615	1,104	664
CHAPTER 11	463	401	288	161	69
CHAPTER 13	1,925	2,241	1,890	1,460	1,026

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: TEXAS WESTERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,163	1,089	984	575	414
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		6.8%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			10.8%	70.8%	39.1%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	149	611	446	111	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	90	40	26	22	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	32	48	39	25	10
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	149	97	87	78	63
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	5	8	25	10	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	45	39	16	6	
	OTHER*	693	246	345	323	341
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,734	565	161	96	255
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	321	103	60	45	87
	WITH COURT ACTION	1,413	462	101	51	168
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	290	223	26	12	52
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	75	24	6	2	14
	AFTER TRIAL	1,048	215	69	37	102
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	24	78	800	480	333
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	10	6	96	25	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	15	40	117	63	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	582	545	492	288	207
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	75	306	223	56	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	45	20	13	11	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	16	24	20	13	5
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	75	49	44	39	32
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	3	4	13	5	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	23	20	8	3	
	OTHER*	347	123	173	162	171
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	867	283	81	48	128
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	12	39	400	240	167
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	5	3	48	13	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	8	20	59	32	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: TEXAS WESTERN........

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	63	25	59	113	44
	TRIAL HOURS	143.0	91.0	186.0	199.0	169.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	10,476	2,277	2,846	4,326	5,435
	PROCEEDING HOURS	833.0	271.0	319.0	720.0	1,074.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	5,707	1,251	1,286	1,491	1,245
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	1,010	208	430	568	694
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	617	147	252	419	462
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	863	66	126	150	335
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	188	11	21	22	205
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	9	3	4	91	72
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,082	591	727	1,585	2,422
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	32	13	30	57	22
	TRIAL HOURS	72.0	46.0	93.0	100.0	85.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,238	1,139	1,423	2,163	2,718
	PROCEEDING HOURS	417.0	136.0	160.0	360.0	537.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,854	626	643	746	623
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	505	104	215	284	347
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	309	74	126	210	231
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	432	33	63	75	168
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	94	6	11	11	103
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	5	2	2	46	36
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,041	296	364	793	1,211

NOTES:

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:
UTAH

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 3

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 2
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 408 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Salt Lake City	2

Additional places of holding court:

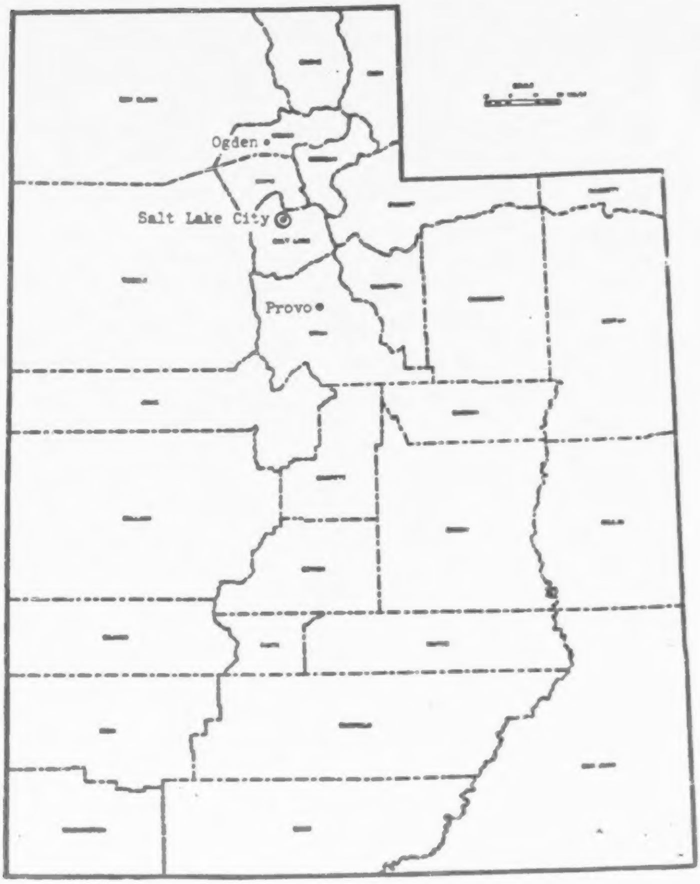
Ogden

NOTES.

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Provo be added as a place of holding court.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize the third judgeship on an "emergency basis."

UTAH



TEXAS

WESTERN

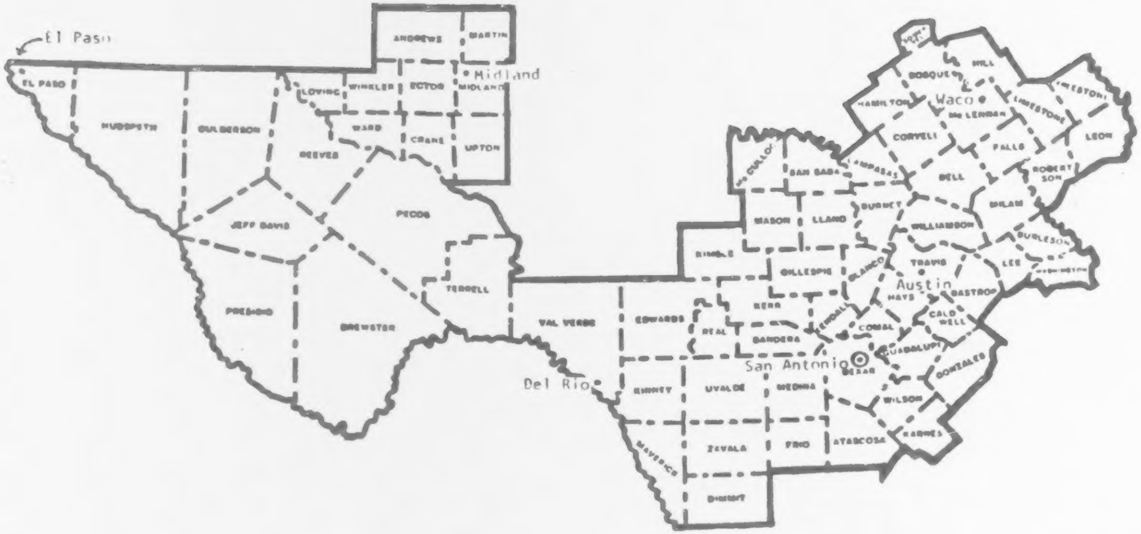


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: UTAH................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	3,957	3,388	3,657	3,161	3,754
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	17%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		8%	25%	5%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,122	1,024	1,040	849	960
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	28%	30%	28%	27%	26%
	TERMINATED	3,273	2,629	2,560	2,568	2,836
	PERCENT NO ASSET	82%	83%	92%	97%	99%
	PENDING	5,092	4,408	3,652	2,555	1,962
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,358	2,073	2,317	2,335	3,265
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	60%	61%	63%	74%	87%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	14%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		2%	1%	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	2,614	2,163	2,305	2,436	2,75[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	87%	92%	98%	99%
	PENDING	1,585	1,525	1,405	1,311	1,351
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	426	386	486	255	139
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	11%	11%	13%	8%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	10%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-12%	67%	200%
	TERMINATED	154	145	94	31	5
	PERCENT NO ASSET	95%	100%	100%	97%	100%
	PENDING	1,044	883	752	399	187
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,173	929	854	571	350
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	30%	27%	23%	18%	9%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	26%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		37%	105%	235%
	TERMINATED	505	296	161	101	40
	PERCENT NO ASSET	43%	47%	89%	92%	93%
	PENDING	2,463	2,000	1,495	845	424

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: UTAH..................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP	PETITIONS FILED					
	TOTAL	1,979	1,694	1,829	1,581	1,877
	CHAPTER 7	1,179	1,037	1,159	1,168	1,633
	CHAPTER 11	213	193	243	128	70
	CHAPTER 13	587	465	427	286	175
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	561	512	520	425	480
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	28%	30%	28%	27%	26%
	PETITIONS TERMINATED					
	TOTAL	1,637	1,315	1,280	1,284	1,418
	CHAPTER 7	1,307	1,094	1,153	1,218	1,396
	CHAPTER 11	77	73	47	16	3
	CHAPTER 13	253	148	81	51	20
	PETITIONS PENDING					
	TOTAL	2,546	2,204	1,826	1,278	981
	CHAPTER 7	793	763	703	656	676
	CHAPTER 11	522	442	376	200	94
	CHAPTER 13	1,232	1,000	748	423	212

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: UTAH..................

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,549	3,526	625	850	753
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-56.1%			
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS			463.3%	-26.4%	12.7%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	315	117	85	49	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	428	2,213	62	13	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	31	29	49	37	44
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	272	265	250	281	277
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	4	4	7	1	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	16	31	12	9	
	OTHER*	483	867	160	460	432
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	2,214	1,659	714	803	323
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	1,245	1,213	336	397	170
	WITH COURT ACTION	969	446	378	406	153
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	754	206	91	35	41
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	172	216	227	296	87
	AFTER TRIAL	43	24	60	75	23
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	44	113	723	396	172
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	18	50	121	88	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN		1	1	2	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	775	1,763	313	425	377
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	158	59	43	25	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	214	1,107	31	7	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	16	15	25	19	22
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	136	133	125	141	139
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	2	4	1	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	8	16	6	5	
	OTHER*	242	434	80	230	216
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,107	830	357	402	162
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	22	57	362	198	86
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	9	25	61	44	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN		1	1	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: UTAH.................

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	227	232	347	166	47
	TRIAL HOURS	659.0	712.0	1,030.0	659.0	178.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,100	4,425	3,934	2,687	3,660
	PROCEEDING HOURS	2,439.0	2,209.0	1,376.0	972.0	796.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,236	1,924	1,042	990	393
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	1,273	925	749	185	89
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	855	744	552	595	27[illegible]
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	82	35	924	28	447
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	396	453	133	142	6[illegible]
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	47	5	3	3
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	257	297	529	744	2,39[illegible]
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	114	116	174	83	24
	TRIAL HOURS	330.0	356.0	515.0	330.0	89.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,550	2,213	1,967	1,344	1,830
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,220.0	1,105.0	688.0	486.0	398.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,118	962	521	495	197
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	637	463	375	93	45
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	428	372	276	298	136
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	41	18	462	14	224
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	198	227	67	71	31
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	24	3	2	2
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	129	149	265	372	1,195

NOTES:

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BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT

VIRGINIA, EASTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 4

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	3
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	4

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges

Location	Number
Alexandria	1
Norfolk	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]

Additional places of holding court

Newport News

NOTES

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Petersburg and Virginia Beach be added as places of holding court.

VIRGINIA

EASTERN DISTRICT

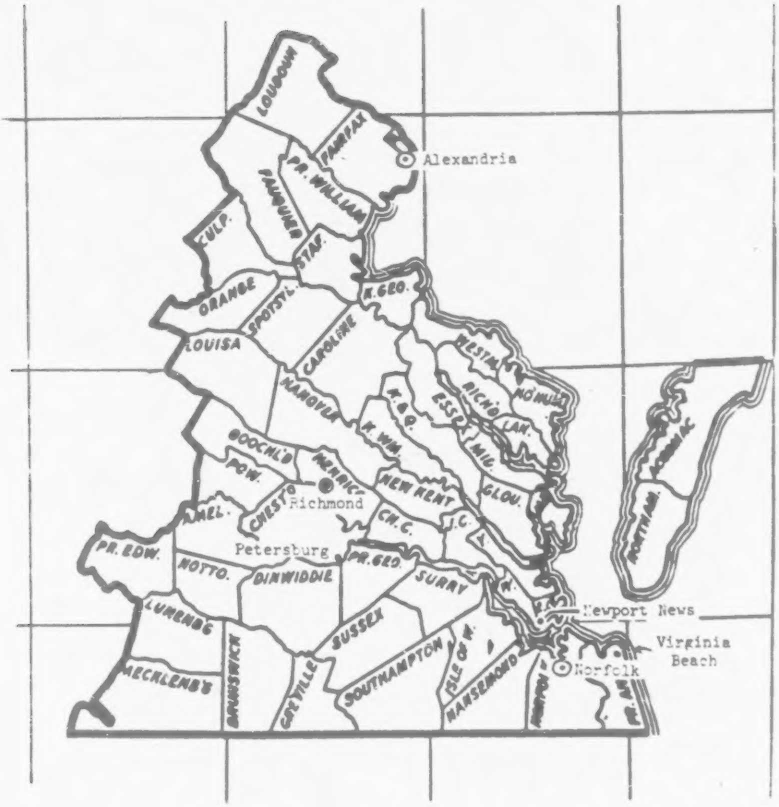

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: VIRGINIA EASTERN......

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	6,254	5,714	5,989	6,196	6,603
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	9%	4%	1%	-5%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	802	699	847	753	647
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	13%	12%	14%	12%	10%
	TERMINATED	6,006	5,199	5,498	5,844	3,909
	PERCENT NO ASSET	89%	89%	91%	97%	100%
	PENDING	7,429	7,180	6,665	6,176	5,830
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	5,328	4,924	5,147	5,272	5,821
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	85%	86%	86%	85%	88%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	8%	4%	1%	-3%
	TERMINATED	5,539	4,807	5,204	5,728	3,859
	PERCENT NO ASSET	94%	94%	93%	97%	100%
	PENDING	4,443	4,538	4,359	4,350	4,764
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	181	160	161	139	[illegible]
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	3%	3%	3%	[illegible]	
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	13%	0%	30%	106%
	TERMINATED	37	56	40	13	5
	PERCENT NO ASSET	92%	79%	95%	100%	100%
	PENDING	558	457	369	242	[illegible]
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	745	630	661	785	694
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	12%	11%	11%	13%	11%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	18%	13%	-5%	7%
	TERMINATED	430	336	254	103	45
	PERCENT NO ASSET	25%	31%	52%	77%	96%
	PENDING	2,428	2,185	1,937	1,584	946

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: VIRGINIA EASTERN.....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,085	1,905	1,996	2,065	2,201
CHAPTER 7	1,776	1,641	1,716	1,757	1,940
CHAPTER 11	60	53	60	46	29
CHAPTER 13	248	210	220	262	231
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	267	233	282	251	216
PERCENT OF TOTAL	13%	12%	14%	12%	10%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,002	1,733	1,833	1,948	1,303
CHAPTER 7	1,846	1,602	1,735	1,909	1,286
CHAPTER 11	12	19	13	4	2
CHAPTER 13	143	112	85	34	15
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,476	2,393	2,222	2,059	1,943
CHAPTER 7	1,481	1,513	1,453	1,450	1,588
CHAPTER 11	186	152	123	81	40
CHAPTER 13	809	728	646	528	315

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: VIRGINIA EASTERN.....

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	620	699	1,073	1,196	1,236
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		-11.2%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-34.9%	-10.3%	-3.2%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	53	88	57	61	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	18	36	90	15	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	32	52	55	57	27
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	310	245	405	327	281
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	46	68	146	75	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	19	34	13	13	
	OTHER*	142	176	307	648	928
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	612	684	988	1,132	1,036
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	228	222	436	684	779
	WITH COURT ACTION	384	462	552	448	257
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	68	91	92	25	25
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	188	224	210	166	77
	AFTER TRIAL	128	147	250	257	155
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	117	97	597	445	222
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	9	26	307	253	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	18	66	71	37	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	207	233	358	399	412
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	18	29	19	20	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	6	12	30	5	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	11	17	18	19	9
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	103	82	135	109	94
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	15	23	49	25	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	6	11	4	4	
	OTHER*	47	59	102	216	309
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	204	228	329	377	345
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	39	32	199	148	74
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	3	9	102	84	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	6	22	24	12	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATIO DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: VIRGINIA EASTERN.....

TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH

DISTRICT TOTALS

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	97	82	123	130	96
	TRIAL HOURS	249.0	226.0	373.0	416.0	215.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	12,878	12,664	12,808	12,996	13,022
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,793.0	1,251.0	1,368.0	1,317.0	1,078.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,030	435	206	105	126
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	2,782	2,988	3,355	3,192	2,96
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	932	799	991	1,136	84
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	915	1,336	1,424	981	65
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	52	99	60	40	2
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	9	5		4	1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	7,158	7,002	6,772	7,538	8,39

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	32	27	41	43	32
	TRIAL HOURS	83.0	75.0	124.0	139.0	72.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	4,293	4,221	4,269	4,332	4,341
	PROCEEDING HOURS	598.0	417.0	456.0	439.0	359.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	343	145	69	35	42
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	927	996	1,118	1,064	990
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	311	266	330	379	281
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	305	445	475	327	218
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	17	33	20	13	8
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	3	2		1	4
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,386	2,334	2,257	2,513	2,798

NOTES:

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BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON, EASTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 2

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶	1
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶	2

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Spokane	1

Additional places of holding court:

Ephrata
Richland
Walla Walla
Yakima

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Ephrata and Walla Walla be eliminated and Moses Lake and Richland added as places of holding court.

NOTE: At its June 1984 meeting in Santa Fe, the Bankruptcy Committee voted to have the Judicial Conference authorize the second judgeship on an "emergency basis."

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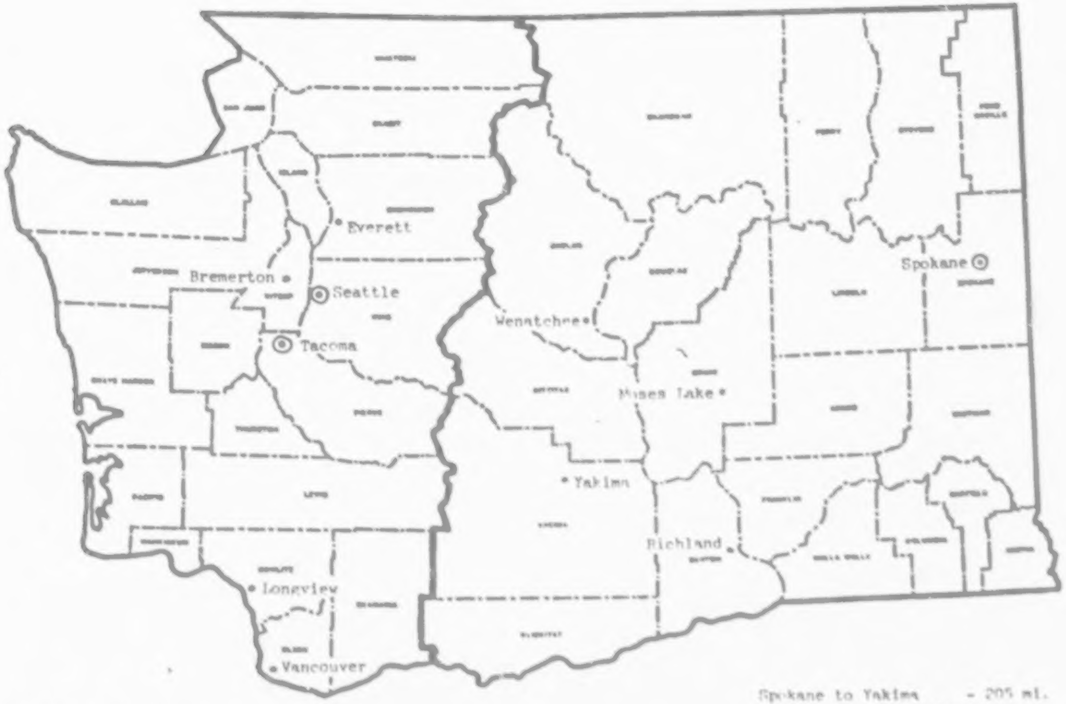

Tacoma to Longview - 95 mi.
to Vancouver - 135 mi.
Longview to Vancouver - 44 mi.

Spokane to Yakima - 205 mi.
to Moses Lake - 100 mi.
to Richland - 150 mi.
Yakima to Wenatchee - 110 mi.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON EASTERN...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	2,915	2,556	2,329	2,466	2,324
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	14%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		25%	18%	25%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	675	528	572	656	583
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	23%	21%	25%	27%	25%
	TERMINATED	2,393	2,096	2,422	1,767	763
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	87%	97%	100%	100%
	PENDING	4,616	4,094	3,634	3,727	3,028
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	2,092	1,916	1,784	1,693	1,853
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	72%	75%	77%	77%	80%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	9%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		17%	11%	13%
	TERMINATED	2,324	1,926	2,349	1,766	756
	PERCENT NO ASSET	93%	91%	99%	100%	100%
	PENDING	1,801	1,958	1,879	2,383	2,249
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	198	187	223	131 •	97
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	7%	7%	10%	5%	4%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		-11%	51%	104%
	TERMINATED	45	32	5		
	PERCENT NO ASSET	98%	100%	100%	0%	0%
	PENDING	719	599	470	261	131
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	625	453	322	442	374
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	21%	18%	14%	18%	16%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	38%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		94%	41%	67%
	TERMINATED	24	138	68	1	7
	PERCENT NO ASSET	58%	20%	28%	100%	100%
	PENDING	2,096	1,537	1,285	1,083	648

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON EASTERN...

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,915	2,556	2,329	2,466	2,324
CHAPTER 7	2,092	1,916	1,784	1,893	1,853
CHAPTER 11	198	187	223	131	97
CHAPTER 13	625	453	322	442	374
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	675	528	572	656	583
PERCENT OF TOTAL	23%	21%	25%	27%	25%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	2,393	2,096	2,422	1,767	763
CHAPTER 7	2,324	1,926	2,349	1,766	756
CHAPTER 11	45	32	5		
CHAPTER 13	24	138	68	1	7
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	4,616	4,094	3,634	3,727	3,028
CHAPTER 7	1,801	1,958	1,879	2,383	2,249
CHAPTER 11	719	599	470	261	131
CHAPTER 13	2,096	1,537	1,285	1,083	648

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON EASTERN...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	410	338	302	495	541
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		21.3%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			11.9%	-39.0%	-8.5%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	50	29	34	11	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	147	102	36	6	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	9	16	14	14	12
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	149	117	87	117	80
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	3	13	7	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	13	16	9	5	
	OTHER*	40	55	109	335	449
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	237	508	296	424	74
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	195	386	181	278	49
	WITH COURT ACTION	42	122	115	146	25
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	23	40	21	93	11
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	10	56	66	38	10
	AFTER TRIAL	9	26	28	15	4
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	1	44	291	239	219
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	9	28	199	149	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	6	7	34	7	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	410	338	302	495	541
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	50	29	34	11	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	147	102	36	6	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	9	16	14	14	12
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	149	117	87	117	80
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	2	3	13	7	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	13	16	9	5	
	OTHER*	40	55	109	335	449
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	237	508	296	424	74
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	1	44	291	239	219
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	9	28	199	149	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	6	7	34	7	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON EASTERN...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	26	35	54	11	1
	TRIAL HOURS	105.0	89.0	169.0	50.0	4.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,885	3,061	4,291	4,373	3,797
	PROCEEDING HOURS	653.0	751.0	811.0	659.0	462.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	990	1,196	1,459	923	623
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	47	44	73	60	137
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	35	17	435	452	396
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	121	101	261	131	108
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	35	56	68	32	33
	CONTESTED PETITIONS					1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,657	1,647	1,995	2,775	2,499
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	26	25	54	11	1
	TRIAL HOURS	105.0	89.0	169.0	50.0	4.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,885	3,061	4,291	4,373	3,797
	PROCEEDING HOURS	653.0	751.0	811.0	659.0	462.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	990	1,196	1,459	923	623
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	47	44	73	60	137
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	35	17	435	452	396
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	121	101	261	131	108
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	35	56	68	32	33
	CONTESTED PETITIONS					1
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,657	1,647	1,995	2,775	2,499

NOTES:

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BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

WASHINGTON, WESTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 5

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984	▶ 4
Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598	▶ 5

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Seattle	3
Tacoma	1

Additional places of holding court:

Bellingham
Bremerton
Everett
Vancouver

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Bellingham be eliminated and Longview added as places of holding court.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON WESTERN

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED	8,372	6,947	6,775	6,345	6,113
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	21%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		24%	32%	37%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	1,058	1,193	1,039	1,125	850
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	13%	17%	15%	18%	14%
	TERMINATED	7,637	6,636	5,514	4,764	1,675
	PERCENT NO ASSET	87%	87%	94%	96%	100%
	PENDING	9,152	8,417	8,167	6,971	5,391
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED	5,992	4,925	4,521	4,254	4,136
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	72%	71%	67%	67%	68%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	22%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		33%	[illegible]	45%
	TERMINATED	5,965	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	96%	95%	95%	[illegible]	[illegible]
	PENDING	4,218	3,822	3,795	[illegible]	2,727
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED	441	368	381	247	144
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	5%	5%	6%	4%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	20%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		16%	79%	206%
	TERMINATED	161	133	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
	PERCENT NO ASSET	100%	95%	99%	97%	[illegible]
	PENDING	1,017	847	695	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED	1,939	1,656	1,872	[illegible]	[illegible]
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	23%	24%	28%	[illegible]	[illegible]
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR	17%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS		4%	[illegible]	[illegible]
	TERMINATED	1,511	1,329	1,133	963	389
	PERCENT NO ASSET	50%	51%	82%	89%	99%
	PENDING	3,917	3,740	3,673	3,158	2,460

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON WESTERN

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	2,093	1,737	1,694	1,586	1,528
CHAPTER 7	1,498	1,231	1,130	1,064	1,034
CHAPTER 11	110	92	95	72	36
CHAPTER 13	485	414	468	451	456
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	265	298	260	281	213
PERCENT OF TOTAL	13%	17%	15%	18%	14
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,909	1,674	1,394	1,191	919
CHAPTER 7	1,491	1,307	1,090	943	824
CHAPTER 11	40	35	21	7	3
CHAPTER 13	378	332	283	241	82
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	2,288	2,104	2,042	1,743	1,348
CHAPTER 7	1,055	956	949	842	682
CHAPTER 11	254	212	175	111	51
CHAPTER 13	979	937	918	790	615

NOTES:

TABLE 3
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON WESTERN...

DISTRICT TOTALS

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	1,170	797	799	1,437	1,436
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR OVER EARLIER YEARS	47.2%	-.9%	-44.3%	%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	164	114	104	90	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	292	55	30	9	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	57	53	51	42	43
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	439	306	270	270	308
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	4	7	7	4	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	41	37	22	5	
	OTHER*	173	225	315	1,017	1,085
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	1,089	786	1,009	1,154	961
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	501	413	531	494	571
	WITH COURT ACTION	588	373	478	660	390
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	71	93	273	435	174
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	457	231	162	182	137
	AFTER TRIAL	60	49	43	43	79
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	9	99	939	712	355
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	8	47	547	225	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	17	26	36	3	

PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP

		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	293	199	200	359	359
	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	41	29	26	23	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	73	14	8	2	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	14	13	13	11	11
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	110	77	68	68	77
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	2	2	1	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	10	9	6	1	
	OTHER*	43	56	79	254	271
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	272	197	252	289	240
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	2	25	235	178	89
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR	2	12	137	56	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	4	7	9	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 904.

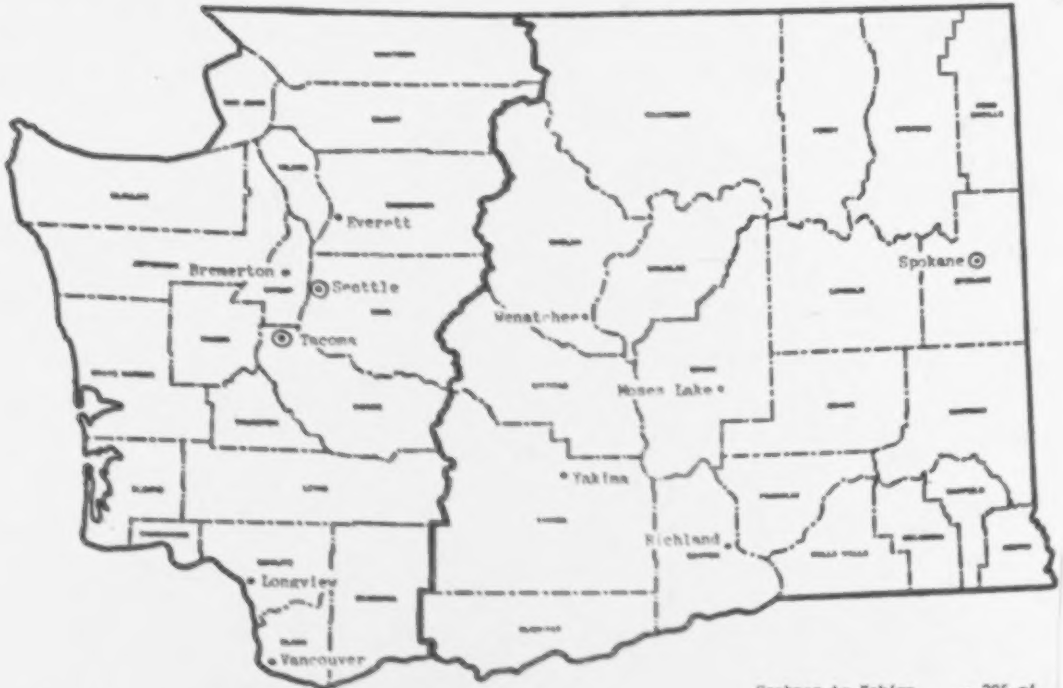
TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: WASHINGTON WESTERN...

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	63	88	92	118	58
	TRIAL HOURS	222.0	400.0	432.0	559.0	291.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	10,387	10,166	8,587	8,363	3,566
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,588.0	2,002.0	1,797.0	1,530.0	557.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	2,679	2,410	1,590	1,745	561
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	2,398	2,303	3,143	3,408	857
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	780	706	714	878	489
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	1,577	855	743	1,012	889
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	119	101	35	42	8
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	5	63	15	34	22
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	2,829	3,728	2,347	1,246	740
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	16	22	23	30	15
	TRIAL HOURS	56.0	100.0	108.0	140.0	73.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	2,597	2,542	2,147	2,091	892
	PROCEEDING HOURS	397.0	501.0	449.0	383.0	139.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	670	603	398	436	140
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	600	576	786	852	214
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	195	177	179	220	122
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	394	214	186	253	222
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	30	25	9	11	2
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	16	4	9	6
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	707	932	587	312	185

NOTES:

WASHINGTON



Tacoma to Longview - 95 mi.
to Vancouver - 135 mi.
Longview to Vancouver - 44 mi.

Spokane to Yakima - 205 mi.
to Moses Lake - 100 mi.
to Richland - 150 mi.
Yakima to Wenatchee - 110 mi.

BC114
11/84

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

DISTRICT:

WISCONSIN, EASTERN

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS: 1985 RECOMMENDATION: 4

Authorized by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeships Act of 1984 ▶ 3

Recommended by the Judicial Conference to the Congress in January, 1983 pursuant to § 406 of Public Law No. 95-598 ▶ 3

DUTY STATIONS AND PLACES OF HOLDING COURT

Present official duty stations of Bankruptcy Judges:

Location	Number
Milwaukee	3

Additional places of holding court:

Green Bay
Kenosha
Manitowoc
Oshkosh
Racine

NOTES:

It was recommended to Congress in January 1983 that Kenosha be eliminated as a place of holding court.

WISCONSIN

EASTERN

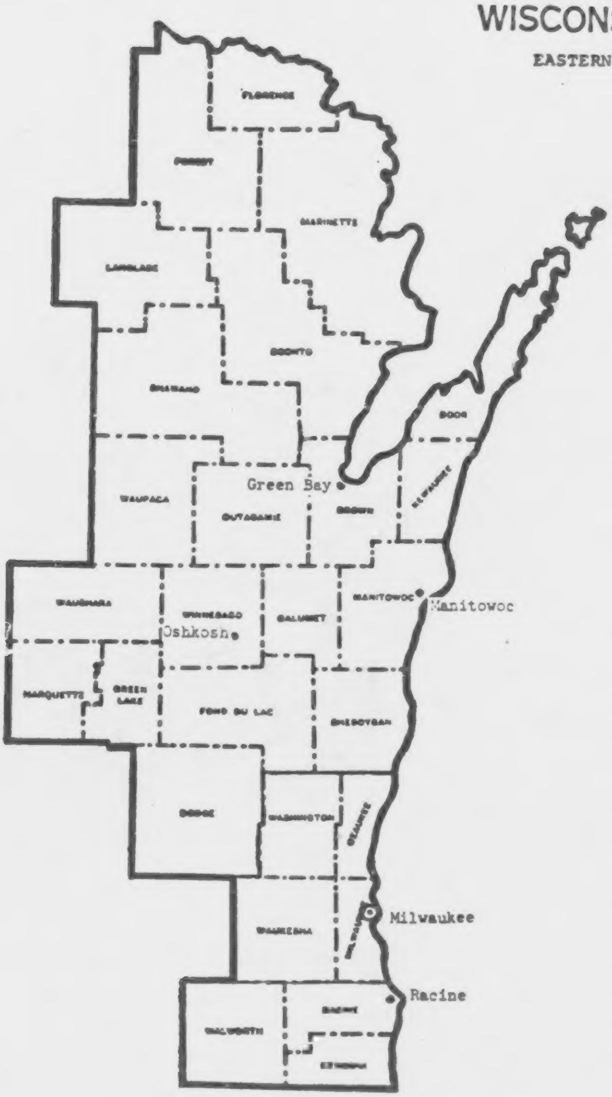


TABLE 1.
TOTAL PETITIONS

DISTRICT: WISCONSIN EASTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH					
			1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
TOTAL BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS	FILED		4,979	5,203	5,004	4,268	3,627
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR		-4%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS			-1%	17%	37%
	BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED		898	915	967	639	648
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		18%	18%	19%	15%	18%
	TERMINATED		5,652	5,699	2,756	3,161	2,455
	PERCENT NO ASSET		86%	90%	88%	95%	100%
	PENDING		5,073	5,746	6,242	3,994	2,567
CHAPTER 7 PETITIONS	FILED		3,980	4,241	4,055	3,557	3,136
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		80%	82%	81%	83%	86%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR		-6%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS			-2%	12%	27%
	TERMINATED		4,935	5,067	2,547	3,080	2,423
	PERCENT NO ASSET		97%	98%	94%	96%	100%
	PENDING		2,814	3,603	4,260	2,671	2,126
CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS	FILED		147	152	148	113	62
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR		-3%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS			-1%	30%	137%
	TERMINATED		31	47	11	7	3
	PERCENT NO ASSET		100%	100%	91%	100%	100%
	PENDING		446	377	307	183	89
CHAPTER 13 PETITIONS	FILED		852	810	801	598	429
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		17%	16%	16%	14%	12%
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR	OVER LAST YEAR		5%			
		OVER EARLIER YEARS			6%	42%	99%
	TERMINATED		686	585	198	74	29
	PERCENT NO ASSET		9%	19%	13%	28%	66%
	PENDING		1,813	1,766	1,675	1,140	672

TABLE 2.
PETITIONS
PER JUDGESHIP

DISTRICT: WISCONSIN EASTERN....

BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PER JUDGESHIP

	TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PETITIONS FILED					
TOTAL	1,660	1,734	1,668	1,423	1,209
CHAPTER 7	1,327	1,414	1,352	1,186	1,045
CHAPTER 11	49	51	49	38	21
CHAPTER 13	284	270	267	199	143
BUSINESS PETITIONS FILED	299	305	322	213	216
PERCENT OF TOTAL	18%	18%	19%	15%	18%
PETITIONS TERMINATED					
TOTAL	1,884	1,900	919	1,054	818
CHAPTER 7	1,645	1,689	849	1,027	808
CHAPTER 11	10	16	4	2	1
CHAPTER 13	229	195	66	25	10
PETITIONS PENDING					
TOTAL	1,691	1,915	2,081	1,331	962
CHAPTER 7	938	1,201	1,420	890	709
CHAPTER 11	149	126	102	61	30
CHAPTER 13	604	589	558	380	224

NOTES:

TABLE 3.
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT: WISCONSIN EASTERN....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	497	474	663	728	898
	PERCENT CHANGE, CURRENT YEAR OVER LAST YEAR		5.1%			
	OVER EARLIER YEARS			-28.5%	-9.1%	-18.7%
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	46	56	81	21	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	46	112	153	6	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	22	24	24	18	29
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	326	205	259	270	177
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	4	20	57	75	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	10	12	25	8	
	OTHER*	43	45	64	330	692
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	444	611	299	735	622
	WITH NO COURT ACTION	185	261	156	476	405
	WITH COURT ACTION	259	350	143	259	217
	BEFORE PRETRIAL	1	22		1	41
	DURING OR AFTER PRETRIAL	210	289	119	210	146
	AFTER TRIAL	48	39	24	48	30
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	35	34	546	417	199
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		47	677	489	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	3	1	6	2	
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	166	158	221	243	299
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	RECOVERY OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE	15	19	27	7	
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY TRUSTEE	15	37	51	2	
	OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE	7	8	8	6	10
	DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT	109	68	86	90	59
	LIEN ENFORCEMENT	1	7	19	25	
	VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF LIEN	3	4	8	3	
	OTHER*	14	15	21	110	231
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED	148	204	100	245	207
OTHER PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED	AUTOMATIC STAY	12	11	182	139	66
	LIEN AVOIDANCE BY DEBTOR		16	226	163	
	SALE FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN	1		2	1	

*INCLUDING OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 7001 (INCLUDING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION, DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT, REMOVAL SUITS) AND CONTESTED MATTERS REQUIRED BY THE COURT TO BE COMMENCED BY COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 9014.

TABLE 4.
BANKRUPTCY TRIALS AND
OTHER JUDICIAL ACTIVITY

DISTRICT: WISCONSIN EASTERN.....

		TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30TH				
		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
		DISTRICT TOTALS				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	18	29	30	47	36
	TRIAL HOURS	65.0	106.0	117.0	204.0	103.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	5,669	6,369	6,712	5,746	9,299
	PROCEEDING HOURS	1,470.0	1,435.0	1,320.0	1,244.0	1,856.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	1,430	1,199	314	355	559
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	94	224	158	25	187
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	93	17	42	18	6
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	579	620	889	928	1,247
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	27	93	47	19	52
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	2	2	22	6	11
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	3,444	4,234	5,240	4,395	7,207
		PROCEEDINGS PER JUDGESHIP				
TOTAL TRIALS	TOTAL TRIALS	6	10	10	16	12
	TRIAL HOURS	22.0	35.0	39.0	68.0	34.0
TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL PROCEEDINGS	1,890	2,130	2,237	1,915	3,100
	PROCEEDING HOURS	490.0	478.0	440.0	415.0	619.0
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS	MOTIONS	477	400	105	118	186
	SHORT CAUSE MATTERS	31	75	53	8	62
	CHAPTER 13 CONFIRMATIONS	31	6	14	6	2
	PRETRIAL CONFERENCES	193	207	296	309	416
	OTHER CONFIRMATIONS	9	31	16	6	17
	CONTESTED PETITIONS	1	1	7	2	4
	OTHER PROCEEDINGS	1,148	1,411	1,747	1,465	2,402

NOTES:

Prepared 3 December 1985

Number of Bankruptcy Judge Positions Authorized by the Judicial Conference in the Years 1981-1984, and Number Authorized by the Congress in 1984.

	1981		1982		1983		1984		PL 98-353 July 1984
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
District of Columbia	1		1		1		1		1
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Maine	2		2		2		2		2
Massachusetts	4		4		4		4		4
New Hampshire		1		1		1		1	1
Rhode Island	1		1		1		1		1
Puerto Rico	2		2		2		2		2
Totals	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	10
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Connecticut	2		2		2		2		2
New York (N)	2		2		2		2		2
New York (E)	6		6		6		6		6
New York (S)	7		7		7		7		7
New York (W)	3		3		3		3		3
Vermont		1	1		1		1		1
Totals	20	1	21		21		21		21
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Delaware		1	1		1		1		1
New Jersey	5		5		5		5		5
Pennsylvania (E)	3		3		3		3		3
Pennsylvania (M)	2		2		2		2		2
Pennsylvania (W)	3		3		3		3		3
Virgin Islands		1		1		1		1	-
Totals	13	2	14	1	14	1	14	1	14
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Maryland	2		2		2		2		2
N. Carolina (E)	2		2		2		2		2
N. Carolina (M)	2		2		2		2		2
N. Carolina (W)	1		1		1		1		1
South Carolina	1		1		1		1		1
Virginia (E)	3		3		3		3		3
Virginia (W)	2	1	3		3		3		3
W. Virginia (N)	1		1		1		1		1
W. Virginia (S)	1		1		1		1		1
Totals	15	1	16		16		16		16

	1981 FT	1981 PT	1982 FT	1982 PT	1983 FT	1983 PT	1984 FT	1984 PT	[illegible]
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Louisiana (E)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Louisiana (M)		1		1		1		1	[illegible]
Louisiana (W)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Mississippi (N)	1		1		1		1		[illegible]
Mississippi (S)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Texas (N)	3	1	4		4		4		4
Texas (E)		1	1		1		1		[illegible]
Texas (S)	3		3		3		3		[illegible]
Texas (W)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Totals	15	3	17	1	17	1	17	1	18
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Kentucky (E)	1		1		1		1		[illegible]
Kentucky (W)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Michigan (E)	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	[illegible]
Michigan (W)	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	[illegible]
Ohio (N)	8		8		8		8		8
Ohio (S)	7		7		7		7		[illegible]
Tennessee (E)	2		2		2		2		2
Tennessee (M)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Tennessee (W)	3		3		3		3		3
Totals	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	[illegible]
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Illinois (N)	8		8		8		8		8
Illinois (C)	2	1	2	1	3		3		[illegible]
Illinois (S)	1		1		1		1		[illegible]
Indiana (N)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Indiana (S)	4		4		4		4		[illegible]
Wisconsin (E)	3		3		3		3		[illegible]
Wisconsin (W)	1	1	2		2		2		2
Totals	21	2	22	1	23		23		[illegible]
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Arkansas (E-W)	2		2		2		2		[illegible]
Iowa (N)	1		1		1		1		[illegible]
Iowa (S)	1		1		1		1		[illegible]
Minnesota	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	[illegible]
Missouri (E)	3		3		3		3		3
Missouri (W)	3		3		3		3		3
Nebraska	1		1		1		1		[illegible]
North Dakota	1		1		1		1		1
South Dakota	1		1		1		1		1
Totals	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17

	1981		1982		1983		1984		PL 98-353 July 1984
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
NINTH CIRCUIT									
Alaska	1		1		1		1		1
Arizona	4		4		4		4		4
California (N)	7		7		7		7		7
California (E)	4		4		4		4		4
California (C)	12		12		12		12		12
California (S)	3		3		3		3		3
Hawaii	1		1		1		1		1
Idaho	1		1		1		1		1
Montana		2		2		2		2	1
Nevada	2		2		2		2		2
Oregon	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
Washington (E)	1		1		1		1		1
Washington (W)	4		4		4		4		4
Guam	-		-		-		-		-
N. Marianas	-		-		-		-		-
Totals	44	3	44	3	44	3	44	3	45
TENTH CIRCUIT									
Colorado	4		4		4		4		4
Kansas	3		3		3		3		3
New Mexico	1	1	2		2		2		2
Oklahoma (N)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma (E)		1		1		1		1	1
Oklahoma (W)	2		2		2		2		2
Utah	2		2		2		2		2
Wyoming	1		1		1		1		1
Totals	14	3	15	2	15	2	15	2	16
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Alabama (N)	4	2	5		5		5		5
Alabama (M)	2		2		2		2		2
Alabama (S)	2		2		2		2		2
Florida (N)	1		1		1		1		1
Florida (M)	2		2		2		2		2
Florida (S)	3		3		3		3		3
Georgia (N)	4		4		4		4		4
Georgia (M)	2		2		2		2		2
Georgia (S)	1		1		1		1		1
Totals	21	2	22		22		22		22
Subtotals	221	21	229	12	230	11	230	11	
Grand Totals	242		241		241		241		232

Bankruptcy Act Petitions
Filed, Terminated and Pending
During the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1985

Circuit and District	Pending June 30 1984	Filed	Terminated	Pending June 30 1985
Total	24,973	248	8,041	17,180
DC	131	-	23	108
1st Cir.	1,070	3	242	831
ME	180	-	70	110
MA	452	1	84	369
NH	76	-	32	44
RI	95	2	45	52
PR	267	-	11	256
2nd Cir.	2,595	29	833	1,791
CT	140	2	47	95
NY, N	171	6	59	118
NY, E	224	7	105	126
NY, S	1,324	1	351	974
NY, W	736	13	271	478
VT	-	-	-	-
3rd Cir.	2,620	6	412	2,214
DE	26	-	6	20
NJ	650	4	88	566
PA, E	1,478	1	288	1,191
PA, M	113	-	21	92
PA, W	347	1	9	339
VI	6	-	-	6
4th Cir.	1,744	22	520	1,246
MD	606	-	138	458
NC, E	29	7	11	25
NC, M	114	2	51	65
NC, W	319	1	118	202
SC	47	-	17	30
VA, E	115	2	43	74
VA, W	424	8	125	307
WV, N	27	1	2	26
WV, S	63	1	15	49
5th Cir.	2,792	16	804	2,004
LA E	78	4	16	66
LA, M	58	4	-	62
LA, W	106	3	54	55
MS, N	2	-	1	1
MS, S	328	2	148	182
TX, N	546	-	68	478
TX, E	108	-	19	89
TX, S	772	-	35	737
TX, W	794	3	463	334
6th Cir.	1,580	82	634	1,028
KY, E	204	1	108	97
KY, W	37	-	13	24
MI, E	284	7	113	178
MI, W	109	2	36	75
OH, N	251	4	24	231
OH, S	359	64	182	241
TN, E	56	1	28	29
TN, M	29	2	23	8
TN, W	251	1	107	145
7th Cir.	3,274	18	889	2,403
IL, N	2,561	5	460	2,106
IL, C	58	2	35	25
IL, S	37	2	16	23
IN, N	67	3	34	36
IN, S	141	3	39	105
WI, E	107	3	46	64
WI, W	303	-	259	44
8th Cir.	864	31	378	517
AR, E	230	2	77	155
AR, W	23	-	7	16
IA, N	39	1	6	34
IA, S	9	-	2	7
MN	257	27	219	65
MO, E	78	-	7	71
MO, W	85	1	33	53
NE	115	-	22	93
ND	18	-	5	13
SD	10	-	-	10
9th Cir.	6,970	26	2,883	4,113
AK	73	-	16	57
AZ	280	3	74	209
CA, N	1,889	5	1,188	706
CA, E	980	3	172	811
CA, C	1,191	5	481	715
CA, S	1,088	1	755	334
HI	244	-	18	226
ID	65	-	20	45
MT	4	-	2	2
NV	257	-	37	220
OR	55	-	28	27
WA, E	541	2	17	526
WA, W	278	7	64	221
GU	24	-	11	13
NMI	1	-	-	1
10th Cir.	576	6	127	455
CO	52	-	2	50
KS	196	1	44	153
NM	120	1	14	107
OK, N	91	2	14	79
OK, E	1	-	1	-
OK, W	43	-	18	25
UT	57	2	24	35
WY	16	-	10	6
11th Cir.	757	9	296	470
AL, N	156	2	90	68
AL, M	23	2	13	12
AL, S	36	-	14	22
FL, N	109	1	23	87
FL, M	56	-	22	34
FL, S	106	1	17	90
GA, N	161	2	54	109
GA, M	50	-	28	22
GA, S	60	1	35	26

Bankruptcy Act Petitions
Filed, Terminated and Pending
During the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1984

Circuit and District	Pending June 30 1983	Filed	Terminated	Pending June 30 1984
Total	38,332	227	13,586	24,973
DC	153	-	22	131
1st Cir.	1,340	8	278	1,070
ME	239	1	60	180
MA	564	4	116	452
NH	105	2	31	76
RI	112	1	18	95
PR	320	-	53	267
2nd Cir.	3,716	25	1,146	2,595
CT	177	1	38	140
NY, N	348	5	182	171
NY, E	533	1	310	224
NY, S	1,518	6	200	1,324
NY, W	1,137	11	412	736
VT	3	1	4	-
3rd Cir.	3,335	17	732	2,620
DE	34	-	8	26
NJ	742	11	103	650
PA, E	2,043	3	568	1,478
PA, M	155	2	44	113
PA, W	355	1	9	347
VI	6	-	-	6
4th Cir.	3,226	18	1,500	1,744
MD	728	-	122	606
NC, E	108	3	82	29
NC, M	358	2	246	114
NC, W	1,097	3	781	319
SC	63	-	16	47
VA, E	203	8	96	115
VA, W	488	2	66	424
WV, N	38	-	11	27
WV, S	143	-	80	63
5th Cir.	3,696	13	917	2,792
LA E	145	-	67	78
LA, M	60	-	2	58
LA, W	124	4	22	106
MS, N	11	-	9	2
MS, S	631	2	305	328
TX, N	656	1	111	546
TX, E	126	-	18	108
TX, S	997	4	229	772
TX, W	946	2	154	794
6th Cir.	3,411	30	1,861	1,580
KY, E	447	-	243	204
KY, W	70	2	35	37
MI, E	649	10	375	284
MI, W	191	1	83	109
OH, N	570	5	324	251
OH, S	788	7	436	359
TN, E	123	1	68	56
TN, M	143	-	114	29
TN, W	430	4	183	251
7th Cir.	4,627	20	1,373	3,274
IL, N	3,591	8	1,038	2,561
IL, C	116	3	61	58
IL, S	62	1	26	37
IN, N	101	5	39	67
IN, S	187	1	47	141
WI, E	260	-	153	107
WI, W	310	2	9	303
8th Cir.	1,416	40	592	864
AR, E	366	-	136	230
AR, W	36	-	13	23
IA, N	50	5	16	39
IA, S	15	1	7	9
MN	505	28	276	257
MO, E	91	1	14	78
MO, W	136	-	51	85
NE	143	1	29	115
ND	23	2	7	18
SD	51	2	43	10
9th Cir.	10,918	37	3,985	6,970
AK	73	-	-	73
AZ	350	5	75	280
CA, N	2,459	6	576	1,889
CA, E	1,294	3	317	980
CA, C	1,814	7	630	1,191
CA, S	2,983	2	1,897	1,088
HI	274	-	30	244
ID	103	-	38	65
MT	11	-	7	4
NV	300	5	48	257
OR	69	2	16	55
WA, E	759	2	220	541
WA, W	403	5	130	278
GU	25	-	1	24
NMI	1	-	-	1
10th Cir.	894	1	319	576
CO	133	-	81	52
KS	310	-	114	196
NM	156	-	36	120
OK, N	122	1	32	91
OK, E	1	-	-	1
OK, W	70	-	27	43
UT	82	-	25	57
WY	20	-	4	16
11th Cir.	1,600	18	861	757
AL, N	431	1	276	156
AL, M	177	-	154	23
AL, S	73	-	37	36
FL, N	127	-	18	109
FL, M	117	7	68	56
FL, S	129	4	27	106
GA, N	255	6	100	161
GA, M	185	-	135	50
GA, S	106	-	46	60

Bankruptcy Act Petitions
Filed, Terminated and Pending
During the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1983

Circuit and District	Pending June 30 1982	Filed	Terminated	Pending June 30 1983
Total	59,400	290	21,358	38,332
DC	153	-	-	153
1st Cir.	1,965	14	639	1,340
ME	475	1	237	239
MA	856	8	300	564
NH	128	-	23	105
RI	151	2	41	112
PR	355	3	38	320
2nd Cir.	5,940	29	2,253	3,716
CT	226	2	51	177
NY, N	1,076	7	735	348
NY, E	1,069	6	542	533
NY, S	1,784	2	268	1,518
NY, W	1,781	10	654	1,137
VT	4	2	3	3
3rd Cir.	4,231	12	908	3,335
DE	34	-	-	34
NJ	900	10	168	742
PA, E	2,608	-	565	2,043
PA, M	223	2	70	155
PA, W	460	-	105	355
VI	6	-	-	6
4th Cir.	5,945	31	2,750	3,226
MD	904	-	176	728
NC, E	450	10	352	108
NC, M	988	8	638	358
NC, W	2,091	2	996	1,097
SC	103	-	40	63
VA, E	395	7	199	203
VA, W	772	4	288	488
WV, N	55	-	17	38
WV, S	187	-	44	143
5th Cir.	4,245	24	573	3,896
LA E	219	-	74	145
LA, M	68	1	9	60
LA, W	194	1	71	124
MS, N	22	-	11	11
MS, S	689	1	59	631
TX, N	728	6	78	656
TX, E	147	1	22	126
TX, S	1,166	9	178	997
TX, W	1,012	5	71	946
6th Cir.	6,469	39	3,097	3,411
KY, E	572	-	125	447
KY, W	154	3	87	70
MI, E	1,240	8	599	649
MI, W	348	2	157	191
OH, N	1,121	11	562	570
OH, S	1,410	7	629	788
TN, E	306	-	183	123
TN, M	327	1	185	143
TN, W	993	7	570	430
7th Cir.	7,570	32	2,975	4,627
IL, N	6,081	14	2,504	3,591
IL, C	191	4	79	116
IL, S	115	-	53	62
IN, N	165	4	68	101
IN, S	282	6	101	187
WI, E	403	4	147	260
WI, W	333	-	23	310
8th Cir.	2,840	27	1,451	1,416
AR, E	582	4	220	366
AR, W	56	2	22	36
IA, N	77	1	28	50
IA, S	60	1	46	15
MN	1,270	18	783	505
MO, E	117	1	27	91
MO, W	319	-	183	136
NE	217	-	74	143
ND	46	-	23	23
SD	96	-	45	51
9th Cir.	14,675	48	3,805	10,918
AK	74	-	1	73
AZ	527	8	185	350
CA, N	3,325	8	874	2,459
CA, E	1,921	2	629	1,294
CA, C	2,366	16	568	1,814
CA, S	3,366	-	383	2,983
HI	299	-	25	274
ID	293	-	190	103
MT	27	1	17	11
NV	403	1	104	300
OR	360	2	293	69
WA, E	1,041	-	282	759
WA, W	647	10	254	403
GU	25	-	-	25
NMI	1	-	-	1
10th Cir.	1,586	15	707	894
CO	325	5	197	133
KS	572	-	262	310
NM	208	5	57	156
OK, N	220	1	99	122
OK, E	1	-	-	1
OK, W	81	1	12	70
UT	147	3	68	82
WY	32	-	12	20
11th Cir.	3,781	19	2,200	1,600
AL, N	1,293	3	865	431
AL, M	464	1	288	177
AL, S	292	-	219	73
FL, N	161	1	35	127
FL, M	178	2	63	117
FL, S	158	4	33	129
GA, N	608	8	361	255
GA, M	387	-	202	185
GA, S	240	-	134	106

Bankruptcy Act Petitions
Filed, Terminated and Pending
During the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1982

Circuit and District	Pending June 30 1981	Filed	Terminated	Pending June 30 1982
Total	90,685	469	31,754	59,400
DC	185	-	32	153
1st Cir.	2,888	24	947	1,965
ME	773	2	300	475
MA	1,290	8	442	856
NH	168	1	41	128
RI	219	1	69	151
PR	438	12	95	355
2nd Cir.	8,393	44	2,497	5,940
CT	415	3	192	226
NY, N	1,355	5	284	1,076
NY, E	1,863	8	802	1,069
NY, S	2,119	11	346	1,784
NY, W	2,632	14	865	1,781
VT	9	3	8	4
3rd Cir.	4,788	14	571	4,231
DE	52	-	18	34
NJ	1,212	11	323	900
PA, E	2,739	-	131	2,608
PA, M	281	-	58	223
PA, W	491	3	34	460
VI	13	-	7	6
4th Cir.	9,629	41	3,725	5,945
MD	1,089	1	186	904
NC, E	1,316	1	867	450
NC, M	1,928	4	944	988
NC, W	2,611	6	526	2,091
SC	133	-	30	103
VA, E	617	14	236	395
VA, W	1,632	10	870	772
WV, N	84	1	30	55
WV, S	219	4	36	187
5th Cir.	5,172	28	955	4,245
LA E	284	2	67	219
LA, M	79	-	11	68
LA, W	353	11	170	194
MS, N	26	1	5	22
MS, S	832	5	148	689
TX, N	907	8	187	728
TX, E	156	-	9	147
TX, S	1,213	-	47	1,166
TX, W	1,322	1	311	1,012
6th Cir.	11,243	77	4,851	6,469
KY, E	687	3	118	572
KY, W	571	3	470	154
MI, E	1,665	21	446	1,240
MI, W	677	4	335	346
OH, N	2,090	9	978	1,121
OH, S	2,618	25	1,233	1,410
TN, E	767	1	462	306
TN, M	645	3	321	327
TN, W	1,523	8	538	993
7th Cir.	10,185	47	2,662	7,570
IL, N	7,912	31	1,862	6,081
IL, C	360	1	170	191
IL, S	195	4	84	115
IN, N	253	6	94	165
IN, S	438	2	158	282
WI, E	637	1	235	403
WI, W	390	2	59	333
8th Cir.	4,751	45	1,956	2,840
AR, E	973	-	391	582
AR, W	99	-	43	56
IA, N	136	6	65	77
IA, S	153	1	94	60
MN	1,964	33	727	1,270
MO, E	178	1	62	117
MO, W	707	2	390	319
NE	322	2	107	217
ND	94	-	48	46
SD	125	-	29	96
9th Cir.	22,299	98	7,722	14,675
AK	73	2	1	74
AZ	813	11	297	527
CA, N	5,267	22	1,964	3,325
CA, E	4,138	13	2,230	1,921
CA, C	3,467	21	1,122	2,366
CA, S	3,885	-	519	3,366
HI	400	4	105	299
ID	439	-	146	293
MT	68	-	41	27
NV	546	5	148	403
OR	599	2	241	360
WA, E	1,410	1	370	1,041
WA, W	1,163	17	533	647
GU	30	-	5	25
NMI	1	-	-	1
10th Cir.	3,233	24	1,671	1,586
CO	749	7	431	325
KS	1,106	5	539	572
NM	349	2	143	208
OK, N	569	5	354	220
OK, E	3	-	2	1
OK, W	145	4	68	81
UT	255	1	109	147
WY	57	-	25	32
11th Cir.	7,919	27	4,165	3,781
AL, N	2,894	6	1,607	1,293
AL, M	866	5	407	464
AL, S	580	6	294	292
FL, N	228	2	69	161
FL, M	334	1	157	178
FL, S	296	2	140	158
GA, N	1,287	5	684	608
GA, M	959	-	572	387
GA, S	475	-	235	240

Bankruptcy Act Petitions
Filed, Terminated and Pending
During the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981

Circuit and District	Pending June 30 1980	Filed	Terminated	Pending June 30 1981
Total	155,923	911	66,149	90,685
DC	301	-	116	185
1st Cir.	5,141	64	2,317	2,888
ME	1,410	6	643	773
MA	2,396	38	1,144	1,290
NH	308	2	142	168
RI	351	3	135	219
PR	676	15	253	438
2nd Cir.	13,422	72	5,101	8,393
CT	957	4	546	415
NY, N	2,099	10	754	1,355
NY, E	3,371	20	1,528	1,863
NY, S	2,868	10	759	2,119
NY, W	4,100	25	1,493	2,632
VT	27	3	21	9
3rd Cir.	6,427	39	1,678	4,788
DE	108	-	56	52
NJ	1,954	30	772	1,212
PA, E	2,795	2	58	2,739
PA, M	436	7	162	281
PA, W	1,119	-	628	491
VI	15	-	2	13
4th Cir.	15,123	58	5,552	9,629
MD	1,579	4	494	1,089
NC, E	1,797	17	498	1,316
NC, M	3,248	4	1,324	1,928
NC, W	2,798	-	187	2,611
SC	214	-	81	133
VA, E	1,332	22	737	617
VA, W	3,738	10	2,116	1,632
WV, N	143	-	59	84
WV, S	274	1	56	219
5th Cir.	8,725	72	3,625	5,172
LA E	504	4	224	284
LA, M	337	4	262	79
LA, W	1,842	17	1,506	353
MS, N	135	1	110	26
MS, S	1,371	10	549	832
TX, N	1,505	20	618	907
TX, E	214	-	58	156
TX, S	1,442	4	233	1,213
TX, W	1,915	12	605	1,322
6th Cir.	22,920	142	11,819	11,243
KY, E	1,246	-	559	687
KY, W	2,028	6	1,463	571
MI, E	2,629	24	988	1,665
MI, W	1,637	5	965	677
OH, N	4,638	14	2,562	2,090
OH, S	5,059	68	2,509	2,618
TN, E	1,615	12	860	767
TN, M	1,245	7	607	645
TN, W	2,823	6	1,306	1,523
7th Cir.	14,639	82	4,536	10,185
IL, N	10,026	37	2,151	7,912
IL, C	975	7	622	360
IL, S	325	1	131	195
IN, N	481	14	242	253
IN, S	653	15	230	438
WI, E	1,544	6	913	637
WI, W	635	2	247	390
8th Cir.	9,836	78	5,163	4,751
AR, E	1,587	3	617	973
AR, W	165	-	66	99
IA, N	580	13	457	136
IA, S	488	2	337	153
MN	4,024	39	2,099	1,964
MO, E	539	-	361	178
MO, W	1,485	7	785	707
NE	534	7	219	322
ND	265	4	175	94
SD	169	3	47	125
9th Cir.	37,064	201	14,966	22,299
AK	190	3	120	73
AZ	2,839	39	2,065	813
CA, N	8,199	24	2,956	5,267
CA, E	6,460	22	2,344	4,138
CA, C	6,420	41	2,994	3,467
CA, S	4,505	7	627	3,885
HI	560	3	163	400
ID	945	-	506	439
MT	265	5	202	68
NV	989	18	461	546
OR	1,612	16	1,029	599
WA, E	1,862	7	459	1,410
WA, W	2,183	16	1,036	1,163
GU	34	-	4	30
NMI	1	-	-	1
10th Cir.	7,126	46	3,939	3,233
CO	2,153	13	1,417	749
KS	2,175	15	1,084	1,106
NM	486	8	145	349
OK, N	1,101	2	534	569
OK, E	15	-	12	3
OK, W	375	6	236	145
UT	705	1	451	255
WY	116	1	60	57
11th Cir.	14,659	57	6,797	7,919
AL, N	5,596	2	2,704	2,894
AL, M	1,476	4	614	866
AL, S	1,092	-	512	580
FL, N	339	6	117	228
FL, M	995	5	666	334
FL, S	583	12	299	296
GA, N	2,360	22	1,095	1,287
GA, M	1,369	2	412	959
GA, S	849	4	378	475

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1985

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT				NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP			
	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
District of Columbia	347	80	270	697	1	347	80	270	697
First Circuit									
Maine	476	26	121	623	2	238	13	61	312
Massachusetts	1547	207	277	2031	4	387	52	69	508
New Hampshire	402	57	76	535	1	402	57	76	535
Rhode Island	631	26	93	750	1	631	26	93	750
Puerto Rico	434	212	880	1526	2	217	106	440	763
Second Circuit									
Connecticut	1507	128	207	1842	2	754	64	104	921
New York (Northern)	2221	155	261	2637	2	1111	78	131	1319
New York (Eastern)	3505	228	980	4713	6	584	38	163	786
New York (Southern)	2255	442	304	3001	7	322	63	43	429
New York (Western)	2629	154	1025	3808	3	876	51	342	1269
Vermont	203	20	6	229	1	203	20	6	229
Third Circuit									
Delaware	326	21	104	451	1	326	21	104	451
New Jersey	3780	394	2501	6675	5	756	79	500	1335
Pennsylvania (Eastern)	2361	269	2422	5052	3	787	90	807	1684
Pennsylvania (Middle)	1278	136	117	1531	2	639	68	59	766
Pennsylvania (Western)	2627	317	276	3220	3	876	106	92	1073
The Virgin Islands	16	9	3	28	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit									
Maryland	2586	259	1099	3944	2	1293	130	550	1972
North Carolina (Eastern)	890	137	1069	2096	2	445	69	535	1048
North Carolina (Middle)	360	62	1284	1706	2	180	31	642	853
North Carolina (Western)	492	95	1052	1639	1	492	95	1052	1639
South Carolina	1039	137	1131	2307	1	1039	137	1131	2307
Virginia (Eastern)	5328	181	745	6254	3	1776	60	248	2085
Virginia (Western)	2231	105	582	2918	3	744	35	194	973
W. Virginia (Northern)	504	36	23	563	1	504	36	23	563
W. Virginia (Southern)	1163	62	105	1330	1	1163	62	105	1330

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1985

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT				NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP			
	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
Fifth Circuit									
Louisiana (Eastern)	2078	323	607	3008	2	1039	162	304	1504
Louisiana (Middle)	910	85	246	1241	1	910	85	246	1241
Louisiana (Western)	2424	240	788	3452	2	1212	120	394	1726
Mississippi (Northern)	1030	68	189	1287	1	1030	68	189	1287
Mississippi (Southern)	1857	154	1549	3560	2	929	77	775	1780
Texas (Northern)	3204	990	1287	5481	4	801	248	322	1370
Texas (Eastern)	824	157	108	1089	1	824	157	108	1089
Texas (Southern)	3493	886	2513	6892	3	1164	295	838	2297
Texas (Western)	1553	353	1468	3374	2	777	177	734	1687
Sixth Circuit									
Kentucky (Eastern)	2052	51	350	2453	1	2052	51	350	2453
Kentucky (Western)	3697	134	751	4582	2	1849	67	376	2291
Michigan (Eastern)	4478	286	811	5575	4	1120	72	203	1394
Michigan (Western)	1760	160	1120	3040	2	880	80	560	1520
Ohio (Northern)	6608	243	2494	9345	8	826	30	312	1168
Ohio (Southern)	6868	272	3009	10149	7	981	39	430	1450
Tennessee (Eastern)	2606	95	1749	4450	2	1303	48	875	2225
Tennessee (Middle)	1625	122	1763	3510	2	813	61	882	1755
Tennessee (Western)	1968	125	4668	6761	2	984	63	2334	3381
Seventh Circuit									
Illinois (Northern)	10952	557	6637	18146	8	1369	70	830	2268
Illinois (Central)	5075	125	409	5609	2	2538	63	205	2805
Illinois (Southern)	1534	68	194	1796	1	1534	68	194	1796
Indiana (Northern)	4184	209	456	4849	2	2092	105	228	2425
Indiana (Southern)	6742	296	328	7366	4	1686	74	82	1842
Wisconsin (Eastern)	3980	147	852	4979	3	1327	49	284	1660
Wisconsin (Western)	1938	251	277	2466	2	969	126	139	1233

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1985

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT				NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP			
	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
Eighth Circuit									
Arkansas (Eastern & Western)	1518	207	2224	3949	2	759	104	1112	1975
Iowa (Northern)	1997	277	59	2333	1	1997	277	59	2333
Iowa (Southern)	2137	132	109	2378	1	2137	132	109	2378
Minnesota	4069	269	1058	5396	4	1017	67	265	1349
Missouri (Eastern)	2668	131	241	3040	3	889	44	80	1013
Missouri (Western)	3454	356	523	4333	3	1151	119	174	1444
Nebraska	2092	191	471	2754	1	2092	191	471	2754
North Dakota	581	80	20	681	1	581	80	20	681
South Dakota	632	179	101	912	1	632	179	101	912
Ninth Circuit									
Alaska	381	103	50	534	1	381	103	50	534
Arizona	4296	372	508	5176	4	1074	93	127	1294
California (Northern)	6736	827	4466	12029	7	962	118	638	1718
California (Eastern)	7281	863	2000	10144	4	1820	216	500	2536
California (Central)	22797	1905	9131	33833	12	1900	159	761	2819
California (Southern)	3013	573	2239	5825	3	1004	191	746	1942
Hawaii	423	106	80	609	1	423	106	80	609
Idaho	1664	114	627	2405	1	1664	114	627	2405
Montana	905	93	54	1052	1	905	93	54	1052
Nevada	2187	344	356	2887	2	1094	172	178	1444
Oregon	5071	181	1203	6455	4	1268	45	301	1614
Washington (Eastern)	2092	198	625	2915	1	2092	198	625	2915
Washington (Western)	5992	441	1939	8372	4	1498	110	485	2093
Guam	40	8	3	51	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1985

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT				NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP			
	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
Tenth Circuit									
Colorado	5171	255	1586	7012	4	1293	64	397	1753
Kansas	3815	194	799	4808	3	1272	65	266	1603
New Mexico	1354	133	101	1588	2	677	67	51	794
Oklahoma (Northern)	1895	89	69	2053	1	1895	89	69	2053
Oklahoma (Eastern)	652	27	19	698	1	652	27	19	698
Oklahoma (Western)	3834	203	316	4353	2	1917	102	158	2177
Utah	2358	426	1173	3957	2	1179	213	587	1979
Wyoming	827	97	113	1037	1	827	97	113	1037
Eleventh Circuit									
Alabama (Northern)	2731	154	4629	7514	5	546	31	926	1503
Alabama (Middle)	851	47	1096	1994	2	426	24	548	997
Alabama (Southern)	776	33	544	1353	2	388	17	272	677
Florida (Northern)	521	75	65	661	1	521	75	65	661
Florida (Middle)	4764	556	435	5755	2	2382	278	218	2878
Florida (Southern)	2091	345	282	2718	3	697	115	94	906
Georgia (Northern)	3470	240	4716	8426	4	868	60	1179	2107
Georgia (Middle)	2006	120	1438	3564	2	1003	60	719	1782
Georgia (Southern)	927	122	1348	2397	1	927	122	1348	2397

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1984

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL	NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
District of Columbia	381	62	213	656	1	381	62	213	656
First Circuit									
Maine	482	21	120	623	2	241	11	60	312
Massachusetts	1728	274	376	2378	4	432	69	94	595
New Hampshire	420	39	46	505	1	420	39	46	505
Rhode Island	697	39	66	802	1	697	39	66	802
Puerto Rico	534	185	924	1643	2	267	93	462	822
Second Circuit									
Connecticut	1522	119	280	1921	2	761	60	140	961
New York (Northern)	2428	154	304	2886	2	1214	77	152	1443
New York (Eastern)	3486	197	1015	4698	6	581	33	169	783
New York (Southern)	2191	365	344	2900	7	313	52	49	414
New York (Western)	2706	199	1086	3991	3	902	66	362	1330
Vermont	199	25	10	234	1	199	25	10	234
Third Circuit									
Delaware	317	28	102	447	1	317	28	102	447
New Jersey	3729	462	2716	6907	5	746	92	543	1381
Pennsylvania (Eastern)	2229	318	1926	4473	3	743	106	642	1491
Pennsylvania (Middle)	1307	130	120	1557	2	654	65	60	779
Pennsylvania (Western)	2726	263	230	3219	3	909	88	77	1073
The Virgin Islands	25	17	5	47	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit									
Maryland	2532	232	825	3589	2	1266	116	413	1795
North Carolina (Eastern)	840	122	1026	1988	2	420	61	513	994
North Carolina (Middle)	392	71	1039	1502	2	196	36	520	751
North Carolina (Western)	483	85	685	1253	1	483	85	685	1253
South Carolina	861	161	895	1917	1	861	161	895	1917
Virginia (Eastern)	4924	160	630	5714	3	1641	53	210	1905
Virginia (Western)	2011	92	547	2650	3	670	31	182	883
W. Virginia (Northern)	538	31	37	606	1	538	31	37	606
W. Virginia (Southern)	1163	55	60	1278	1	1163	55	60	1278

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1984

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT				NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP			
	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
Fifth Circuit									
Louisiana (Eastern)	1879	200	594	2673	2	940	100	297	1337
Louisiana (Middle)	738	63	144	945	1	738	63	144	945
Louisiana (Western)	2250	231	661	3142	2	1125	116	331	1571
Mississippi (Northern)	933	63	169	1165	1	933	63	169	1165
Mississippi (Southern)	1641	154	1624	3419	2	821	77	812	1710
Texas (Northern)	2542	550	791	3883	4	636	138	198	971
Texas (Eastern)	568	127	97	792	1	568	127	97	792
Texas (Southern)	3026	637	2481	6144	3	1009	212	827	2048
Texas (Western)	1551	264	1046	2861	2	776	132	523	1431
Sixth Circuit									
Kentucky (Eastern)	2065	63	285	2413	1	2065	63	285	2413
Kentucky (Western)	3355	123	640	4118	2	1678	62	320	2059
Michigan (Eastern)	5079	343	938	6360	4	1270	86	235	1590
Michigan (Western)	1864	213	1244	3321	2	932	107	622	1661
Ohio (Northern)	7083	317	2512	9912	8	885	40	314	1239
Ohio (Southern)	7064	250	2766	10080	7	1009	36	395	1440
Tennessee (Eastern)	2757	105	1412	4274	2	1379	53	706	2137
Tennessee (Middle)	2250	119	1211	3580	2	1125	60	606	1790
Tennessee (Western)	1849	123	4023	5995	2	925	62	2012	2998
Seventh Circuit									
Illinois (Northern)	10559	538	6519	17616	8	1320	67	815	2202
Illinois (Central)	4668	119	520	5307	2	2334	60	260	2654
Illinois (Southern)	1401	62	232	1695	1	1401	62	232	1695
Indiana (Northern)	4463	141	593	5197	2	2232	71	297	2599
Indiana (Southern)	6425	229	309	6963	4	1606	57	77	1741
Wisconsin (Eastern)	4241	152	810	5203	3	1414	51	270	1734
Wisconsin (Western)	1774	254	322	2350	2	887	127	161	1175

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1984

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DISTRICT	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
Eighth Circuit									
Arkansas (Eastern & Western)	1304	184	1703	3191	2	652	92	852	1596
Iowa (Northern)	1493	224	63	1780	1	1493	224	63	1780
Iowa (Southern)	1766	120	78	1964	1	1766	120	78	1964
Minnesota	3698	276	843	4817	4	925	69	211	1204
Missouri (Eastern)	2558	130	154	2842	3	853	43	51	947
Missouri (Western)	3100	319	433	3852	3	1033	106	144	1284
Nebraska	1791	175	365	2331	1	1791	175	365	2331
North Dakota	549	71	19	639	1	549	71	19	639
South Dakota	523	165	113	801	1	523	165	113	801
Ninth Circuit									
Alaska	256	87	33	376	1	256	87	33	376
Arizona	3947	402	426	4775	4	987	101	107	1194
California (Northern)	6823	781	4409	12013	7	975	112	630	1716
California (Eastern)	6830	740	2033	9603	4	1708	185	508	2401
California (Central)	22201	2058	10837	35096	12	1850	172	903	2925
California (Southern)	3014	561	2077	5652	3	1005	187	692	1884
Hawaii	431	98	101	630	1	431	98	101	630
Idaho	1465	124	532	2121	1	1465	124	532	2121
Montana	848	79	40	967	1	848	79	40	967
Nevada	2114	339	314	2767	2	1057	170	157	1384
Oregon	4765	232	1069	6066	4	1191	58	267	1517
Washington (Eastern)	1916	187	453	2556	1	1916	187	453	2556
Washington (Western)	4925	366	1656	6947	4	1231	92	414	1737
Guam	24	2	5	31	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS FILED IN STATISTICAL YEAR 1984

DISTRICT	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER DISTRICT				NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES	CODE PETITIONS FILED PER JUDGESHIP			
	CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL		CH. 7	CH. 11	CH. 13	TOTAL
Tenth Circuit									
Colorado	4215	279	1619	6113	4	1054	70	405	1528
Kansas	3399	164	711	4274	3	1133	55	237	1425
New Mexico	1330	105	129	1564	2	665	53	65	782
Oklahoma (Northern)	1799	85	104	1988	1	1799	85	104	1988
Oklahoma (Eastern)	580	28	31	639	1	580	28	31	639
Oklahoma (Western)	3259	200	263	3722	2	1630	100	132	1861
Utah	2073	386	929	3388	2	1037	193	465	1694
Wyoming	756	70	84	910	1	756	70	84	910
Eleventh Circuit									
Alabama (Northern)	2591	151	4174	6916	5	518	30	835	1383
Alabama (Middle)	749	44	829	1622	2	375	22	415	811
Alabama (Southern)	667	45	581	1293	2	334	23	291	647
Florida (Northern)	410	80	48	538	1	410	80	48	538
Florida (Middle)	3847	529	398	4774	2	1924	265	199	2387
Florida (Southern)	1758	315	309	2382	3	586	105	103	794
Georgia (Northern)	3393	208	3765	7366	4	848	52	941	1842
Georgia (Middle)	1758	118	1115	2991	2	879	59	558	1496
Georgia (Southern)	974	149	1045	2168	1	974	149	1045	2168

COST TO THE JUDICIARY OF ESTABLISHING A NEW BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIP

Appropriation: Salaries of Judges		
Salary of the Bankruptcy Judge	$ 68,400	
Agency contribution for civil service retirement, life insurance health benefits, Medicare, and Social Security	10,300	
TOTAL	78,700	
Appropriation: Salaries of Supporting Personnel		
Salaries: Law Clerk, Grade JSP-12	31,619	
Secretary, Grade JSP-10	24,011	
Agency contribution for civil service retirement, life insurance, health benefits, Medicare, and Social Security	9,470	
TOTAL	65,100	
Appropriation: Expenses of Operation and Maintenance of the Courts		
Travel, Bankruptcy Judge and staff	5,000	
Reportorial services	20,000	
Miscellaneous (communications, supplies)	9,400	
General Office Equipment:		
Initial cost	5,000	NR
Annual cost (second and succeeding years)	(500)	
Word Processing Equipment Purchase:		
Initial cost	8,500	NR
Annual cost (second and succeeding years)	(900)	
Library:		
Initial cost	33,000	NR
Annual cost (second and succeeding years)	(8,000)	
Furniture and Furnishings:		
Initial cost	38,300	NR
Annual cost (second and succeeding years)	(3,800)	
TOTAL (Initial cost)	119,200	
TOTAL (Annual recurring cost)	47,600	
Appropriation: Space and Facilities		
Rental of space	35,600	
Tenant alterations and other reimbursable services	9,000	
TOTAL	44,600	
GRAND TOTALS:		
Initial Cost (first year)(rounded)	**$308,000**	
Annual Recurring Cost (rounded)	**$236,000**	

NR - Nonrecurring expense

Prepared in A.O. Budget Branch
Date: March 7, 1985

Senator **Grassley**. Our next witness this morning is Judge Ralph H. Kelley. He is the U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the eastern district of Tennessee, but he is here, I feel as well, in his capacity as president of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges.

We welcome you, Judge Kelley, and say the same for you, that your statement will be printed in the record, and ask you to summarize.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH H. KELLEY, U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, AND PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

Judge **Kelley**. Thank you very much, Senator. I will be brief.

First of all, at a time when you have so many important matters in Washington, I congratulate you and your committee for taking time to hear this problem. I assure you that it is acute, and being from Iowa, I do not have to tell you how acute, because daily I get telephone calls from people in your State telling me of the difficulty and the pressures.

In Tennessee where I am from, we have a number of farm cases also, and I can assure you that when a chapter 7 bankruptcy or a chapter 11 reorganization is filed and it involves a farm, there are many hearings. We have immediate hearings on lifting the stay. We have immediate hearings on evaluation. We have immediate hearings on the use of cash collateral. We just have all sorts of hearings.

And I think that the proper measurement that this committee should use and that we should attempt to use in the Judicial Conference of the United States is the number of judicial hearings conducted.

The filings are important, and the very first exhibit that is a part of my testimony which will be filed today is a chart that I took out of the statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Exhibit 1 shows that in 1965, you had somewhere about 180,000 combined filings. The 1986 projection is close to 400,000. But this morning I talked to Mr. Frank Szczebak, who is the chief of the Bankruptcy Division, checking on numbers, and you would have to extend that graph up, if I understand his figures correctly, to 460,000 cases for the fiscal year 1986 that is coming up.

They have counted right now, for example, and we are approaching, I think, 400,000 already, and really, these figures are just going way up. And my figures may be off, but Mr. Szczebak is here, and they are from the Administration Office, and they have all of the statistics.

I would just point out to you that in my own district, and while I think it is probably true in most districts, back in 1974, the bankruptcy estates that this one judge had in my division was 2,063. This year, in 1985, we project by the end of December we will have almost 4,000.

But let me tell you, the judicial hearings that have been scheduled for me this year, Senator, are 11,773. Now, that is every sort of a hearing. That is almost 1,000 hearings a month. It might be a hearing on confirmation of a chapter 13—and let me tell you I think chapter 13 is important. When Congress gave the working man in this country an opportunity if he was in financial trouble to do something besides go bankrupt—and in most consumer cases, creditors get nothing—they gave him chapter 13. If he files chapter 13, he gets the same stay that a business gets in a chapter 11. So he stays the foreclosure of his house. He keeps his car. He offers a plan to pay creditors.

And the latest report of the Administrative Office shows that millions of dollars are being paid to creditors in chapter 13 plans. These are troublesome cases, and they run from 3 to 5 years and often have many hearings. So part of my almost 12,000 hearings would be on every subject under the sun. Some hearings might be 5 or 10 minutes, some may be several hours or several days. But I assure you that for one judicial officer to schedule and have scheduled almost 12,000 hearings a year is a terrific burden.

Now, Judge DeMascio touched upon the fact that the Congress has been concerned in recent years since Marathon with legislation to create constitutional jurisdiction. That is behind us. We now have a system, and we very much want it to work. As soon as the President signed the law, I wrote to Mr. Foley and suggested it was time to have the study to determine the number of judges needed to work in this new system.

So, I have been vitally concerned with that. In December of that year, after the President signed the law in July, the study was started. That study has been completed, and the Judicial Conference has put its stamp of approval on it. And let me tell you a little bit about the methodology of that study.

Every bankruptcy judge was contacted about the need for judges in that district. The Administrative Office had all these data compiled—the charts, the number of filings and so on. After the bankruptcy judge made his recommendation, the district judge, who is the next level in the judiciary, looked at this, and he either approved or disapproved of the figures.

Then those figures went to the Judicial Council on the circuit level, and they looked at them very carefully, and in many instances, they were cut at different levels.

Then, they got to the Judicial Conference and were referred to the Bankruptcy Committee for recommendation. And I would say, gentlemen, that in my capacity as a judge for almost 17 years, and in my capacity right now as president of our Conference, I talked to many bankruptcy judges, many lawyers and many creditors, and I do not know of any complaint from any source that the Judicial Conference has recommended too many judgeships.

I know of a number of people who seem to be disappointed; they wish they had more. But the unanimous verdict and word that I hear is: "For gosh sakes, give us at least what has been recommended; if you can justify more later, all right. But right now, we are hurting."

Your State, Senator Grassley, I hear probably more complaints than any. Judge Clark, who is the chief judge of the fifth circuit, tells me that Houston is almost paralyzed. Do you know they have district judges hearing bankruptcy cases, they have circuit judges hearing bankruptcy cases, retired judges are coming in to hear cases. They are borrowing judges from other States. And thank

God they can do this. They just could not get along if they did not have this other judge power.

Caroline Randall, who is a circuit judge, called me the other day—she is in the fifth circuit. She had been hearing bankruptcy cases, and she said: "You know, some of our dockets have 40 and 50 and 60 matters on them when I go in and start sitting, and I am not used to that."

And I said: "Lady, tell me about it. I have been doing this 17 years. I average every week about 250 or 300 matters that have to be disposed of."

The point I want to make, though, is that the circuit has looked carefully, the district courts have looked carefully, the bankruptcy judges have looked carefully, and I think the Judicial Conference has looked carefully.

And while I support their recommendation, I have included a chart of what has been recommended in prior years. And I would suggest to you that the Federal Judicial Center in compliance with the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act did an in-depth study. That in-depth study had weighted judicial caseloads. There were interviews in each district. And for every court in the United States that is a bankruptcy court, they filed a two- or three-page summary which showed the weighted proceedings, the number of filings, what they considered to be the need for judges in the area, and what their recommendation was.

And my chart will show you when compared to the present chart of the Judicial Conference, that while this study with the increase of 48 brings you up to 280 judges, there have never been less than 300 recommended by the Administrative Office heretofore, and the Independent Federal Judicial Center recommended, I believe the chart will show, 330 or 331. There may be places that are not getting judgeships now that deserve them, and if a later study proves that they are needed, I hope you will consider it.

I assure you as a former elected official who had to face the public and justify what I did and how I spent the money when I was the mayor of our city for two 4-year terms, you can face the voters, you can face the Nation and say, "this is not excessive. This is a minimal recommendation."

And as I close, let me mention this. We have some terrible economic situations in the United States today. The farmers in your State, the farmers in my State, the small businessmen who are caught with imports coming in, hurting their industry, various other factors—when they are in financial trouble, they have to have somewhere to go. And I suggest to you that an adequate bankruptcy system with enough judges that lets them file and get the automatic stay and have time to work out a payment plan with their creditors, and if it works, and if they become reorganized, you not only save the business; there must be statistics to show that thousands of jobs are saved, and hundreds and thousands of farms are not foreclosed, and after a plan is approved, then you have a good, taxpaying citizen who has succeeded. And the need for them to have a place to go is extremely important, because if they were cut off, the farm foreclosed, their business shut, their employees out of work, I suggest they would be on the steps of this Senate and the House like they have never been here before, complaining about the conditions in the country.

So again, thank you for giving early consideration to the recommendation of the Judicial Conference. I think it is modest, I think it is needed. Senator Grassley, I think you know it is needed in Iowa, and as a bankruptcy judge representing others, I have talked to many districts, and I assure you that they are hurting. The bankruptcy filings are more than double. And in the last 20 years, there has been almost no increase in judicial manpower in the bankruptcy courts.

I would be delighted to answer any questions, and thank you so much for an early hearing on this matter.

[Statement follows:]

STATEMENT

OF

HONORABLE RALPH H. KELLEY
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

Thank you for allowing me to appear before your committee on the subject of the number of bankruptcy judge positions needed in the United States.

It is my understanding that the recommendation of the Judicial Conference was transmitted to you only a few days ago. I appreciate your early attention to this most important matter.

Bankruptcy filings are increasing. See: Exhibit I. You will notice that 1986 is projected to be the biggest year in history for bankruptcy filings.

An increase in filings was anticipated when I wrote to William E. Foley, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, on August 24, 1984. Exhibit II.

My letter to Foley was written the month after the President signed the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984. During the debate over bankruptcy jurisdiction there was no hope of getting consideration of the number of judges needed.

Once the matter was settled and signed into law by the President, it was time to get to work on the number of judges needed. My letter to Mr. Foley ended by saying,

> Please consider this an urgent request for you to make new recommendations respecting the number of bankruptcy judge positions needed on or after October 1, 1985.

The very next month I wrote to James E. Macklin, Executive Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. I indicated to Mr. Macklin,

> The Administrative Office forecast is for a record number of bankruptcy filings in 1986. This is the same year that every bankruptcy judge in America is to be replaced or reappointed. Many of our present bankruptcy judges will not be in service after October 1, 1986. This could be very disruptive.
>
> The recommendation which was sent to Congress in January, 1983, still has validity. If the recommended judges could be appointed on or before

> October 1, 1985, this would put in place many judges who would not [need to] be reappointed on October 1, 1986. It would provide stability in the system. . .
>
> I hope you will recommend to the Director and the Judicial Conference that they reaffirm their recommendation of January 1983 and ask Congress immediately to provide the additional judges which are needed for the workload in the bankruptcy courts.

My efforts to get additional judges authorized have continued for 16 months.

In December 1984 another Bankruptcy Judgeship Survey was commenced by the Administrative Office. The survey noted that in December 1982 the Director of the Administrative Office had concluded that 304 bankruptcy judgeships would be needed. The survey is attached as Exhibit III.

In recent years filings in all of the United States Courts have increased. The workload is tremendous. The judicial officers authorized for the fiscal year 1985 are as follows:

Bankruptcy Courts	District Courts
232 Bankruptcy Judges	575 District Judges
	238 Magistrates (full-time)
	225 Magistrates (part-time)
	1,038

There has been no significant increase in bankruptcy judgeships since the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. Yet, since that time, there has been an explosion of bankruptcy cases. Filings have almost doubled. Bankruptcy courts are inundated with all kinds of bankruptcy cases, including farm cases, business cases, and consumer cases. The time is ripe for Congress to respond to the needs for judicial positions in the bankruptcy court.

While my district may not be typical, I would like for you to see what has happened to judicial manpower in this district during the past 20 years.

1965
Authorized Judicial Officers
Eastern District of Tennessee

District Court	Bankruptcy Court
2 District Judges	2 Referees in Bankruptcy

1985
Authorized Judicial Officers
Eastern District of Tennessee

District Court	Bankruptcy Court
4 District Judges 3 Full-Time Magistrates 2 Part-Time Magistrates	2 Bankruptcy Judges
9 Judicial Officers	2 Judicial Officers

The above information and numerous attachments regarding workload were transmitted to our Circuit Executive in April 1985. That information is Exhibit IV. (Two updated charts for calendar year 1985 are attached to that exhibit).

I have prepared a chart which contains a list of authorized bankruptcy judgeships for each court. It shows what the Judicial Conference has recommended and what the total in each district would be if that recommendation is approved.

The chart also shows the number of judges recommended by the Federal Judicial Center and the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office based on the workload in 1982. Exhibit V.

Since 1982 filings have increased and cases have become more complicated. In 1982 the Federal Judicial Center recommended 331 bankruptcy judges, and the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office recommended 305. In 1985 the Judicial Conference recommends 280.

The states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Washington, Colorado, Kansas, and Alabama would receive more judgeships under the recommendation of the Federal Judicial Center which they will not receive under the present recommendation of the Judicial Conference.

Whether further study may be needed to determine if these locations need another judge is a decision which must be faced by this committee.

On January 30, 1982, in a letter to Speaker O'Neill, Mr. William E. Foley, Director of the Administrative Office stated,

> The enclosed report reinforces a recommendation for more than 300 bankruptcy judicial positions approved in April of 1982 by a special committee of bankruptcy judges created under section 407(a) of the 1978 Act, and cited in the Congressional Record in August by the Chairman of the House Judiciary

Committee. See 128 CONG. REC. H 5872 (daily ed., August 12, 1982).

The recommendation for additional judges was based primarily on workload. Whether or not the judges are appointed for life or a term of years, the workload is there. Mr. Foley's letter is attached as Exhibit VI.

* * *

Since learning of this hearing I have talked with a number of judges across the United States.

While not completely satisfied with the recommendation of the Judicial Conference, they generally agree . . . "additional judges are desperately needed now . . . the workload is so great we will take anything at this point . . ."

Some districts are far worse than others. For example, I've talked with Charles Clark, Chief Judge of the 5th Circuit, which includes Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and the Canal Zone.

He tells me that a real judicial emergency exists in the Southern District of Texas.

Several members of Congress feel so strongly the need for a bankruptcy judgeship in their states that they have introduced specific bills:

Bill	Sponsor	District	Number
S. 618	Hatch	Utah	1
S. 738	Dixon/Simon	Illinois (C)	1
H.R. 1396	Madigan/Bruce	Illinois (C)	1
S. 1289	Grassley	Iowa (N) & (S)	1 each
H.R. 2736	Tauke	Iowa (N)	1
H.R. 2883	Berman	California (C)	10

The Judicial Conference has recommended an increase of 7 judges for the Central District of California, or a total of 19. The Federal Judicial Center recommended 21.7 for 1984. Their congressman has asked for 10, or a total of 22 now. The judges generally want what has been recommended to be approved, but they believe the recommendation is a little low.

The bankruptcy judge in Hawaii says that if he is required to serve Guam, then more help will be needed.

The bankruptcy judge in Montana was not satisfied that the judgeship needs of his state had been adequately surveyed. His problems and comments include: ". . . travel of 20,000 miles per year. Inadequate courtrooms. 26% increase in chapter 11 farm cases. Cases involve thousands of acres. Great deal of money and very complex. Desperately need help."

In many states the judges commented on the increase in the number of district judges and magistrates while their ranks remained the same. Everywhere filings were at very high levels.

In two states we received the following information:

Western District of North Carolina. No additional judges were recommended. They believe an additional judge is justified. The earlier recommendation of the Federal Judicial Center and the Bankruptcy Division would favor an additional judge.

Eastern District of Virginia. One additional judge has been recommended. They feel like they need two, and that filings and statistics support their view.

Judges in Ohio and Kentucky have expressed the view that filings, travel, and other factors justify additional judgeships which were not recommended.

Minnesota is a special and peculiar situation. The state loses a part-time bankruptcy judge at Duluth. They are also losing the services of the bankruptcy judge at Fargo, North Dakota. For a long time the North Dakota judge has heard cases from 27 counties in Minnesota. The judges tell me that they need an increase of one judge just to stay even. This was not recommended by the Judicial Conference.

No increase was recommended for Arizona. The judges generally believe they need ". . . one more judge. Travel is burdensome. Many extra hours. Just hanging in there. Many emergency hearings, very difficult to keep up. . ." With a lower caseload than now, the Federal Judicial Center measured the need for judges at 4.5 in 1982. The judges say five are needed now.

Time has not permitted me to talk with more judges. Those I have talked with agree that more judges are needed and they are needed now.

They all express appreciation for the temporary emergency help they have received. Some judges from various courts of appeal have sat as bankruptcy judges. They have been joined by district judges and retired bankruptcy judges. Also some active bankruptcy judges have travelled to other districts and circuits to help out.

Temporary emergency help has been badly needed in Iowa. An outstanding bankruptcy judge, Honorable William W. Thinnes, of Cedar Rapids, literally worked himself to death. His colleague, Judge Dick Stageman in Des Moines, could not cover the entire state after Judge Thinnes died. All of you know the tragic story of the American farmer and increased bankruptcy filings. Retired and other judges have come to help in the farm state of Iowa.

A real judicial emergency exists in Iowa. Perhaps an equal emergency exists in the Southern District of Texas. Judge Clark says: "Given the present adverse business climate in Southern Texas, increased filings, and the large and growing backlog now facing this court, . . . debtors and creditors in the Southern District of Texas are being denied justice now. By year's end 1986, the situation will be dramatically worse." This quote is from the Chief Judge of the circuit.

Let me leave you with one question:

If our troubled farmers, businessmen, and consumers could not come into bankruptcy court for relief, what would happen? More farms would be foreclosed. The farmers would be out of work. More businesses would be closed and unemployment would be higher. Consumers would lose wages through attachment and garnishment. Their homes and cars would be repossessed. Unhappiness and unrest would be widespread.

I suggest that during times of economic distress this nation really needs a good and adequate bankruptcy court system!

EXHIBITS TO STATEMENT

OF

HONORABLE RALPH H. KELLEY
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 17, 1985

Index

Exhibit I - Chart of Bankruptcy Petitions Filed, Years 1965, and 1973 - 1986.

Exhibit II - My letter of August 24, 1984, to Mr. William E. Foley, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Exhibit III - Bankruptcy Judgeship Survey, December 3, 1984.

Exhibit IV - My letter of April 30, 1985, with attachments, to Mr. James A. Higgins, Circuit Executive, with recommendation for bankruptcy judgeships in this district (Eastern District of Tennessee).

Exhibit V - Chart comparing Bankruptcy Judgeships recommended by the Judicial Conference in 1985 to those recommended by the Federal Judicial Center and Bankruptcy Division in 1982.

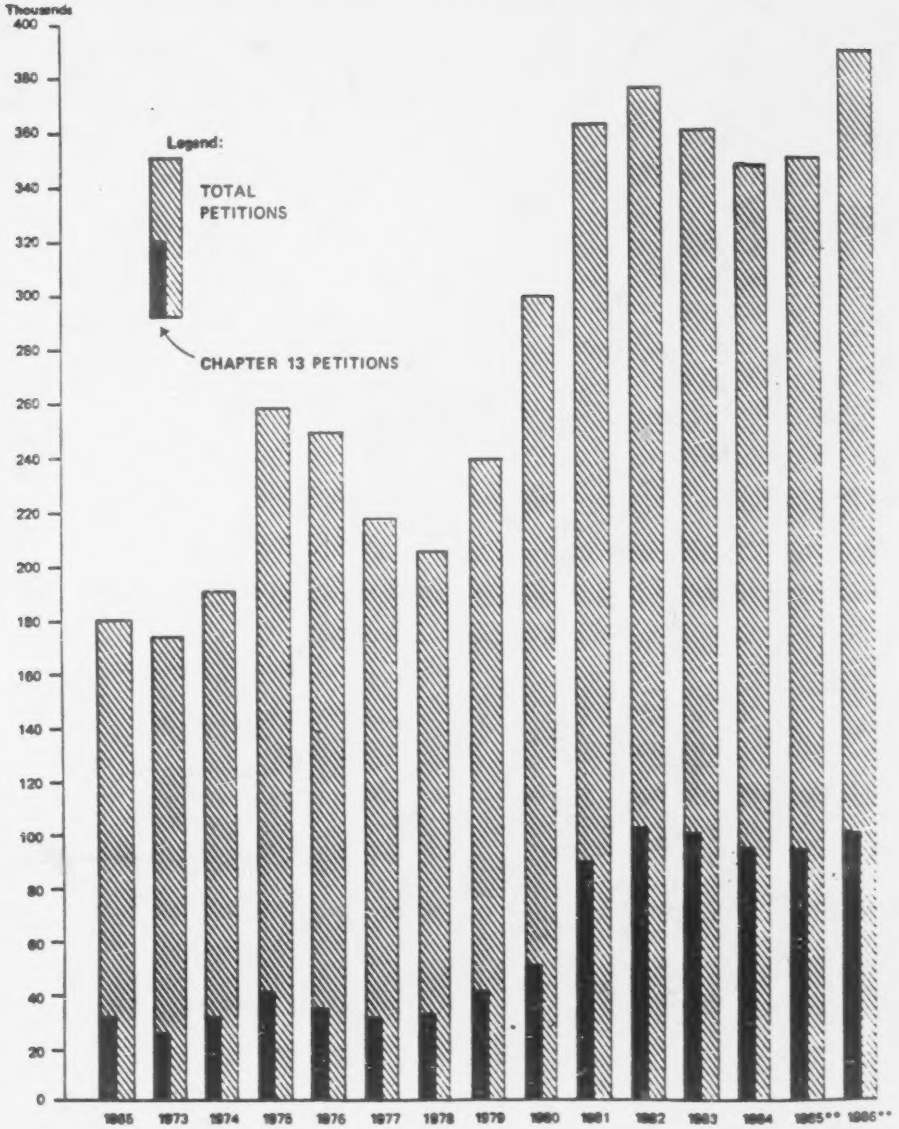
Exhibit VI - Letter of Mr. William E. Foley, December 30, 1982, to Speaker O'Neill.

Exhibit I

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURTS

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS FILED*

YEARS 1965, and 1973-1986



*Previous editions of this table displayed estates commenced.

**The 1985 and 1986 figures are estimates.

I.

Exhibit II

Judge's Chambers
United States Bankruptcy Court
Eastern District of Tennessee

Post Office Box 1189
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401

Ralph H. Kelley
Bankruptcy Judge

Telephone:
615-266-2185
F T S 852-8208

August 24, 1984

Mr. William E. Foley
Director
Administrative Office of the
United States Courts
Washington, D.C. 20544

Dear Mr. Foley:

On April 23, 1982, you sent to the Judicial Conference of the United States and to each Circuit Council your report respecting the number of bankruptcy judge positions needed on and after April 1, 1984. Because of the Marathon decision no steps have been taken to implement your recommendations.

As you know, Congress recently enacted new jurisdiction for the bankruptcy courts. It has been publicly stated by the Judicial Conference of the United States that the bankruptcy courts can continue to handle about 95% of all bankruptcy matters. Only a very small number will be considered by the district courts. This would indicate to me that your original recommendation still has validity. I believe that prompt action is needed for a number of reasons.

For example, enclosed is a page from the Judiciary supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1985. Projected filings reach 380,000 in 1986. This will be a new record. We have had record filings since 1978 and there is a large backlog of cases in the bankruptcy court.

Please consider this an urgent request for you to make new recommendations respecting the number of bankruptcy judge positions needed on or after October 1, 1985.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ralph H Kelley

Ralph H. Kelley
United States Bankruptcy Judge

cc: Honorable Charles Clark
Mr. James E. Macklin, Jr.
Mr. Edward V. Garabedian
Mr. Peter G. McCabe

RHK/njf

Exhibit III

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

WILLIAM E. FOLEY
DIRECTOR

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

FILED
DEC 10 1984
U.S. Bankruptcy Court
Chattanooga, Tennessee

December 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM TO ALL: Chief Judges, United States Courts of Appeals
Chief Judges, United States District Courts
United States Bankruptcy Judges

Subject: Bankruptcy Judgeship Survey

One important change effected by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-353; 98 Stat. 333) was in the process for authorizing bankruptcy judgeships. Previously the Judicial Conference of the United States authorized positions to which appointments could be made upon passage of the necessary appropriations by the Congress. As a result of the new law, the number of bankruptcy judgeships has been set by statute and can only be changed by enactment of another law. The Judicial Conference retains a role of advising Congress of needed changes in the number of bankruptcy judgeships, and I am writing you today in pursuit of that responsibility at the request of the Chairman of the Judicial Conference's Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System. A chart showing Judicial Conference authorized bankruptcy judgeships compared to those provided in the new law is attached.

On December 30, 1982, I filed with the Congress the attached study, approved by the Judicial Conference, concluding that 304 bankruptcy judgeships would be needed to implement the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act (Public Law 95-598; 92 Stat. 2549). A listing of subsequent amendments to the study's recommendations is also attached. My transmittal letter noted that the study, of necessity, had not taken account of the effects of any legislation that might be enacted in response to the Supreme Court's decision in Northern Pipeline Construction Co., v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., 458 U.S. 50 (1982).

The new law revised procedures for handling bankruptcy petitions to accommodate the Northern Pipeline decision. The Bankruptcy Committee would like to have your assessments as to whether the bankruptcy judgeship recommendations for your districts remain valid. Although the new procedures were enacted less than six months ago, they were patterned upon the procedures in the Judicial Conference's Model Rule under which the bankruptcy system remained operational after December 24, 1982. Accordingly, you may wish to consider experience under the Model Rule procedures in your assessments.

In addition to procedural changes, there have naturally been changes in the workloads of particular districts. Your assessments of the validity of the 1982 judgeship recommendations should also consider whether any changes are warranted based on changes in the numbers and types of petitions filed. Accordingly, I am attaching for your information four tables of statistical data on the number of petitions filed annually under the Bankruptcy Code in each district since October 1, 1979. Finally, I am attaching a table showing Bankruptcy Code petitions pending in each district as of September 30, 1984.

In order to prepare the Bankruptcy Committee's agenda, we must request that all responses be submitted to the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office no later than December 21. Certainly, the chief judges of the district courts and the courts of appeals will wish to have the views of their bankruptcy judges before submitting their responses. Accordingly, by separate letter I am requesting the circuit executives to inform you of any particular local arrangements for coordinating responses in time to complete the Bankruptcy Committee's agenda.

William E. Foley

Attachments

cc: Circuit Executives
District Court Executives

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

	Presently Authorized	Provided in P. L. 98-353
NATIONAL TOTAL	230 + 12 P/T	232
District of Columbia	1	1
FIRST CIRCUIT	9 + 1 P/T	10
Maine	2	2
Massachusetts	4	4
New Hampshire	1 P/T	1
Rhode Island	1	1
Puerto Rico	2	2
SECOND CIRCUIT	21	21
Connecticut	2	2
New York (N)	2	2
New York (E)	6	6
New York (S)	7	7
New York (W)	3	3
Vermont	1	1
THIRD CIRCUIT	14 + 1 P/T	14
Delaware	1	1
New Jersey	5	5
Pennsylvania (E)	3	3
Pennsylvania (M)	2	2
Pennsylvania (W)	3	3
Virgin Islands	1 P/T	-
FOURTH CIRCUIT	16	16
Maryland	2	2
No. Carolina (E)	2	2
No. Carolina (M)	2	2
No. Carolina (W)	1	1
South Carolina	1	1
Virginia (E)	3	3
Virginia (W)	3	3
West Virginia (N)	1	1
West Virginia (S)	1	1
FIFTH CIRCUIT	17 + 1 P/T	18
Louisiana (E)	2	2
Louisiana (M)	1 P/T	1
Louisiana (W)	2	2
Mississippi (N)	1	1
Mississippi (S)	2	2
Texas (N)	4	4
Texas (E)	1	1
Texas (S)	3	3
Texas (W)	2	2
SIXTH CIRCUIT	31 + 2 P/T	30
Kentucky (E)	1	1
Kentucky (W)	2	2
Michigan (E)	4 + 1 P/T	4
Michigan (W)	2 + 1 P/T	2
Ohio (N)	8	8
Ohio (S)	7	7
Tennessee (E)	2	2
Tennessee (M)	2	2
Tennessee (W)	3	2
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	23	22
Illinois (N)	8	8
Illinois (C)	3	2
Illinois (S)	1	1
Indiana (N)	2	2
Indiana (S)	4	4
Wisconsin (E)	3	3
Wisconsin (W)	2	2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	17 + 2 P/T	17
Arkansas (E)	2	2
Arkansas (W)	-	-
Iowa (N)	1	2
Iowa (S)	1	1
Minnesota	4 + 1P/T	4
Missouri (E)	3	3
Missouri (W)	3	3
Nebraska	1	1
North Dakota	1 + 1 P/T	1
South Dakota	1	1
NINTH CIRCUIT	44 + 3 P/T	45
Alaska	1	1
Arizona	4	4
California (N)	7	7
California (E)	4	4
California (C)	12	12
California (S)	3	3
Hawaii	1	1
Idaho	1	1
Montana	2 P/T	1
Nevada	2	2
Oregon	4 + 1 P/T	4
Washington (E)	1	1
Washington (W)	4	4
Guam	-	-
No. Marianas	-	-
TENTH CIRCUIT	15 + 2 P/T	16
Colorado	4	4
Kansas	3	3
New Mexico	2	2
Oklahoma (N)	1 + 1 P/T	1
Oklahoma (E)	1 P/T	1
Oklahoma (W)	2	2
Utah	2	2
Wyoming	1	1
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	22	22
Alabama (N)	5	5
Alabama (M)	2	2
Alabama (S)	2	2
Florida (N)	1	1
Florida (M)	2	2
Florida (S)	3	3
Georgia (N)	4	4
Georgia (M)	2	2
Georgia (S)	1	1

For comparison purposes, the following table shows the number of bankruptcy petitions filed and the average number of filings and closings per clerk during the past thirteen years, with estimates for fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986:

Fiscal Year	Adversary Proceedings	Total Petitions Filed	Closed During Year	Pending at End of Year	Permanent Clerical Positions[2]	Average Bankruptcy Filings per Clerk	Average Bankruptcy Closings per Clerk
1971	.....	201,352	190,609	191,045	729	276	261
1972	.....	182,869	187,714	186,200	801	228	234
1973	.....	173,197	180,467	178,930	831	208	217
1974	.....	189,513	178,177	190,266	831	228	214
1975	.....	254,484	192,792	251,958	865	294	223
1976	.....	246,549	237,793	260,714	1,201[3]	205	198
TQ	.....	54,261	56,118	258,857	1,201[3]	181	187
1977	.....	212,669	226,729	244,747	1,196[3]	178	189
1978	.....	202,518	211,533	235,782	1,109	183	191
1979	.....	240,654	210,275	266,161	1,112	216	189
1980	51,587	300,180	189,080	377,261	1,305	230	145
1981	106,764	363,627	269,544	471,344	1,346	270	200
1982	149,311	374,235	345,780	499,799	1,929[4]	194	179
1983	173,258[1]	362,320	312,758	549,361	2,089[5]	173	150
Estimates							
1984	200,000[1]	320,000	318,000	551,361	2,089[5]	153	152
1985	245,000[1]	320,000	320,000	551,361	2,089[6]	153	153
1986	290,000[1]	380,000	365,000	566,361	2,380[6]	160	153

[1] Includes motions to lift the automatic stay and motions to avoid leins.
[2] Excludes secretaries, law clerks, court reporters, court recorders and estate administrators.
[3] Includes, for comparative purposes, 100 temporary clerks authorized in fiscal year 1976 which were eliminated from the appropriation for fiscal year 1978.
[4] Includes 250 temporary clerks authorized in fiscal year 1982.
[5] Includes 160 temporary clerks authorized in fiscal year 1983.
[6] Includes 250 temporary clerks authorized in fiscal 1982 and converted to permanent positions in fiscal year 1985.

The number of bankruptcy petitions filed during fiscal year 1984 is estimated to be 320,000, a 11.7 percent decrease from the level recorded in fiscal year 1983. Based upon current economic indicators, total petitions filed for fiscal year 1985 are projected at 320,000. Current projections anticipate an increase of 18.8 percent in filings to 380,000 in fiscal year 1986. Projections indicate the number of adversary proceedings filed in the bankruptcy courts will rise from an estimated 200,000 filed in fiscal year 1984 to 245,000 in fiscal year 1985 and 290,000 in fiscal year 1986.

Exhibit IV

Judge's Chambers
United States Bankruptcy Court
Eastern District of Tennessee

Post Office Box 1189
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401

Ralph H. Kelley
Bankruptcy Judge

Telephone:
615-266-2185
F T S 852-8208

April 30, 1985

Mr. James A. Higgins
Circuit Executive
United States Court of Appeals
for the Sixth Circuit
303 U. S. Courthouse
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. Higgins:

We are pleased to respond to your memorandum of April 18, 1985, Subject: Bankruptcy Judgeship Survey, and we submit the following recommendation for bankruptcy judgeships in this district.

During the past 30 years the workload in both the district court and bankruptcy court has increased tremendously. There has been a dramatic and necessary increase of judicial officers in the district court. There has been no increase in the judicial officers of the bankruptcy court. For example:

1965
Authorized Judicial Officers
Eastern District of Tennessee

District Court	Bankruptcy Court
2 District Judges	2 Referees in Bankruptcy

1985
Authorized Judicial Officers
Eastern District of Tennessee

District Court	Bankruptcy Court
4 District Judges	2 Bankruptcy Judges
3 Full-Time Magistrates	
2 Part-Time Magistrates	
9 Judicial Officers	2 Judicial Officers

We do not have the statistical information necessary regarding the last 30-years. Our statistics and charts will deal with the bankruptcy workload increase during the past 10 calendar years.

Exhibit A
This chart shows that bankruptcy filings increased 85% between 1974 and 1982, and 64% between 1974 and 1984. The big year was 1982. Bankruptcy filings in 1974 were 2,063 and this figure increased to its highest point in 1982 with 3,817 filings. In 1984 there were 3,376 filings.

Exhibit B
This chart shows a 157% increase in bankruptcy estates. The number of bankruptcy estates pending in 1974 was 2,041 and that increased to 5,241 in 1984. This increase is because of the size and complexity of cases.

Exhibit C

This chart indicates a 530% increase in business cases between 1974 and 1983, and 520% between 1974 and 1984. The number of filings in 1974 was 69 and this reached a high point in 1983 with 433. The filings for 1984 were 427.

Exhibit D

An increase of 1500% in bankruptcy reorganization cases between 1974 and 1983 is shown by this chart, and an increase of 1200% between 1974 and 1984. The number of cases filed under chapter 11 in 1974 was 5 and this increased to a high point of 80 filings in 1983. The filings for 1984 were 65.

Exhibit E

The increase in adversary and contested matters between 1974 and 1984 of 1078% is shown in this chart. The number filed in 1974 was 653 and the number filed in 1984 was 7,693.

Exhibits F.1 and F.2

Exhibit F.1 shows the average monthly bankruptcy estates filed compared to the average number of hearings per month. Hearings include all adversary proceedings and contested matters.

Exhibit F.2 compares the number of bankruptcy hearings conducted each year with the number of estates filed. Even though the estates may have declined slightly, the number of hearings have continued to rise with the record number of 10,692 being conducted in 1984. Hearings include all adversary proceedings, contested matters, confirmation hearings in chapter 11 and 13, and discharge hearings. Each of these hearings required noticing, docket entries, an actual court hearing presided over by the bankruptcy judge, and a memorandum and/or order.

Exhibit G

This is a compilation of pending cases and disbursements under chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code. In January 1979 there were 1,390 cases pending with a monthly disbursement to creditors of $191,749.56. The annual disbursement for 1979 was $2,361,715.54. In December 1984 there were 3,792 cases pending with a monthly disbursement to creditors of $780,244.57. During these six years the pending caseload increased by 173%. The monthly disbursements to creditors increased by 307%, and the annual disbursements to creditors increased by 270%.

Each of these pending cases should be classified as an asset case and a summary review of each file will show numerous hearings. The Chattanooga division, according to the last report of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ranked 5th in the United States in total net disbursements to creditors. Across the country a quarter billion dollars was disbursed, 84.1% of which was paid to creditors. Chattanooga had the largest percentage of disbursements to creditors at 91.6%.

The development of this large and efficient program has taken a great deal of judicial time and has also kept together and rehabilitated thousands of families who live in this part of Tennessee. In my opinion the Chapter 13 program is large enough to deserve the attention of one bankruptcy judge with this being his only responsibility.

As you know the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts received in 1981 the Report and the Recommendation of the Federal Judicial Center as to the number of bankruptcy judges for each judicial district. After studying the report the Administrative Office made a report and recommendation to the Judicial Conference which was accepted for the Eastern District of Tennessee. It is attached as Exhibit H.

While the report recommended only one additional bankruptcy judge for this district, it was noted on page 2 that the recommendation was conservative. It was also noted on page 2 in Paragraph 3 that "Application of case weights developed by the Federal Judicial Center shows a court need for 3.9 bankruptcy judges in the District and a projected need for 4.6 judges in 1982." The Federal Judicial Center recommendation, when reduced to round figures, provides for 5 bankruptcy judges for this district. The study which produced this figure was well reasoned and documented.

The bankruptcy court for the Eastern District of Tennessee is staffed by two bankruptcy judges with 44 years of 'service between them. This is far more than the combined years of judicial service by the other four bankruptcy judges in Tennessee. The judges of the Eastern District have worked extremely long hours and done everything possible to expedite their cases.

At this time it is not known whether either of the two judges in the Eastern District of Tennessee will serve after October 1, 1986. If four new bankruptcy judges were to come into office on that date it would be next to impossible for them to handle the pending workload in this district.

In reviewing the recommendations of the special subcommittee of the Bankruptcy Committee of the Judicial Conference, it is evident that the statistical information used by them covers only the years 1980-84. In fairness the subcommittee recognized that there may be additional factors which impact on the decision for additional judgeships. Our documentation provides the additional information necessary.

There is little recognition by the subcommittee of certain qualitative yet highly relevant factors such as complexity of cases, geographic and travel demands, and the emerging role of bankruptcy and commercial law in our society. Statistics will never show the complex factual and legal issues that an otherwise ordinary chapter filing can present. Nor can they show the diverse economic and sociological factors that must be dealt with within a judicial district.

The Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern and Winchester Divisions, encompasses the heavy industrial city of Chattanooga and extends to the rural agricultural area of middle Tennessee. Both of these economic units are going through stressful dislocations felt throughout our communities. This court must understand and deal with sophisticated agricultural and industrial reorganizations. These cases require knowledge of bankruptcy, finance, contract, and commercial law. Proper disposition means consideration of a multitude of factors ranging from the local economy, the economic prospects for reorganization, and state and federal laws.

We are enclosing one final chart, Exhibit I, prepared by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. As you can see, projections are that a record number of filings will occur in the calendar year 1986. We will need an adequate number of judges to handle the record filings which are projected for 1986.

We honestly believe that our documentation is overwhelming. We would welcome a visit by officials of the Sixth Circuit or members of the Subcommittee of the Bankruptcy Committee to the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Sincerely,

Ralph H Kelley

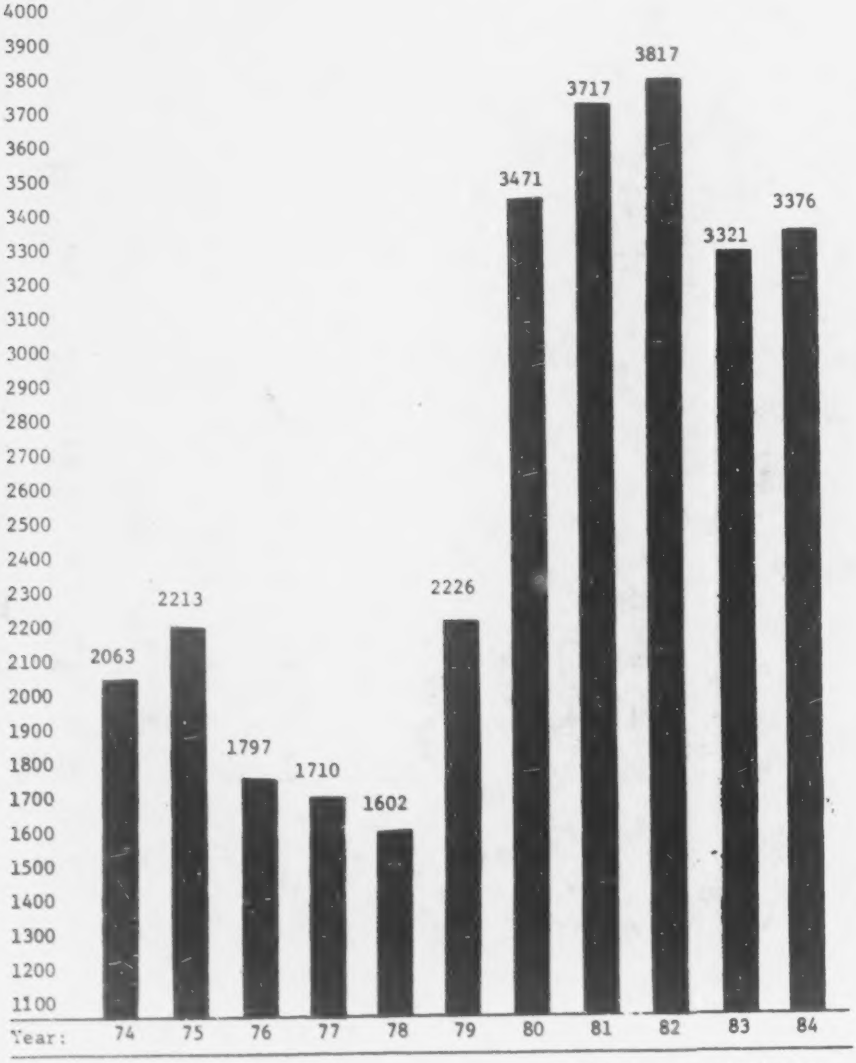
Ralph H. Kelley
United States Bankruptcy Judge

RHK/njf

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS



85% increase 1974-1982

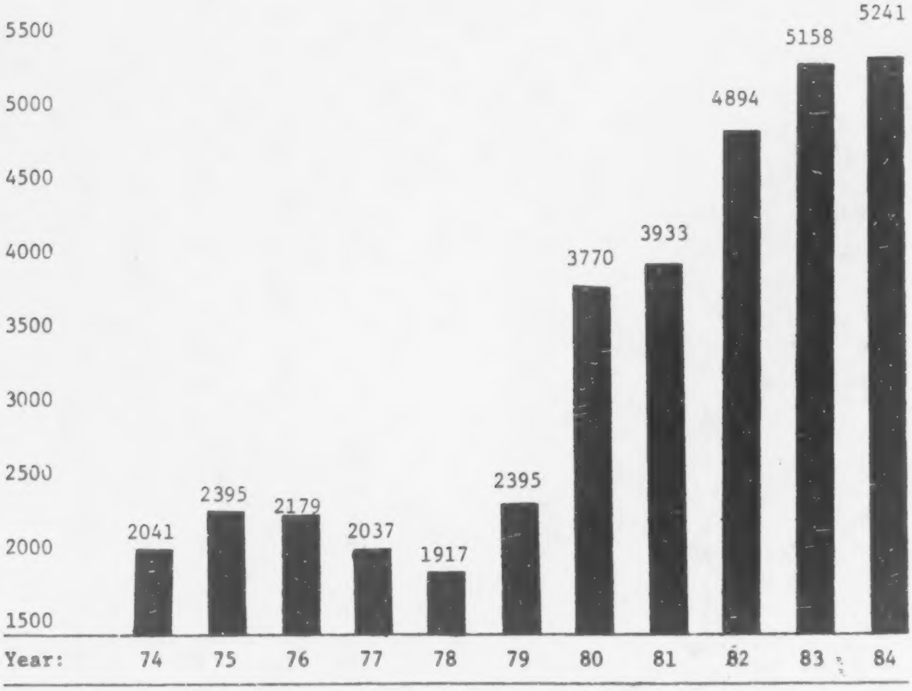
64% increase 1974-1984

BANKRUPTCY ESTATES FILED

A.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS



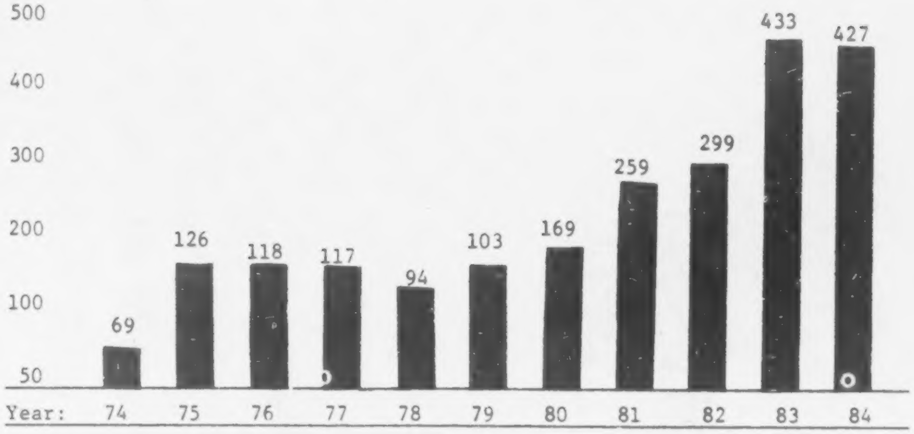
BANKRUPTCY ESTATES PENDING

157% increase 1974-1984

B.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS



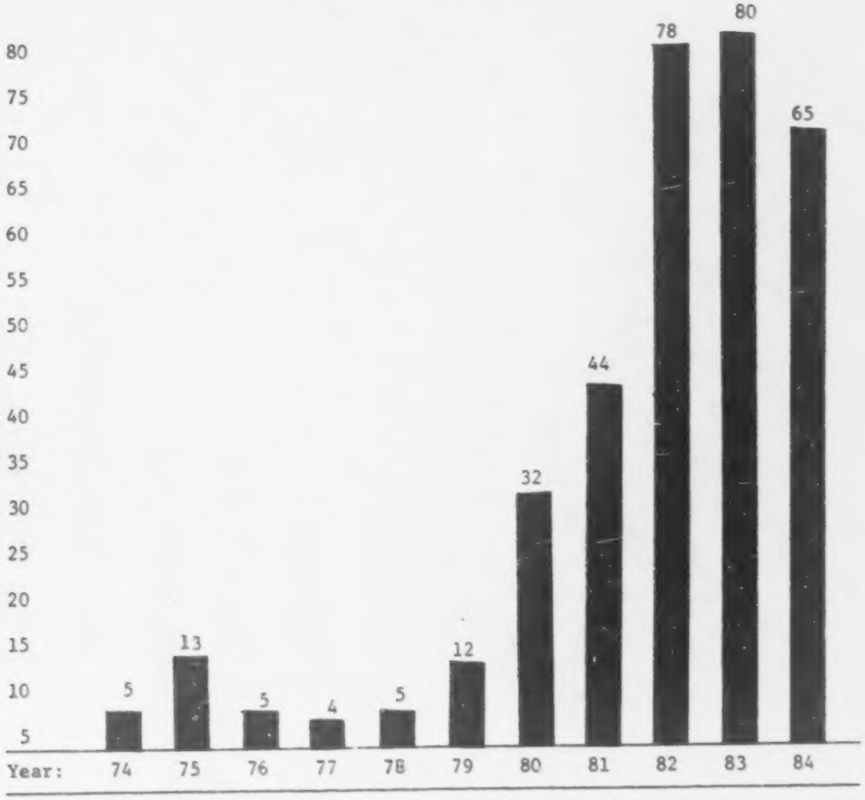
BUSINESS CASES FILED

530% increase 1974-1983

520% increase 1974-1984

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS

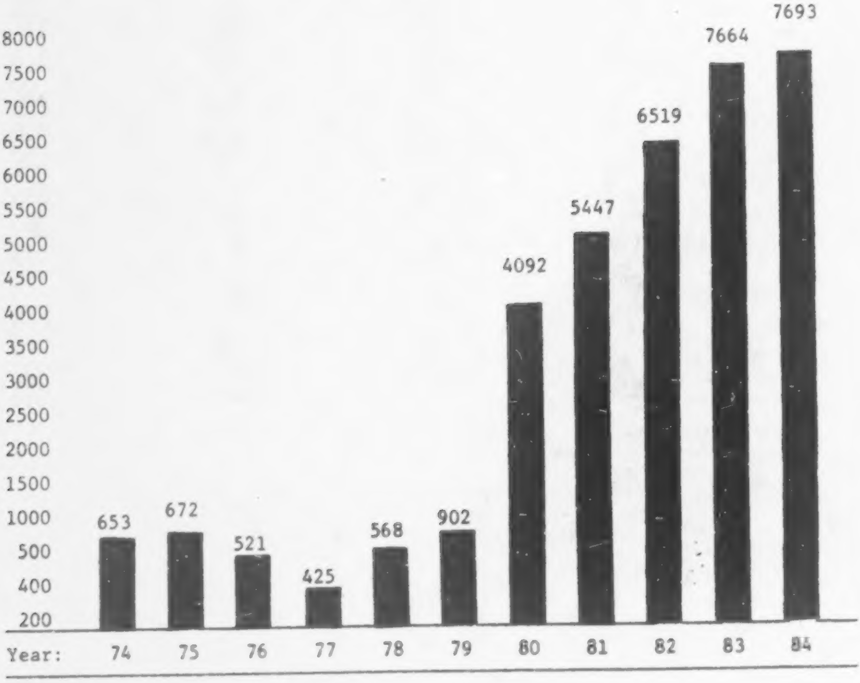


CHAPTER 11 BUSINESS REORGANIZATION ESTATES FILED

1500% increase 1974-1983
1200% increase 1974-1984

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS

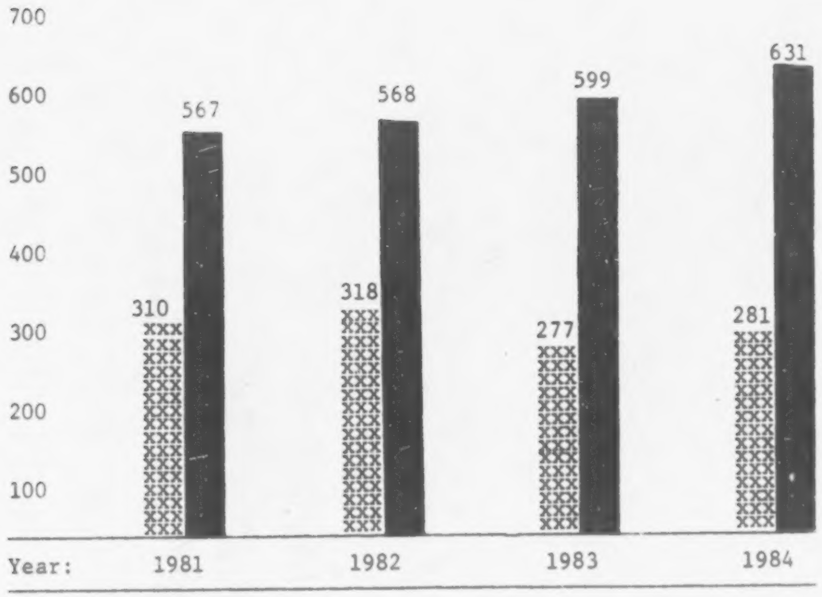


ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS & CONTESTED MATTERS FILED

1078% increase 1974-1984

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS



BANKRUPTCY ESTATES FILED PER MONTH

COMPARED TO HEARINGS PER MONTH

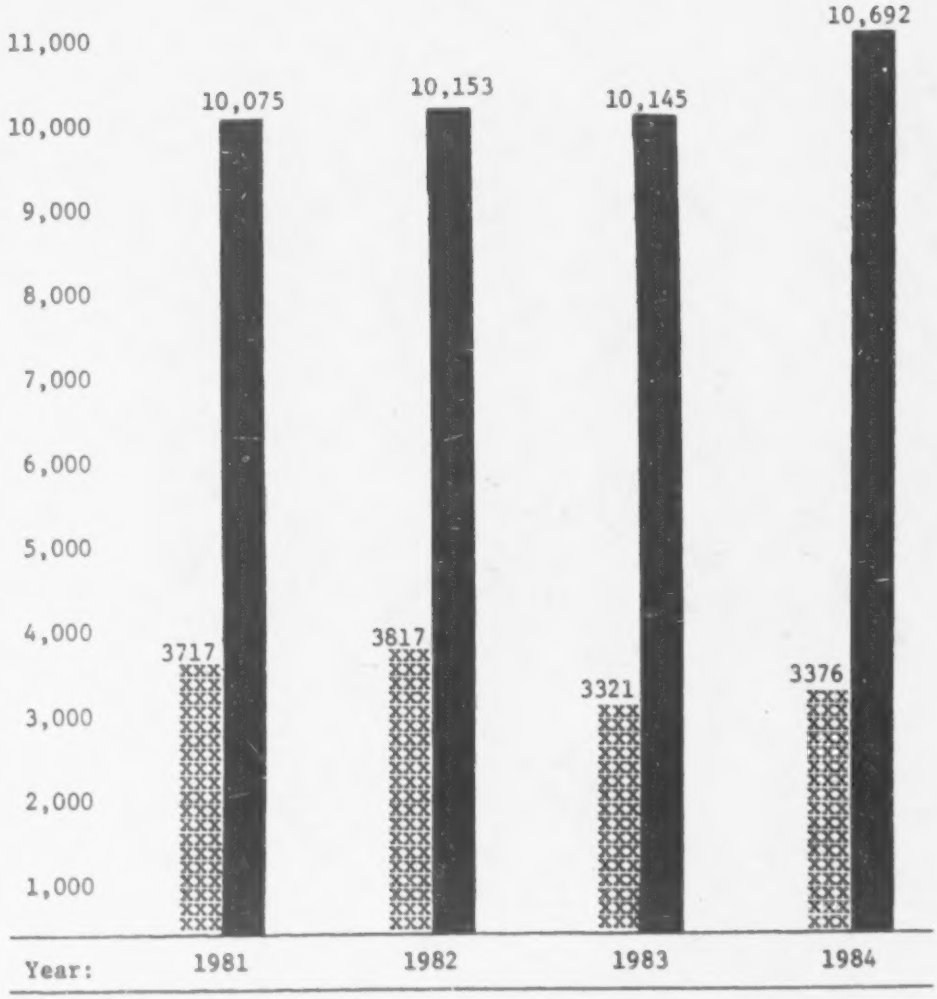
▨ = Estates

■ = Hearings (Adversary Proceedings & Contested Matters)

F. 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS



BANKRUPTCY HEARINGS PER YEAR
COMPARED TO ESTATES FILED

▇ = Hearings (Adversary proceedings, contested matters, confirmations, discharges)

XXX = Estates

F. 2

Report of
The Director of the Administrative Office
of the United States Courts
to the Judicial Conference of the United States
Pursuant to Section 406 of Public Law 95-598

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Number of judges: Three (3)
2. Locations of Regular Places of Office:
   - Chattanooga Two (2)
   - Knoxville One (1)
3. Places of holding court:
   - Athens
   - Chattanooga
   - Greeneville
   - Knoxville
   - Johnson City
   - Winchester
4. Territory served:

   The Eastern District of Tennessee as described in 28 U.S.C. §123

EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Changes from the present organization:

1. Increases the number of judges by one

BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Number of judges

Estate Filings

In the five years prior to the new Bankruptcy Code, estate filings averaged 3,160 per year including 21 special business relief chapters and 978 wage earner cases per year. In 1980, the first partial year (nine months) under the Code, this number rose to 5,136 estates and increased again to 6,152 estates in 1981, which included 61 cases under Chapter 11 and 2,273 estates in Chapter 13. Of the estates in Chapter 13, 2,006 are before the judge at Chattanooga. Chapter 11 filings were divided, 29 in Chattanooga and 32 in the area covered by the Knoxville judge.

Adversary Proceedings

In 1981, 2,046 adversary proceedings were filed in the District and nearly evenly divided between the two court locations. A total of 1,391 were terminated during the period, leaving 912 pending on June 30, 1982.

FJC Weight Application

Application of case weights developed by the Federal Judicial Center shows a court need for 3.9 bankruptcy judges in the District and a projected need for 4.6 judges in 1982.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
SOUTHERN AND WINCHESTER DIVISIONS

CHAPTER 13 DISBURSEMENTS TO CREDITORS

(Does Not Include Court Costs & Trustee's Expense Allowance)

	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Cases Pending	Dollars Paid	Cases Pending	Dollars Paid	Cases Pending	Dollars Paid	Cases Pending	Dollars Paid	Cases Pending	Dollars Paid	Cases Pending	Dollars Paid
January	1,390	$ 191,749.56	1,588	$ 176,127.03	2,360	$ 277,132.74	2,975	$ 393,271.62	3,497	$ 626,069.07	3550	$ 705,599.37
February	1,394	173,275.60	1,629	193,076.31	2,391	435,590.28	3,019	572,251.08	3,495	500,742.32	3535	624,230.63
March	1,397	165,273.27	1,762	249,860.58	2,466	351,076.73	3,086	467,739.78	3,534	580,174.71	3547	613,687.55
April	1,435	210,983.28	1,809	216,438.92	2,519	359,495.51	3,142	445,561.87	3,559	526,590.53	3598	823,557.43
May	1,425	170,777.72	1,849	229,447.96	2,514	349,868.60	3,190	611,853.69	3,566	722,953.52	3537	629,290.59
June	1,441	208,468.63	1,952	346,461.69	2,579	611,154.72	3,216	471,097.83	3,556	579,063.15	3557	596,106.16
July	1,427	221,772.60	1,998	231,846.66	2,624	343,549.05	3,245	556,756.80	3,566	604,303.07	3570	829,895.66
August	1,442	175,691.01	2,073	243,365.24	2,710	476,885.35	3,246	605,257.12	3,546	679,212.73	3598	619,859.84
September	1,461	189,840.06	2,141	317,396.84	2,761	393,859.13	3,301	788,971.00	3,572	1,002,225.86	3637	1,171,675.97
October	1,442	187,668.39	2,103	307,753.45	2,817	377,693.32	3,335	488,010.88	3,566	714,651.48	3683	712,672.99
November	1,507	167,896.70	2,287	369,445.22	2,868	516,567.29	3,413	646,427.94	3,561	644,756.05	3715	632,855.03
December	1,577	298,318.72	2,362	383,109.19	2,962	537,071.14	3,414	510,366.59	3,561	606,879.91	3792	780,244.57
TOTAL		$2,361,715.54		$3,264,329.09		$5,029,943.86		$6,557,566.20		$7,787,622.40		$8,739,675.79

Bankruptcy Judges' View

The bankruptcy judges in this District expressed the view that between three and four judges are needed.

Analysis and Summary

The current level of estate and adversary proceeding filings calls for an increase in judicial manpower. As the judges have recommended three to four judges, based on the arrangement outlined below, we agree with the lower figure in the interest of conservation but felt that the judge service provided by three judges should be closely monitored for adequacy after April 1, 1984.

Regular Place of Offices and Places of Holding Court

Two judges should be at Chattanooga and one at Knoxville. The Winchester and southern divisions of the District that now are assigned to the Chattanooga bankruptcy judge account for 56% of the entire filings and would be the logical place for the second judge. A large percent of these cases are Chapter 13 plans. With two judges at Chattanooga, one of the judges will have to assist with the workload at Knoxville to equalize case assignments and permit the judge at Knoxville to hold court at Greeneville and Johnson City in the eastern part of the district.

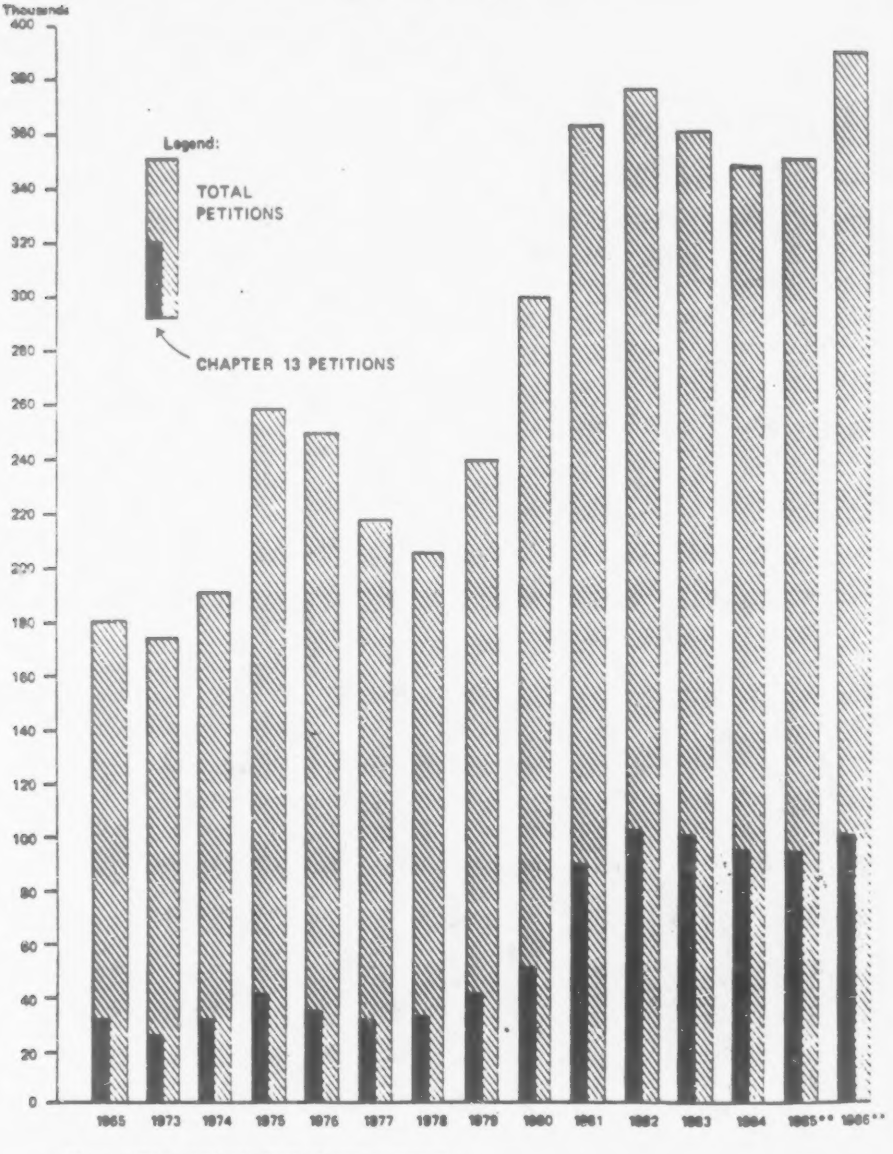
For the judges at Chattanooga, court should be held at Winchester to accommodate cases in the western part of the District and at Athens in the eastern section of the territory. At each location, the volume of cases will warrant the court's travel time. It is also anticipated that the judges at Chattanooga will assist at Knoxville.

In the eastern part of the District, Greeneville and Johnson City are recommended as places of holding court. These are 68 and 104 miles from Knoxville respectively. The volume of work in this area warrants the court time involved.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURTS

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS FILED*

YEARS 1965, and 1973-1986



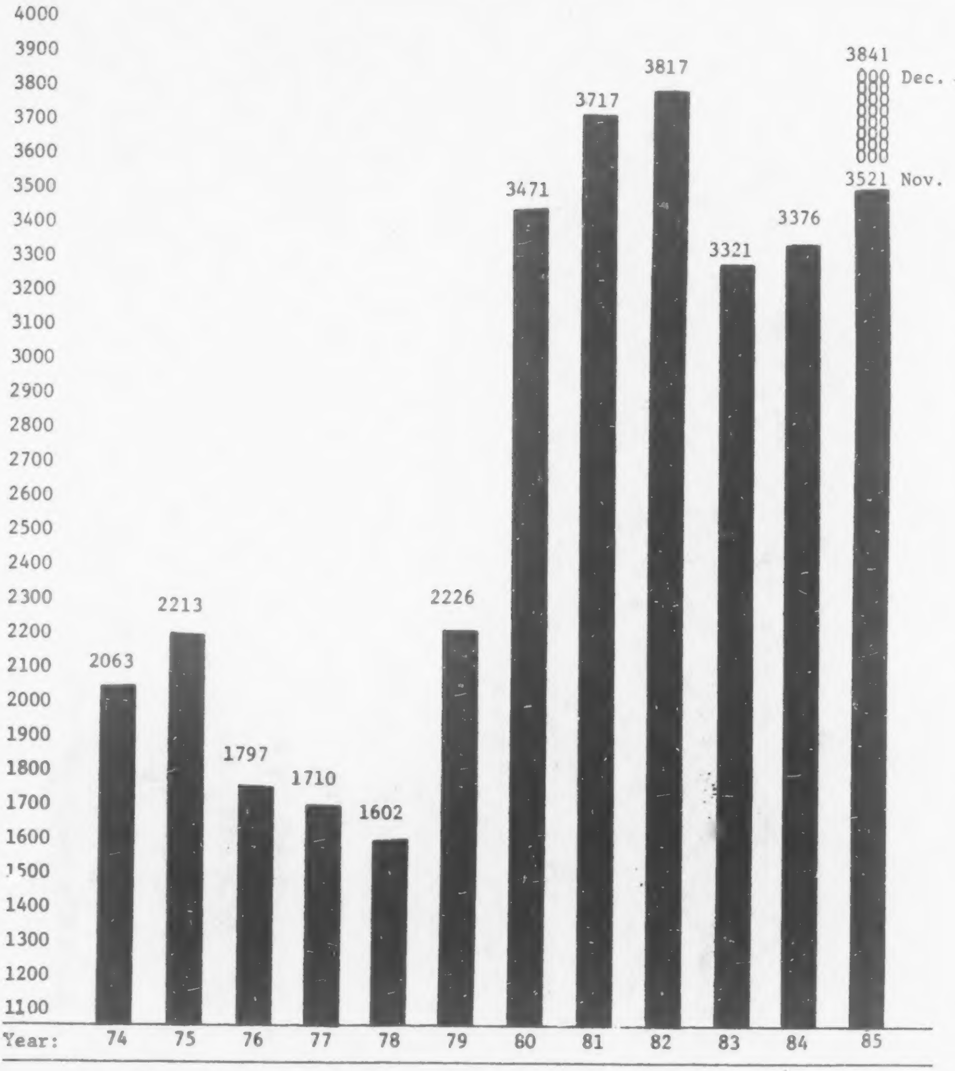
*Previous editions of this table displayed estates commenced.

**The 1985 and 1986 figures are estimates.

I.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

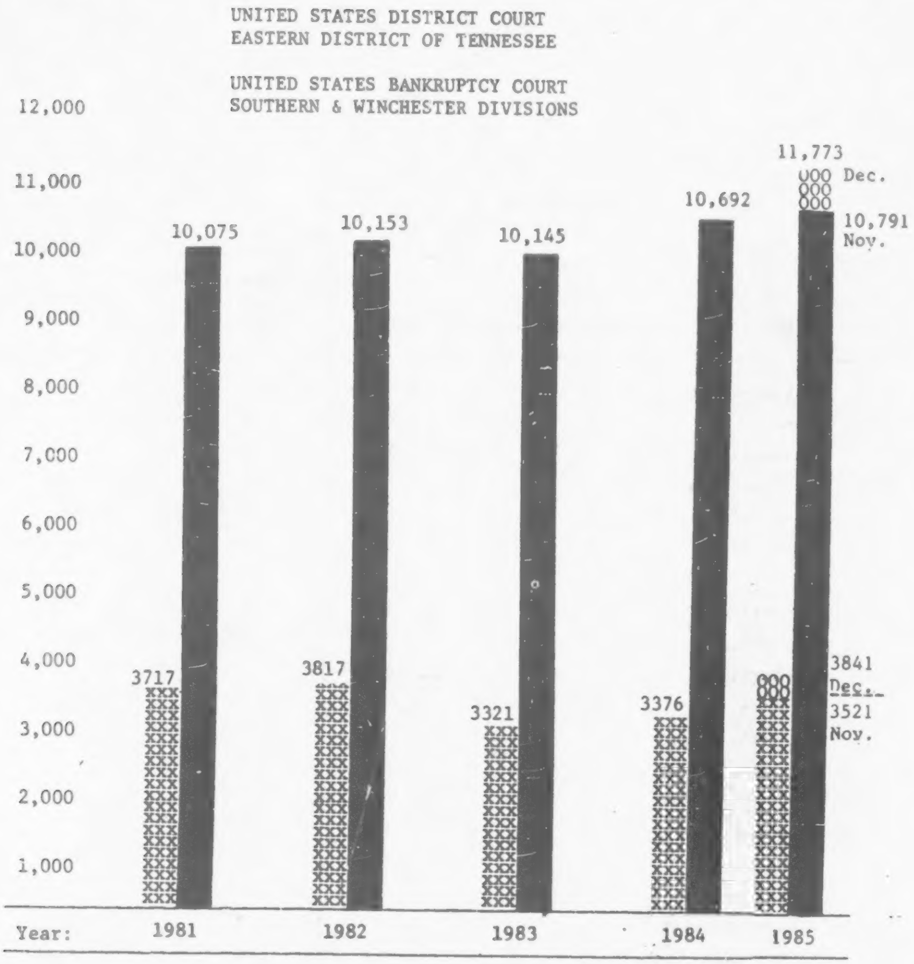
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS



85% increase 1974-1982

86% increase - 1974-1985

BANKRUPTCY ESTATES FILED



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN & WINCHESTER DIVISIONS

BANKRUPTCY HEARINGS PER YEAR
COMPARED TO ESTATES FILED

■ = Hearings (Adversary proceedings, contested matters, confirmations, discharges)

XXX = Estates

F. 2

Exhibit V

		1985 BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS RECOMMENDED BY THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE			TOTAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS RECOMMENDED FOR 1982 BY:	
CIRCUIT	DISTRICT	AUTHORIZED	INCREASE	TOTAL	FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	BANKRUPTCY DIVISION
DC	Dist.of Columbia	1	0	1	0.6	1
1	Maine	2	0	2	1.1	2
1	Massachusetts	4	0	4	4.9	5
1	New Hampshire	1	0	1	1.0	1
1	Rhode Island	1	0	1	1.1	1
1	Puerto Rico	2	0	2	2.4	2
2	Connecticut	2	0	2	3.3	3
2	New York, N.	2	0	2	3.3	3
2	New York, E.	6	0	6	6.3	7
2	New York, S.	7	0	7	5.0	7
2	New York, W.	3	0	3	4.5	4
2	Vermont	1	0	1	0.5	1
3	Delaware	1	0	1	0.4	1
3	New Jersey	5	2	7	9.3	8
3	Pennsylvania, E.	3	0	3	5.1	3
3	Pennsylvania, M.	2	0	2	2.3	2
3	Pennsylvania, W.	3	0	3	5.8	4
3	Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0.1	0
4	Maryland	2	1	3	4.5	4
4	N. Carolina, E.	2	0	2	3.6	3
4	N. Carolina, M.	2	0	2	2.9	2
4	N. Carolina, W.	1	0	1	1.9	2
4	S. Carolina	1	1	2	1.7	2
4	Virginia, E.	3	1	4	4.9	4
4	Virginia, W.	3	0	3	3.1	4

CIRCUIT	DISTRICT	AUTHORIZED	INCREASE	TOTAL	FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	BANKRUPTCY DIVISION
4	W. Virginia, N.	1	0	1	1.3	1) + 1 swing
4	W. Virginia, S.	1	0	1	1.0	1)
5	Louisiana, E.	2	0	2	1.6	2
5	Louisiana, M.	1	0	1	0.7	1
5	Louisiana, W.	2	0	2	1.7	2
5	Mississippi, N.	1	0	1	0.7	1
5	MIssissippi, S.	2	0	2	2.9	2
5	Texas, N.	4	1	5	4.5	5
5	Texas, E.	1	0	1	0.6	1
5	Texas, S.	3	3	6	5.0	5
5	Texas. W.	2	1	3	3.3	3
6	Kentucky, E.	1	0	1	1.9	2
6	Kentucky, W.	2	1	3	2.9	3
6	Michigan, E.	4	0	4	8.6	6
6	Michigan, W.	2	1	3	5.1	4
6	Ohio, N.	8	0	8	11.6	9
6	Ohio, S.	7	0	7	8.1	8
6	Tennessee, E.	2	1	3	4.6	3
6	Tennessee, M.	2	0	2	3.0	3
6	Tennessee, W.	2	1	3	4.2	3
7	Illinois, N.	8	2	10	15.6	14
7	Illinois, C.	2	1	3	3.6	3
7	Illinois, S.	1	0	1	1.3	1
7	Indiana, N.	2	1	3	3.2	3
7	Indiana, S.	4	0	4	5.4	5
7	Wisconsin, E.	3	1	4	2.9	3
7	Wisconsin, W.	2	0	2	1.8	2

CIRCUIT	DISTRICT	AUTHORIZED	INCREASE	TOTAL	FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	BANKRUPTCY DIVISION
8	Arkansas, E & W	2	1	3	3.4	3
8	Iowa, N.	1	1	2	2.2	2
8	Iowa, S.	1	1	2	1.7	2
8	Minnesota	4	0	4	4.2	5
8	Missouri, E.	3	0	3	2.3	3
8	Missouri, W.	3	0	3	4.1	4
8	Nebraska	1	1	2	2.2	2
8	North Dakota	1	0	1	0.6	1
8	South Dakota	1	0	1	1.3	1
9	Alaska	1	0	1	1.1	1
9	Arizona	4	0	4	4.5	4
9	California, N.	7	2	9	12.7	10
9	California, E.	4	2	6	8.4	6
9	California, C.	12	7	19	21.7	16
9	California, S.	3	1	4	4.7	4
9	Hawaii	1	0	1	1.1	2
9	Idaho	1	1	2	2.1	2
9	Montana	1	0	1	0.8	1
9	Nevada	2	0	2	2.6	3
9	Oregon	4	1	5	3.9	5
9	Washington, E.	1	1	2	2.7	3
9	Washington, W.	4	1	5	6.0	5
9	Guam	0	0	0	0.0	0
9	N. Mariana Is.	0	0	0	0.0	0
10	Colorado	4	0	4	7.4	5
10	Kansas	3	0	3	4.4	4
10	New Mexico	2	0	2	1.9	2
10	Oklahoma, N.	1	1	2	1.5	1
10	Oklahoma, E.	1	0	1	0.3	1
10	Oklahoma, W.	2	1	3	1.5	2

CIRCUIT	DISTRICT	AUTHORIZED	INCREASE	TOTAL	FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	BANKRUPTCY DIVISION
10	Utah	2	1	3	3.9	3
10	Wyoming	1	0	1	0.5	1
11	Alabama, N.	5	0	5	6.1	6
11	Alabama, M.	2	0	2	1.9	2
11	Alabama, S.	2	0	2	1.2	2
11	Florida, N.	1	0	1	0.8	1
11	Florida, M.	2	2	4	4.1	4
11	Florida, S.	3	0	3	2.6	3
11	Georgia, N.	4	2	6	7.6	6
11	Georgia, M.	2	0	2	2.6	2
11	Georgia, S.	1	1	2	2.0	2
	Totals	232	47	279	331.2	305

Exhibit VI

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

WILLIAM E. FOLEY
DIRECTOR

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

December 30, 1982

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On behalf of the Judicial Conference of the United States, I hereby transmit a report prepared by the Conference in compliance with provisions contained in Section 406 of Public Law No. 95-598, "The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978":

> Sec. 406. (a)(1) During the transition period, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make continuing studies and surveys of conditions in the judicial districts to determine--
>
> (A) the number of bankruptcy judges of the United States bankruptcy courts established under section 201 of this Act that will be needed after March 31, 1984, to provide for the expeditious and effective administration of justice; and
>
> (B) the regular places of offices and the places at which courts shall be held.
>
> (2) In the course of any survey, the Director shall take into account local conditions in each judicial district, including the areas and the population to be served, the transportation and communications facilities available, the average number and types of bankruptcy cases filed and closed during the transition period, and number of cases pending and judicial matters heard, and any other material factors. The Director shall give consideration to suggestions from any interested parties.
>
> (b) Upon completion of the studies and surveys required by subsection (a) of this section, the Director shall report to the judicial councils of the circuits and the Judicial Conference of the United States his recommendations concerning the number of bankruptcy judges, their principal places of offices, and the places where court shall be held. The

> judicial councils shall advise the Conference, stating their recommendations and the reasons therefor. The Conference shall recommend to the Congress and to the President, before January 3, 1983, in light of the recommendations of the Director and the judicial councils, the number of bankruptcy judges of the United States bankruptcy courts established under section 201 of this Act that will be needed after March 31, 1984, and the locations at which they shall serve.

See 92 Stat. 2686. This report, in accordance with requirements stipulated in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 406(a)(1), contains both recommendations for 304 bankruptcy court judicial positions which "will be needed after March 31, 1984" by the bankruptcy courts "established under section 201" of the 1978 Act, and recommendations for the locations at which incumbents serving in those positions shall serve.

In November 1981, with cooperation from the Administrative Office, the Federal Judicial Center developed evaluation criteria, which were then used to assess judicial resource needs for each bankruptcy court in every judicial district. Between September 1981 and March 1982 each incumbent full-time bankruptcy judge was personally interviewed to ascertain his or her assessment of the number of bankruptcy judicial positions needed and the locations at which services should be provided. Administrative Office staff analyzed related factors such as travel requirements and availability of existing or planned facilities. Based upon all information made available to me as a result of those studies and interviews, I formulated my recommendations and submitted them for review and comment by each bankruptcy judge and circuit judicial council.

On June 17-18, 1982, the Judicial Conference's Committee on Bankruptcy Administration -- consisting of one court of appeals judge, six district court judges, and three bankruptcy court judges -- reviewed my recommendations (which included a recommendation that 299 bankruptcy judicial positions be authorized), and circuit judicial council recommendations (which would have resulted in 321 bankruptcy judicial positions being authorized). The Committee approved recommendations for 300 bankruptcy judicial positions and related recommendations for locations at which the incumbents would serve.

During its meeting of September 22-23, 1982 the Judicial Conference discussed the recommendations presented by the Committee on Bankruptcy Administration, concluded that at least 300 judicial positions would be needed in 1984 *if the structural and jurisdictional arrangement authorized by the 1978 Act remained unchanged*, and referred -- for additional review by the Committee on Bankruptcy and final approval by the Conference's Executive Committee -- several positions upon which circuit council recommendations were at variance with recommendations filed by the Committee on Bankruptcy Administration. On October 21, 1982 the Committee on Bankruptcy Administration approved recommendations in compliance with the Conference's referral, and authorized the preparation of a report to the Executive Committee. That report was filed on November 12, 1982 and approved by the Executive Committee on November 21, 1982. Following the Executive Committee's action the Administrative Office commenced preparation of the report transmitted by this correspondence.

In meeting my statutory responsibility to file this report I must emphasize the basic purpose served by the report. As intended by Congress in 1978, this report anticipates the *full* implementation of the structural and jurisdictional provisions contained in the 1978 Act. As you know, the Supreme Court's decision in *Northern Pipeline Construction Co.* v. *Marathon Pipe Line Co. et al.*, _____ U.S. _____ 50 U.S.L.W. 4892 (Nos. 81-150 an 81-546, June 28, 1982), has invalidated aspects of the Article I bankruptcy court system authorized by the 1978 Act, and Congress has not yet been able to reach agreement upon corrective legislation. To the extent that a specialized bankruptcy court structure, *with the full jurisdictional authority contemplated by the 1978 Act*, may be authorized by corrective legislation, I believe the information provided by this report will be invaluable to Congress in its legislative efforts in the next few months.

The enclosed report reinforces a recommendation for more than 300 bankruptcy judicial positions approved in April of 1982 by a special committee of bankruptcy judges created under section 407(a) of the 1978 Act, and cited in the *Congressional Record* in August by the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. See 128 CONG. REC. H 5872 (daily ed., August 12, 1982). Although individual bankruptcy judges have expressed their disagreement with recent Judicial Conference proposals for remedial legislation in response to the Supreme Court decision in June, both the committee of bankruptcy judges created by Congress to facilitate full implementation of the 1978 Act and the Judicial Conference obviously agree that the purposes to be served by that Act -- if served by a specialized court structure such as or similar to the Article I structure provided by that Act -- will require at least 300 authorized bankruptcy court judicial positions.

Representatives of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and personnel of the Administrative Office, will, of course, be available to provide whatever assistance you may request in reviewing these statutorily required recommendations.

Sincerely,

William E. Foley
Director

Enclosure

Judicial Conference of the United States

Bankruptcy Judgeship Survey

Subsequent Actions

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Louisiana, Middle - Full-time position authorized. (September 1983)

Louisiana, Western - Regular place of office transferred from Lafayette to Opelousas. (September 1983)

Texas, Eastern - Requirement that bankruptcy judge spend one-half time in the Northern District of Texas eliminated. (September 1983)

NINTH CIRCUIT

Arizona - Authorized Safford as an additional place of holding Court. (March 1984)

TABLE F-2 U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1984

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
TOTAL...	346,500	235,190	19,960	91,338	62,882	38,649	17,396	6,825	283,618	196,541	2,564	84,513
DC......	624	360	58	206	88	32	52	4	536	328	6	202
1ST...	5,698	3,786	536	1,376	1,448	669	506	273	4,250	3,117	30	1,103
ME......	622	477	24	121	181	143	22	16	441	334	2	105
MA......	2,333	1,742	259	332	507	241	250	16	1,826	1,501	9	316
NH......	491	416	30	45	116	82	28	6	375	334	2	39
RI......	764	666	31	67	136	98	30	8	628	568	1	59
PR......	1,488	485	192	811	508	105	176	227	980	380	16	584
2ND...	16,425	12,486	1,018	2,920	3,117	1,787	981	348	13,308	10,699	37	2,572
CT......	1,952	1,558	126	268	357	214	116	27	1,595	1,344	10	241
NY,N....	2,757	2,326	148	283	591	390	139	62	2,166	1,936	9	221
NY,E....	4,689	3,530	203	956	586	340	198	48	4,103	3,190	5	908
NY,S....	2,865	2,201	319	344	607	281	309	16	2,258	1,920	10	328
NY,W....	3,936	2,680	198	1,058	875	489	196	190	3,061	2,191	2	868
VT......	226	191	24	11	101	73	23	5	125	118	1	6
3RD...	16,525	10,316	1,202	5,007	2,789	1,471	1,068	250	13,736	8,845	134	4,757
DE......	439	303	33	103	65	32	30	3	374	271	3	100
NJ......	6,884	3,732	446	2,706	1,189	661	391	137	5,695	3,071	55	2,569
PA,E....	4,470	2,274	322	1,874	573	233	293	47	3,897	2,041	29	1,827
PA,M....	1,497	1,262	127	108	407	247	116	44	1,090	1,015	11	64
PA,W....	3,217	2,734	269	214	547	295	233	19	2,670	2,439	36	195
VI......	18	11	5	2	8	3	5	-	10	8	-	2

4TH...	20,867	13,935	1,017	5,915	3,324	2,055	872	397	17,543	11,880	145	5,518
MD......	3,686	2,576	240	870	444	214	198	32	3,242	2,362	42	838
NC.E....	1,960	837	114	1,009	311	156	98	57	1,649	681	16	952
NC.M....	1,491	390	65	1,036	256	153	64	39	1,235	237	1	997
NC.W....	1,320	481	90	749	289	149	80	60	1,031	332	10	689
SC......	1,975	872	161	942	253	128	104	23	1,722	744	57	921
VA.E....	5,917	5,080	175	662	746	529	162	55	5,171	4,551	13	607
VA.W....	2,656	2,024	88	544	611	421	85	105	2,045	1,603	3	439
WV.N....	575	510	29	36	177	129	29	19	398	381	-	17
WV.S....	1,287	1,165	55	67	237	176	52	9	1,050	989	3	58
5TH...	25,599	15,507	2,406	7,686	6,341	3,521	2,190	630	19,258	11,986	216	7,056
LA.E....	2,696	1,895	228	573	447	243	201	3	2,249	1,652	27	570
LA.M....	956	728	70	158	116	55	56	5	440	673	14	153
LA.W....	3,119	2,215	226	678	706	416	221	69	2,413	1,799	5	609
MS.N....	1,219	994	60	165	160	99	54	7	1,059	895	6	158
MS.S....	3,408	1,689	139	1,580	199	99	84	16	3,209	1,590	55	1,564
TX.N....	4,145	2,694	578	873	2,928	1,182	550	196	2,217	1,512	28	677
TX.E....	863	625	135	103	347	208	127	12	916	417	8	91
TX.S....	6,301	3,136	706	2,459	1,067	924	680	263	4,434	2,212	26	2,196
TX.W....	2,892	1,531	264	1,097	571	295	217	59	2,321	1,236	47	1,038
6TH...	49,609	32,864	1,606	15,138	6,296	4,069	1,450	776	43,313	28,795	156	14,362
KY.E....	2,325	1,981	57	286	371	289	47	34	1,954	1,692	10	252
KY.W....	4,283	3,489	125	669	465	335	119	11	3,818	3,154	6	658
MI.E....	6,023	4,831	326	866	799	444	300	55	5,224	4,387	26	811
MI.W....	3,225	1,858	212	1,155	741	406	208	127	2,484	1,452	4	1,028
OH.N....	9,772	7,048	290	2,434	964	575	267	122	8,808	6,473	23	2,312
OH.S....	10,183	7,074	269	2,840	1,461	1,045	261	155	8,722	6,029	8	2,685
TN.E....	4,263	2,676	92	1,495	801	524	87	190	3,462	2,152	5	1,305
TN.M....	3,444	2,063	101	1,280	515	362	87	66	2,929	1,701	14	1,214
TN.W....	6,091	1,844	134	4,113	179	89	74	16	5,912	1,755	60	4,097

TABLE F-2 U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE,
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1984
(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
7TH...	44,585	33,629	1,536	9,420	6,907	4,898	1,406	603	37,678	28,731	130	8,817
IL,N....	17,691	10,511	535	6,645	1,992	1,206	525	261	15,699	9,305	10	6,384
IL,C....	5,279	4,634	125	520	1,119	943	118	58	4,160	3,691	7	462
IL,S....	1,717	1,413	74	230	533	400	74	59	1,184	1,013	-	171
IN,N....	5,119	4,391	158	570	615	460	111	44	4,504	3,931	47	526
IN,S....	7,048	6,522	215	311	683	462	187	34	6,365	6,060	28	277
WI,E....	5,328	4,329	161	838	926	713	144	69	4,402	3,616	17	769
WI,W....	2,403	1,829	268	306	1,039	714	247	78	1,364	1,115	21	228
8TH...	22,816	17,021	1,760	4,032	6,182	4,149	1,562	468	16,634	12,872	198	3,564
AR,E....	2,526	782	136	1,608	435	192	114	129	2,091	590	22	1,479
AR,W....	872	541	78	252	218	111	73	33	654	430	5	219
IA,N....	1,798	1,492	245	61	928	668	236	24	870	824	9	37
IA,S....	1,925	1,739	116	70	649	515	115	19	1,276	1,224	1	51
MN......	4,932	3,790	271	871	1,370	1,024	259	87	3,562	2,766	12	784
MO,E....	2,887	2,583	138	165	452	317	124	10	2,435	2,266	14	155
MO,W....	3,987	3,152	340	494	966	646	277	42	3,021	2,506	63	452
NE......	2,439	1,872	197	370	588	321	193	74	1,851	1,551	4	296
ND......	652	557	75	20	339	251	74	14	313	306	1	6
SD......	798	513	164	121	237	104	97	36	561	409	67	85
9TH...	90,135	60,616	5,979	23,537	16,393	9,533	4,916	1,941	73,742	51,083	1,063	21,596

AK.......	387	256	100	31	191	93	92	6	196	163	8	25
AZ.......	4,741	3,880	404	457	1,366	875	376	115	3,375	3,005	28	342
CA.N.....	11,858	6,740	775	4,342	2,683	1,496	642	544	9,175	5,244	133	3,798
CA.E.....	9,605	6,920	732	1,953	2,239	1,335	622	282	7,366	5,585	110	1,671
CA.C.....	35,449	22,934	2,010	10,505	4,241	2,330	1,512	399	31,208	20,604	498	10,106
CA.S.....	5,633	3,008	559	2,064	873	407	395	69	4,760	2,601	164	1,995
HI.......	639	447	99	93	235	147	81	7	404	300	18	86
ID.......	2,189	1,529	111	549	633	363	103	167	1,556	1,166	8	382
MT.......	959	839	78	42	219	145	68	6	740	694	10	36
NV.......	2,761	2,118	330	313	541	195	318	28	2,220	1,923	12	285
OR.......	6,096	4,800	221	1,075	1,478	1,059	214	205	4,618	3,741	7	870
WA.E.....	2,639	1,932	197	510	588	357	184	47	2,051	1,575	13	463
WA.W.....	7,141	5,189	353	1,599	1,085	721	301	63	6,056	4,468	52	1,536
GUAM.....	35	22	9	4	19	8	8	3	16	14	1	1
NMI......	3	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
10TH..	23,062	18,231	1,182	3,649	5,415	3,800	1,042	573	17,647	14,431	140	3,076
CO.......	6,139	4,363	259	1,517	1,925	1,419	241	265	4,214	2,944	18	1,252
KS.......	4,409	3,534	193	682	894	648	188	58	3,515	2,886	5	624
NM.......	1,586	1,350	108	128	250	154	77	19	1,336	1,196	31	109
OK.N.....	2,038	1,848	86	104	452	364	79	9	1,586	1,484	7	95
OK.E.....	658	602	28	28	178	147	26	5	480	455	2	23
OK.W.....	3,855	3,690	42	123	272	254	18	-	3,583	3,436	24	123
UT.......	3,451	2,086	391	974	1,028	508	340	180	2,423	1,578	51	794
WY.......	926	758	75	93	416	306	73	37	510	452	2	56
11TH..	30,555	16,439	1,660	12,452	4,582	2,665	1,351	562	25,973	13,774	309	11,890
AL.N.....	6,922	2,578	165	4,179	512	380	104	28	6,410	2,198	61	4,151
AL.M.....	1,647	746	43	858	273	191	41	41	1,374	555	2	817
AL.S.....	1,264	677	41	546	183	125	40	18	1,081	552	1	528
FL.N.....	569	440	86	43	222	130	80	12	347	310	6	31
FL.M.....	4,989	4,042	544	403	1,221	683	468	70	3,768	3,359	76	333
FL.S.....	2,434	1,824	318	289	551	289	253	6	1,883	1,535	65	283
GA.N.....	7,484	3,359	188	3,937	1,099	579	165	355	6,385	2,780	23	3,582
GA.M.....	3,104	1,843	125	1,136	331	211	102	18	2,773	1,632	23	1,118
GA.S.....	2,142	930	150	1,061	190	77	98	14	1,952	853	52	1,047

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PETITIONS NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:
NY.S.... SECTION 304 = 1 KY.E.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 AR.W.... CHAPT 7 CB = 1
MD.E.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 MD.W.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 CA.N.... SECTION 304 = 1
CA.S.... CHAPT 7 SB = 2 FL.S.... SECTION 304 = 3 GA.S.... SECTION 304 = 1

TABLE F-2 U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1983

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
TOTAL...	362,059	242,672	20,833	98,544	65,937	40,853	17,813	7,261	296,122	201,819	3,020	91,283
DC......	791	433	97	261	95	21	65	9	696	412	32	252
1ST...	7,088	4,418	668	2,002	1,843	880	620	343	5,245	3,538	48	1,659
ME.......	687	511	35	141	220	159	34	27	467	352	1	114
MA.......	2,708	1,981	269	458	527	259	253	15	2,181	1,722	16	443
NH.......	590	481	55	54	206	138	52	16	384	343	3	38
RI.......	976	826	55	95	198	138	51	9	778	688	4	86
PR.......	2,127	619	254	1,254	692	186	230	276	1,435	433	24	978
2ND...	18,692	14,118	1,149	3,425	3,690	2,229	1,111	350	15,002	11,889	38	3,075
CT.......	2,269	1,808	123	338	466	323	117	26	1,803	1,485	6	312
NY,N....	3,466	2,943	160	363	805	565	154	86	2,661	2,378	6	277
NY,E....	5,152	3,757	217	1,178	699	422	214	63	4,453	3,335	3	1,115
NY,S....	3,225	2,457	433	335	744	317	414	13	2,481	2,140	19	322
NY,W....	4,321	2,929	191	1,201	856	512	189	155	3,465	2,417	2	1,046
VT.......	259	224	25	10	120	90	23	7	139	134	2	3
3RD...	19,366	11,722	1,190	6,453	2,679	1,517	1,027	134	16,687	10,205	163	6,319
DE.......	492	331	28	133	63	29	26	8	429	302	2	125
NJ.......	7,867	4,299	435	3,132	849	481	361	6	7,018	3,818	74	3,126
PA,E....	5,444	2,458	296	2,690	546	256	251	39	4,898	2,202	45	2,651
PA,M....	1,872	1,589	132	151	513	348	128	37	1,359	1,241	4	114
PA,W....	3,657	3,027	287	343	686	394	249	43	2,971	2,633	38	300
VI.......	34	18	12	4	22	9	12	1	12	9	-	3

4TH...	22,890	15,206	1,169	6,515	3,702	2,238	990	474	19,188	12,968	179	6,041
MD......	4,247	3,163	221	863	463	269	158	36	3,784	2,894	63	827
NC,E....	2,267	963	143	1,161	415	202	131	82	1,852	761	12	1,079
NC,M....	1,850	400	128	1,322	341	154	127	60	1,509	246	1	1,262
NC,W....	1,484	595	90	799	194	104	72	18	1,290	491	18	781
SC......	2,031	895	158	978	279	148	97	34	1,752	747	61	944
VA,E....	5,793	4,968	183	642	769	544	170	55	5,024	4,424	13	587
VA,W....	3,088	2,274	145	669	801	489	141	171	2,287	1,785	4	498
WV,N....	731	648	55	28	224	158	55	11	507	490	-	17
WV,S....	1,399	1,300	46	53	216	170	39	7	1,183	1,130	7	46
5TH...	24,782	15,295	2,169	7,318	5,927	3,434	1,977	516	18,855	11,861	192	6,802
LA,E....	2,940	2,030	205	705	525	319	192	14	2,415	1,711	13	691
LA,M....	856	670	57	129	117	54	49	14	739	616	8	115
LA,W....	3,084	2,201	210	673	726	477	201	48	2,358	1,724	9	625
MS,N....	1,230	1,007	55	168	175	117	48	10	1,055	890	7	158
MS,S....	3,729	1,824	151	1,754	221	110	97	14	3,508	1,714	54	1,740
TX,N....	3,838	2,615	501	722	1,606	994	478	134	2,232	1,621	23	588
TX,E....	822	593	118	111	339	220	108	11	483	373	10	100
TX,S....	5,399	2,746	583	2,070	1,625	864	545	216	3,774	1,882	38	1,854
TX,W....	2,884	1,609	289	986	593	279	259	55	2,291	1,330	30	931
6TH...	55,049	36,810	1,801	16,437	7,068	4,576	1,627	864	47,981	32,234	174	15,573
KY,E....	2,542	2,143	60	339	443	355	52	36	2,099	1,788	8	303
KY,W....	4,062	3,202	142	718	424	281	119	24	3,638	2,921	23	694
MI,E....	8,161	6,404	376	1,380	982	559	355	67	7,179	5,845	21	1,313
MI,W....	3,760	2,057	189	1,514	719	398	185	136	3,041	1,659	4	1,378
OH,N....	11,153	7,740	325	3,088	1,106	645	306	155	10,047	7,095	19	2,933
OH,S....	10,869	7,534	275	3,060	1,490	1,065	267	158	9,379	6,469	8	2,902
TN,E....	4,609	2,999	131	1,479	909	610	127	172	3,700	2,389	4	1,307
TN,M....	3,747	2,744	129	874	742	557	115	70	3,005	2,187	14	804
TN,W....	6,146	1,987	174	3,985	253	106	101	46	5,893	1,881	73	3,939

TABLE F-2 U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE,
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1983
(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
7TH...	44,152	33,124	1,529	9,499	6,723	4,744	1,406	573	37,429	28,380	123	8,926
IL,N.....	17,748	10,440	631	6,677	2,088	1,19	615	281	15,660	9,248	16	6,396
IL,C.....	4,814	4,326	80	408	1,021	890	77	54	3,793	3,436	3	354
IL,S.....	1,736	1,449	39	248	440	365	36	39	1,296	1,084	3	209
IN,N.....	5,280	4,452	178	650	656	467	153	36	4,624	3,985	25	614
IN,S.....	7,375	6,786	249	340	737	476	224	37	6,638	6,310	25	303
WI,E.....	4,973	4,028	144	801	953	759	136	58	4,020	3,269	8	743
WI,W.....	2,226	1,643	208	375	828	595	165	68	1,398	1,048	43	307
8TH...	21,418	16,461	1,349	3,605	5,971	4,321	1,197	450	15,447	12,140	152	3,155
AR,E.....	2,063	720	102	1,241	296	132	91	73	1,767	588	11	1,168
AR,W.....	832	522	60	250	178	101	55	22	654	421	5	228
IA,N.....	1,660	1,463	123	73	810	650	121	38	850	813	2	35
IA,S.....	1,841	1,596	122	123	606	458	116	32	1,235	1,138	6	91
MN.......	4,825	3,691	240	894	1,455	1,123	232	100	3,370	2,568	8	794
MO,E.....	2,900	2,609	108	183	482	375	93	14	2,418	2,234	15	169
MO,W.....	3,554	3,019	217	318	839	625	165	49	2,715	2,394	52	269
NE.......	2,271	1,719	132	418	549	393	92	67	1,722	1,326	40	356
ND.......	660	536	99	25	350	242	99	9	310	294	-	16
SD.......	812	586	146	80	406	222	133	51	406	364	13	29
9TH...	94,074	61,441	6,807	25,823	18,993	11,127	5,408	2,455	75,081	50,314	1,399	23,368
AK.......	344	228	76	40	173	87	73	13	171	141	3	27
AZ.......	5,183	4,389	376	417	1,478	1,029	339	109	3,705	3,360	37	308
CA,N.....	14,134	7,665	1,051	5,417	3,393	1,742	784	866	10,741	5,923	267	4,551
CA,E.....	10,898	7,676	821	2,391	2,792	1,723	666	403	8,106	5,903	215	1,988
CA,C.....	35,260	22,106	2,171	10,983	5,462	3,186	1,755	521	29,798	18,920	416	10,462
CA,S.....	6,207	3,214	707	2,286	809	345	429	35	5,398	2,869	278	2,251

HI.......	671	460	87	123	277	182	75	19	394	278	12	104
ID.......	2,230	1,514	136	580	611	313	131	167	1,619	1,201	5	413
MT.......	1,024	884	96	44	277	180	86	11	747	704	10	33
NV.......	2,963	2,299	350	314	637	278	320	39	2,326	2,021	30	275
OR.......	5,967	4,605	262	1,100	1,465	1,070	240	155	4,502	3,535	22	945
WA,E.....	2,356	1,820	214	322	486	290	170	26	1,870	1,530	44	246
WA,W.....	6,796	4,598	397	1,001	1,123	696	337	90	5,673	3,902	60	1,711
GUAM.....	40	32	3	5	10	6	3	1	30	26	-	4
NMI......	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
10TH..	22,190	16,621	1,320	4,189	4,850	3,158	1,156	536	17,340	13,463	224	3,653
CO.......	6,072	3,915	271	1,886	1,608	1,056	250	302	4,464	2,859	21	1,584
KS.......	4,249	3,284	94	871	568	458	70	40	3,681	2,826	24	831
NM.......	1,551	1,297	121	133	190	93	89	8	1,361	1,204	32	125
OK,N.....	1,929	1,762	82	85	382	300	73	9	1,547	1,462	9	76
OK,E.....	649	594	33	22	214	181	33	-	435	413	-	22
OK,W.....	3,348	2,856	252	240	575	310	204	11	2,823	2,546	48	279
UT.......	3,573	2,224	468	881	1,012	485	382	145	2,561	1,739	86	736
WY.......	819	689	59	71	351	275	95	21	468	414	4	50
11TH..	31,567	17,023	1,575	13,017	4,396	2,608	1,229	957	27,171	14,415	296	12,460
AL,N.....	7,444	2,743	149	4,552	510	392	94	24	6,934	2,351	55	4,528
AL,M.....	1,775	820	54	901	324	230	48	46	1,451	990	6	855
AL,S.....	1,322	627	36	659	144	97	35	12	1,178	530	1	647
FL,N.....	556	443	48	65	172	121	39	12	384	322	9	53
FL,M.....	4,838	4,048	423	367	935	543	338	54	3,903	3,505	85	313
FL,S.....	2,450	1,811	327	310	586	300	280	4	1,864	1,511	47	306
GA,N.....	7,849	3,607	260	3,982	1,163	569	224	370	6,686	3,038	36	3,612
GA,M.....	3,209	1,973	89	1,147	329	240	68	21	2,880	1,733	21	1,176
GA,S.....	2,124	951	139	1,034	233	116	103	14	1,891	835	36	1,020

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PETITIONS NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:
NJ....... CHAPTER 9 = 1 MI,E.... CHAPT 11 RR = 1 IA,N.... CHAPT 7 CB = 1
NE....... CHAPTER 9 = 2 AZ....... CHAPTER 9 = 1 CA,N.... CHAPTER 9 = 1
MI....... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 FL,S.... SECTION 304 = 2

TABLE F-3A U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE CASES COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1982

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
TOTAL...	373,837	255,798	16,613	101,418	63,595	41,924	14,704	6,959	310,242	213,874	1,909	94,459
DC.......	708	500	67	141	94	36	53	5	614	464	14	136
1ST...	7,833	5,124	639	2,070	1,993	1,041	611	341	5,840	4,083	28	1,729
ME.......	877	643	34	200	303	239	33	31	574	404	1	169
MA.......	3,376	2,488	275	613	617	336	260	21	2,759	2,152	15	592
NH.......	731	617	54	60	195	132	52	11	536	485	2	49
RI.......	1,073	923	38	112	242	185	38	19	831	738	-	93
PR.......	1,776	453	238	1,085	636	149	228	259	1,140	304	10	826
2ND...	23,951	18,964	1,240	3,746	4,189	2,623	1,196	369	19,762	16,341	44	3,377
CT.......	2,707	2,167	155	384	459	281	143	34	2,248	1,886	12	350
NY,N.....	4,758	4,268	151	339	899	692	149	58	3,859	3,576	2	281
NY,E.....	6,737	5,283	209	1,245	995	690	200	105	5,742	4,593	9	1,140
NY,S.....	4,083	3,210	463	410	754	293	448	13	3,329	2,917	15	397
NY,W.....	5,375	3,777	238	1,360	951	563	233	155	4,424	3,214	5	1,205
VT.......	291	259	24	8	131	104	23	4	160	155	1	4
3RD...	22,374	14,834	1,151	6,389	3,729	2,403	1,078	248	18,645	12,431	73	6,141
DE.......	503	373	27	103	68	41	22	5	435	332	5	98
NJ.......	8,700	5,398	457	2,845	1,531	1,025	452	54	7,169	4,373	5	2,791
PA,E.....	6,050	3,037	294	2,719	605	301	252	52	5,445	2,736	42	2,667
PA,M.....	2,141	1,882	113	146	578	434	109	35	1,563	1,448	4	111
PA,W.....	4,966	4,137	256	573	942	602	239	101	4,024	3,535	17	472
VI.......	14	7	4	3	5	-	4	1	9	7	-	2

4TH...	24,946	16,317	947	7,682	3,781	2,485	851	445	21,165	13,832	96	7,237
MD......	4,203	3,319	201	683	397	196	167	34	3,806	3,123	34	649
NC,E....	2,600	1,079	113	1,408	449	271	101	77	2,151	808	12	1,331
NC,M....	2,398	485	66	1,847	332	210	65	57	2,066	275	1	1,790
NC,W....	1,830	668	99	1,063	247	135	89	23	1,583	533	10	1,040
SC......	2,204	1,026	94	1,084	306	190	83	33	1,898	836	11	1,051
VA,E....	6,157	5,273	147	737	874	675	131	68	5,283	4,598	16	669
VA,W....	3,361	2,474	127	760	758	497	126	135	2,603	1,977	1	625
WV,N....	966	880	41	45	264	212	40	12	702	668	1	33
WV,S....	1,227	1,113	59	55	154	99	49	6	1,073	1,014	10	49
5TH...	22,097	13,929	1,566	6,600	4,657	2,845	1,437	373	17,440	11,084	129	6,227
LA,E....	2,662	2,018	142	502	407	263	133	11	2,255	1,755	9	491
LA,M....	746	574	54	118	216	139	51	26	530	435	3	92
LA,W....	2,567	1,790	150	627	547	352	146	49	2,020	1,438	4	578
MS,N....	1,305	1,199	37	69	239	197	37	5	1,066	1,002	-	64
MS,S....	4,072	2,032	129	1,911	179	87	80	12	3,893	1,945	49	1,899
TX,N....	3,608	2,443	387	778	1,482	966	377	139	2,126	1,477	10	639
TX,E....	666	509	65	91	251	175	65	10	415	334	-	81
TX,S....	3,853	1,975	409	1,468	824	376	377	70	3,029	1,599	32	1,398
TX,W....	2,618	1,389	193	1,036	512	290	171	51	2,106	1,099	22	985
6TH...	62,716	41,912	1,467	19,336	7,498	5,190	1,334	973	55,218	36,722	133	18,363
KY,E....	2,825	2,364	53	408	575	474	52	49	2,250	1,890	1	359
KY,W....	4,461	3,660	101	700	485	386	81	18	3,976	3,274	20	682
MI,E....	9,583	7,298	364	1,921	970	558	346	66	8,613	6,740	18	1,855
MI,W....	4,450	2,418	139	1,893	910	534	138	238	3,540	1,884	1	1,655
OH,N....	13,891	9,626	252	4,013	1,088	709	235	144	12,803	8,917	17	3,869
OH,S....	12,358	8,382	189	3,787	1,550	1,178	174	198	10,808	7,204	15	3,589
TN,E....	4,615	2,950	95	1,570	793	567	91	135	3,822	2,383	4	1,435
TN,M....	4,210	3,203	120	886	835	643	113	78	3,375	2,560	7	808
TN,W....	6,323	2,011	154	4,158	292	141	104	47	6,031	1,870	50	4,111

TABLE F-3A U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE CASES COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1982
(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
7TH...	44,456	33,213	1,230	10,012	5,642	4,063	1,098	480	38,814	29,150	132	9,532
IL.N....	18,469	10,551	560	7,358	1,894	1,131	520	24'	16,575	9,420	40	7,115
IL.C....	4,874	4,286	65	523	796	681	57	58	4,078	3,605	8	465
IL.S....	1,649	1,429	25	195	359	310	24	25	1,290	1,119	1	170
IN.N....	5,381	4,641	117	623	500	379	97	24	4,881	4,262	20	599
IN.S....	7,364	6,885	214	265	712	501	184	27	6,652	6,384	30	238
WI.E....	4,472	3,705	120	647	749	583	109	57	3,723	3,122	11	590
WI.W....	2,247	1,716	129	401	632	478	107	46	1,615	1,238	22	355
8TH...	23,391	18,611	931	3,847	5,472	4,220	833	417	17,919	14,391	98	3,430
AR.E....	2,004	588	110	1,306	252	94	97	61	1,752	494	13	1,245
AR.W....	797	479	31	287	132	75	23	34	665	404	8	253
IA.N....	1,685	1,477	119	89	631	499	102	30	1,054	978	17	59
IA.S....	1,900	1,693	85	122	474	375	77	22	1,426	1,318	8	100
MN......	5,353	4,294	180	879	1,267	1,026	175	66	4,086	3,268	5	813
MO.E....	3,811	3,558	66	186	625	550	59	15	3,186	3,008	7	171
MO.W....	4,055	3,487	137	431	906	723	118	65	3,149	2,764	19	366
NE......	2,316	1,787	76	452	499	370	59	69	1,817	1,417	17	383
ND......	688	617	45	26	289	234	43	12	399	383	2	14
SD......	782	631	82	69	397	274	80	43	385	357	2	26
9TH...	88,876	59,383	5,182	24,311	17,292	10,745	4,306	2,241	71,584	48,638	876	22,070
AK......	374	241	81	52	217	121	80	16	157	120	1	36
AZ......	4,768	4,170	271	327	1,220	898	247	75	3,548	3,272	24	252
CA.N....	14,172	8,176	873	5,123	3,230	1,784	651	795	10,942	6,392	222	4,328
CA.E....	10,459	7,661	594	2,204	2,599	1,678	536	385	7,860	5,983	58	1,819
CA.C....	32,136	20,239	1,741	10,156	4,465	2,585	1,411	469	27,671	17,654	330	9,687

CA.S.....	5,384	2,784	553	2,067	856	395	401	60	4,528	2,389	132	2,007
HI.......	740	495	76	169	247	154	69	24	493	341	7	145
ID.......	2,439	1,573	74	792	403	211	71	121	2,036	1,362	3	671
MT.......	902	816	39	47	177	135	32	10	725	681	7	37
NV.......	2,722	2,221	288	213	581	290	252	39	2,141	1,931	36	174
OR.......	5,886	4,883	124	879	1,473	1,217	119	137	4,413	3,666	5	742
WA.E.....	2,413	1,844	152	417	670	480	140	50	1,743	1,364	12	367
WA.W.....	6,453	4,258	330	1,865	1,146	794	292	60	5,307	3,464	38	1,805
GUAM.....	28	22	6	-	8	3	5	-	20	19	1	-
NMI......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10TH..	20,086	14,776	885	4,424	4,422	3,051	781	389	15,664	11,725	104	3,835
CO.......	5,927	3,686	162	2,079	1,596	1,107	147	342	4,331	2,579	15	1,737
KS.......	4,375	3,167	77	1,131	659	500	70	89	3,716	2,667	7	1,042
NM.......	1,361	1,138	79	144	197	117	65	15	1,164	1,021	14	129
OK.N.....	1,578	1,422	65	91	364	296	65	3	1,214	1,126	-	88
OK.E.....	518	491	8	18	145	129	8	7	373	362	-	11
OK.W.....	2,430	2,022	117	291	324	223	94	7	2,106	1,799	23	284
UT.......	3,300	2,342	347	611	926	507	305	114	2,374	1,835	42	497
WY.......	597	508	30	59	211	172	27	12	386	336	3	47
11TH..	32,403	18,235	1,308	12,860	4,826	3,222	1,126	478	27,577	15,013	182	12,382
AL.N.....	7,665	2,833	106	4,726	673	538	76	59	6,992	2,295	30	4,667
AL.M.....	2,170	935	52	1,183	414	305	50	59	1,756	630	2	1,124
AL.S.....	1,342	647	37	658	186	118	37	31	1,156	529	-	627
FL.N.....	563	439	80	44	204	120	75	9	359	319	5	35
FL.M.....	4,990	4,297	370	323	991	618	309	64	3,999	3,679	61	259
FL.S.....	2,506	1,964	273	269	601	356	240	5	1,905	1,608	33	264
GA.N.....	7,807	3,855	213	3,739	1,086	683	196	207	6,721	3,172	17	3,532
GA.M.....	3,254	2,164	49	1,041	386	319	43	24	2,868	1,845	6	1,017
GA.S.....	2,104	1,101	128	877	285	165	100	20	1,821	936	28	857

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CASES NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:
CT....... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 TX,E.... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 TX,S.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1
TN,M.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 WI,W.... CHAPT 11 RR = 1 MO,E.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1
NE....... CHAPTER 9 = 1 OK,E.... CHAPTER 9 = 1

TABLE F-3A U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE CASES COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1981

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
TOTAL...	362,860	264,827	8,622	89,407	47,090	34,417	7,808	4,861	315,770	230,410	814	84,546
DC.......	727	613	32	82	48	23	25	-	679	590	7	82
1ST...	7,099	5,037	442	1,620	1,265	701	400	164	5,834	4,336	42	1,456
ME.......	1,023	699	33	291	259	177	32	50	764	522	1	2
MA.......	3,360	2,495	191	674	387	202	171	14	2,973	2,293	20	6[illegible]
NH.......	812	735	35	42	141	103	32	6	671	632	3	36
RI.......	1,038	858	27	153	165	128	26	11	873	730	1	142
PR.......	866	250	156	460	313	91	139	83	553	159	17	377
2ND...	26,785	21,846	773	4,166	3,050	2,064	720	266	23,735	19,782	53	3,900
CT.......	2,649	2,220	107	322	397	282	97	18	2,252	1,938	10	304
NY,N.....	5,176	4,553	82	541	574	461	78	35	4,602	4,092	4	506
NY,E.....	8,548	6,835	130	1,583	863	637	126	100	7,685	6,198	4	1,483
NY,S.....	4,002	3,331	295	376	509	228	270	11	3,493	3,103	25	365
NY,W.....	6,142	4,664	147	1,331	636	401	137	98	5,506	4,263	10	1,233
VT.......	268	243	12	13	71	55	12	4	197	188	-	9
3RD...	19,091	14,014	812	4,264	2,427	1,560	726	140	16,664	12,454	86	4,124
DE.......	598	514	14	70	50	31	14	5	548	483	-	65
NJ.......	7,416	5,270	246	1,900	962	676	230	56	6,454	4,594	16	1,844
PA,E.....	4,955	2,768	239	1,948	437	202	208	27	4,518	2,566	31	1,921
PA,M.....	2,144	2,002	77	65	354	273	67	14	1,790	1,729	10	51
PA,W.....	3,944	3,440	228	275	607	370	200	36	3,337	3,070	28	239
VI.......	34	20	8	6	17	8	7	2	17	12	1	4

4TH...	27,227	18,734	661	7,832	2,621	1,798	589	234	24,606	16,936	72	7,598
MD......	5,065	4,593	157	315	373	218	132	23	4,692	4,375	25	292
NC.E....	3,244	1,304	84	1,856	321	205	72	44	2,923	1,099	12	1,812
NC.M....	2,935	711	55	2,169	255	171	53	31	2,680	540	2	2,138
NC.W....	2,083	813	46	1,224	157	107	39	11	1,926	706	7	1,213
SC......	1,846	1,163	48	635	245	188	40	17	1,601	975	8	618
VA.E....	6,411	5,593	93	725	543	429	85	29	5,868	5,164	8	696
VA.W....	3,372	2,485	116	771	482	303	111	68	2,890	2,182	5	703
WV.N....	963	894	26	43	147	118	24	5	816	776	2	38
WV.S....	1,308	1,178	36	94	98	59	33	6	1,210	1,119	3	88
5TH...	20,509	13,080	736	6,693	3,222	2,254	689	279	17,287	10,806	67	6,414
LA.E....	2,367	1,946	62	359	289	226	57	6	2,078	1,720	5	353
LA.M....	610	508	24	78	104	77	23	4	506	431	1	74
LA.W....	2,240	1,681	24	535	349	277	23	49	1,891	1,404	1	486
MS.N....	1,240	1,160	17	63	190	171	16	3	1,050	989	1	60
MS.S....	3,950	1,875	75	2,000	109	52	55	2	3,841	1,823	20	1,998
TX.N....	3,082	2,010	174	898	926	682	169	75	2,156	1,328	5	823
TX.E....	577	486	27	64	167	135	26	6	410	351	1	58
TX.S....	3,785	2,038	220	1,527	640	380	198	62	3,145	1,658	22	1,465
TX.W....	2,658	1,356	133	1,169	448	254	122	72	2,210	1,102	11	1,097
6TH...	64,000	44,092	790	19,118	5,362	3,887	726	749	58,638	40,205	64	18,369
KY.E....	2,832	2,332	38	462	408	336	38	34	2,424	1,996	-	428
KY.W....	4,755	3,914	59	782	319	256	53	10	4,436	3,658	6	772
MI.E....	9,758	8,084	222	1,452	664	412	200	52	9,094	7,672	22	1,400
MI.W....	5,184	2,687	77	2,420	873	567	77	229	4,311	2,120	-	2,191
OH.N....	14,374	10,487	108	3,779	816	582	102	132	13,558	9,905	6	3,647
OH.S....	12,694	8,819	83	3,792	1,027	852	79	96	11,667	7,967	4	3,696
TN.E....	4,402	2,736	56	1,610	493	354	51	88	3,909	2,382	5	1,522
TN.M....	4,090	2,972	79	1,039	553	407	72	74	3,537	2,565	7	965
TN.W....	5,911	2,061	68	3,782	209	121	54	34	5,702	1,940	14	3,748

TABLE F-3A U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE CASES COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE,
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1981
(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
7TH...	45,514	34,899	708	9,906	4,500	3,437	651	411	41,014	31,462	57	9,495
IL.N....	19,191	11,400	352	7,438	1,503	960	330	212	17,688	10,440	22	7,226
IL.C....	5,257	4,659	30	568	717	639	29	49	4,540	4,020	1	519
IL.S....	1,581	1,355	20	206	278	238	18	22	1,303	1,117	2	184
IN.N....	5,497	4,977	55	465	404	345	46	13	5,093	4,632	9	452
IN.S....	7,857	7,453	110	294	452	336	99	17	7,405	7,117	11	277
WI.E....	3,888	3,345	79	464	622	508	76	38	3,266	2,837	3	426
WI.W....	2,243	1,710	62	471	524	411	53	60	1,719	1,299	9	411
8TH...	23,973	19,512	468	3,993	4,523	3,727	429	367	19,450	15,785	39	3,626
AR.E....	1,863	547	51	1,265	215	107	45	63	1,648	440	6	1,202
AR.W....	730	373	25	332	121	59	23	39	609	314	2	293
IA.N....	1,768	1,600	45	123	661	562	42	57	1,107	1,038	3	66
IA.S....	2,519	2,348	31	140	522	467	31	24	1,997	1,881	-	116
MN......	5,440	4,451	106	883	936	802	98	36	4,504	3,649	8	847
MO.E....	3,671	3,471	39	161	457	409	34	14	3,214	3,062	5	147
MO.W....	4,087	3,513	75	499	726	620	69	37	3,361	2,893	6	462
NE......	2,653	2,110	48	495	424	329	40	55	2,229	1,781	8	440
ND......	576	538	13	25	188	166	12	10	388	372	1	15
SD......	666	561	35	70	273	206	35	32	393	355	-	38
9TH...	76,999	59,438	2,109	15,451	12,556	9,315	1,891	1,349	64,443	50,123	218	14,102
AK......	417	317	64	36	215	139	64	12	202	178	-	24
AZ......	4,358	3,939	151	268	961	750	137	74	3,397	3,189	14	194
CA.N....	13,305	9,041	335	3,928	2,073	1,318	301	453	11,232	7,723	34	3,475
CA.E....	10,026	7,872	264	1,890	1,817	1,358	253	206	8,209	6,514	11	1,684
CA.C....	23,663	19,070	563	4,030	2,879	2,183	487	209	20,784	16,887	76	3,821

CA.S....	4,227	2,783	184	1,260	689	486	156	47	3,538	2,297	28	1,213
HI......	745	421	41	283	245	163	40	42	500	258	1	241
ID......	2,207	1,566	32	609	371	271	31	69	1,836	1,295	1	540
MT......	1,275	1,214	23	38	240	210	21	9	1,035	1,004	2	29
NV......	2,634	2,334	146	154	443	283	135	25	2,191	2,051	11	129
OR......	5,596	4,780	59	757	1,134	996	54	84	4,462	3,784	5	673
WA.E....	2,353	1,881	95	377	603	450	91	62	1,750	1,431	4	315
WA.W....	6,155	4,183	152	1,820	878	700	121	57	5,277	3,483	31	1,763
GUAM....	38	37	-	1	8	8	-	-	30	29	-	1
NMI.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10TH..	20,966	16,018	439	4,509	4,009	3,046	396	567	16,957	12,972	43	3,942
CO......	6,434	3,786	95	2,553	1,609	1,152	90	367	4,825	2,634	5	2,186
KS......	4,307	3,186	41	1,080	654	535	36	83	3,653	2,651	5	997
NM......	1,421	1,219	66	136	150	89	55	6	1,271	1,130	11	130
OK.N....	1,536	1,432	13	91	257	232	13	12	1,279	1,200	-	79
OK.E....	467	455	5	7	125	119	5	1	342	336	-	6
OK.W....	2,402	2,217	59	126	149	107	40	2	2,253	2,110	19	124
UT......	3,833	3,261	145	427	941	720	142	79	2,892	2,541	3	348
WY......	566	462	15	89	124	92	15	17	442	370	-	72
11TH..	29,970	17,564	632	11,773	3,507	2,605	566	335	26,463	14,959	66	11,438
AL.N....	7,624	2,864	70	4,690	627	518	62	47	6,997	2,346	8	4,643
AL.M....	2,150	785	10	1,355	289	200	10	79	1,861	585	-	1,276
AL.S....	1,262	638	12	612	166	136	11	19	1,096	502	1	593
FL.N....	576	488	28	60	165	126	24	15	411	362	4	45
FL.M....	4,413	4,025	166	222	701	500	148	53	3,712	3,525	18	169
FL.S....	2,033	1,692	140	200	336	204	125	6	1,697	1,488	15	194
GA.N....	6,865	4,093	147	2,625	686	510	133	43	6,179	3,583	14	2,582
GA.M....	3,082	2,117	29	936	272	235	25	12	2,810	1,882	4	924
GA.S....	1,965	862	30	1,073	265	176	28	61	1,700	686	2	1,012

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CASES NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:
PA.W.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 IL.N.... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 CA.N.... CHAPTER 9 = 1
FL.S.... SECTION 304 = 1

TABLE F-3A U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE CASES COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1980

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
TOTAL...	298,698	222,978	6,189	69,513	39,411	29,883	5,765	3,745	259,287	193,095	424	65,768
DC......	551	483	16	51	34	18	15	-	517	465	1	51
1ST...	6,102	4,370	375	1,356	1,350	843	354	152	4,752	3,527	21	1,204
ME......	1,001	629	27	344	273	205	26	41	728	424	1	303
MA......	2,816	2,156	171	489	483	302	162	19	2,333	1,854	9	70
NH......	691	634	36	21	141	104	35	2	550	530	1	19
RI......	915	724	15	176	163	125	14	24	752	599	1	152
PR......	679	227	126	326	290	107	117	66	389	120	9	260
2ND...	21,523	17,242	586	3,693	3,320	2,395	573	350	18,203	14,847	13	3,343
CT......	2,095	1,877	84	134	406	292	84	30	1,689	1,585	-	104
NY.N....	4,330	4,015	68	246	681	572	68	40	3,649	3,443	-	206
NY.E....	6,945	4,837	130	1,977	1,033	721	127	184	5,912	4,116	3	1,793
NY.S....	3,049	2,481	197	371	467	265	187	15	2,582	2,216	10	356
NY.W....	4,856	3,792	102	962	645	464	102	79	4,211	3,328	-	883
VT......	248	240	5	3	88	81	5	2	160	159	-	1
3RD...	11,935	9,022	615	2,298	2,136	1,456	572	108	9,799	7,566	43	2,190
DE......	420	363	14	43	48	30	13	5	372	333	1	38
NJ......	4,776	3,621	203	952	897	642	198	57	3,879	2,979	5	895
PA.E....	3,009	1,659	145	1,205	350	203	125	22	2,659	1,456	20	1,183
PA.M....	1,360	1,280	47	33	283	234	42	7	1,077	1,046	5	26
PA.W....	2,354	2,089	201	64	548	343	189	16	1,806	1,746	12	48
VI......	16	10	5	1	10	4	5	1	6	6	-	-

4TH...	21,166	14,616	502	6,047	2,729	2,040	462	226	18,437	12,576	40	5,821
MD......	3,569	3,278	107	184	397	300	90	7	3,172	2,978	17	177
NC.E....	2,609	1,112	61	1,435	263	164	58	40	2,346	948	3	1,395
NC.M....	2,698	540	43	2,115	263	185	41	37	2,435	355	2	2,078
NC.W....	1,522	576	55	891	180	113	53	14	1,342	463	2	877
SC......	911	688	42	181	172	130	37	5	739	558	5	176
VA.E....	5,535	4,980	58	497	620	538	53	29	4,915	4,442	5	468
VA.W....	2,789	2,017	85	687	554	381	84	89	2,235	1,636	1	598
WV.N....	633	589	23	21	135	109	22	4	498	480	1	17
WV.S....	900	836	28	36	145	120	24	1	755	716	4	35
5TH...	15,308	10,582	554	4,171	2,426	1,732	509	184	12,882	8,850	45	3,987
LA.E....	1,908	1,603	57	248	253	196	54	3	1,655	1,407	3	245
LA.M....	520	457	15	48	90	67	15	8	430	390	-	40
LA.W....	2,144	1,635	29	480	307	257	26	24	1,837	1,378	3	456
MS.N....	963	904	14	45	78	65	10	3	885	839	4	42
MS.S....	2,809	1,772	43	994	76	49	26	1	2,733	1,723	17	993
TX.N....	1,849	1,489	125	235	628	459	121	48	1,221	1,030	4	187
TX.E....	292	254	11	27	94	79	9	6	198	175	2	21
TX.S....	1,940	1,127	180	632	591	360	174	56	1,349	767	6	576
TX.W....	2,883	1,341	80	1,462	309	200	74	35	2,574	1,141	6	1,427
6TH...	55,362	39,515	566	15,277	4,186	3,161	536	485	51,176	36,354	30	14,792
KY.E....	2,259	1,826	35	398	348	295	35	18	1,911	1,531	-	380
KY.W....	5,006	4,015	32	959	122	94	25	3	4,884	3,921	7	956
MI.E....	8,842	7,475	170	1,196	543	333	160	49	8,299	7,142	10	1,147
MI.W....	4,017	2,296	60	1,661	671	490	59	122	3,346	1,806	1	1,539
OH.N....	11,837	8,812	82	2,941	644	468	80	94	11,193	8,344	2	2,847
OH.S....	11,082	8,213	51	2,818	764	659	48	57	10,318	7,554	3	2,761
TN.E....	4,104	2,354	45	1,704	424	320	43	60	3,680	2,034	2	1,644
TN.M....	3,631	2,675	53	903	498	393	51	54	3,133	2,282	2	849
TN.W....	4,584	1,849	38	2,697	172	109	35	28	4,412	1,740	3	2,669

TABLE F-3A U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE CASES COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1980
(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS FILINGS*	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS FILINGS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
7TH...	40,230	31,604	546	8,079	4,285	3,354	509	421	35,945	28,250	37	7,658
IL.N....	17,457	11,073	297	6,086	1,801	1,235	289	276	15,656	9,838	8	5,810
IL.C....	5,135	4,589	25	521	670	585	23	62	4,465	4,004	2	459
IL.S....	1,358	1,178	9	171	259	236	9	14	1,099	942	-	157
IN.N....	4,307	3,987	43	277	359	305	39	15	3,948	3,682	4	262
IN.S....	7,245	6,920	94	231	510	402	88	20	6,735	6,518	6	211
WI.E....	2,935	2,493	40	402	487	429	39	19	2,448	2,064	1	383
WI.W....	1,793	1,364	38	391	199	162	22	15	1,594	1,202	16	376
8TH...	20,751	16,592	353	3,803	3,725	3,098	327	297	17,026	13,494	26	3,506
AR.E....	1,773	376	53	1,344	138	61	43	34	1,635	315	10	1,310
AR.W....	610	259	20	331	96	51	19	26	514	208	1	305
IA.N....	1,457	1,226	37	194	510	411	35	64	947	815	2	130
IA.S....	1,928	1,778	23	127	268	226	22	20	1,660	1,552	1	107
MN......	4,284	3,699	64	521	742	661	63	18	3,542	3,038	1	503
MO.E....	3,084	2,866	26	192	421	393	19	9	2,663	2,473	7	183
MO.W....	3,856	3,264	57	533	614	538	55	19	3,242	2,726	2	514
NE......	2,608	2,101	31	476	507	402	30	75	2,101	1,699	1	401
ND......	514	485	15	14	170	149	15	6	344	336	-	8
SD......	637	538	27	71	259	206	26	26	378	332	1	45
9TH...	62,943	49,743	1,251	11,946	9,243	7,148	1,142	950	53,700	42,595	109	10,996
AK......	478	362	73	43	257	168	70	19	221	194	3	24
AZ......	3,778	3,526	77	175	785	678	75	32	2,993	2,848	2	143
CA.N....	11,921	8,247	216	3,458	1,429	991	182	256	10,492	7,256	34	3,202
CA.E....	7,265	5,522	112	1,631	1,215	946	109	160	6,050	4,576	3	1,471
CA.C....	18,611	16,450	289	1,871	2,033	1,627	267	138	16,578	14,823	22	1,733
CA.S....	3,495	2,238	107	1,150	458	314	97	47	3,037	1,924	10	1,103
HI......	764	391	48	325	181	99	46	36	583	292	2	289

ID.......	1,976	1,341	28	607	448	310	27	111	1,528	1,031	1	496
MT.......	928	891	17	19	157	137	16	3	771	754	1	16
NV.......	1,987	1,805	82	95	336	243	76	17	1,646	1,562	6	78
OR.......	4,548	3,969	29	550	697	626	26	45	3,851	3,343	3	505
WA.E.....	2,048	1,593	62	393	469	394	50	25	1,579	1,199	12	368
WA.W.....	5,121	3,382	109	1,629	770	609	99	61	4,351	2,773	10	1,568
GUAM.....	28	26	2	-	8	6	2	-	20	20	-	-
NMI......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10TH..	17,746	13,975	315	3,456	2,939	2,333	295	311	14,807	11,642	20	3,145
CO.......	5,154	3,095	82	1,977	836	580	79	177	4,318	2,515	3	1,800
KS.......	4,089	3,040	42	1,007	702	590	41	71	3,387	2,450	1	936
NM.......	1,335	1,203	48	84	272	125	40	7	1,163	1,078	8	77
OK.N.....	1,466	1,415	6	45	209	199	6	4	1,257	1,216	-	41
OK.E.....	433	421	3	9	114	110	3	1	319	311	-	8
OK.W.....	2,448	2,343	41	64	186	146	35	5	2,262	2,197	6	59
UT.......	2,366	2,048	84	234	624	500	82	42	1,742	1,548	2	192
WY.......	455	410	9	36	96	83	9	4	359	327	-	32
11TH..	25,081	15,234	510	9,336	3,038	2,305	471	261	22,043	12,929	39	9,075
AL.N.....	6,679	2,457	61	4,161	575	485	54	36	6,104	1,972	7	4,125
AL.M.....	2,032	565	8	1,459	228	138	8	82	1,804	427	-	1,377
AL.S.....	1,014	573	8	433	163	145	7	11	851	428	1	422
FL.N.....	460	382	34	44	98	59	33	6	362	323	1	38
FL.M.....	3,384	3,083	146	155	588	413	141	34	2,796	2,670	5	121
FL.S.....	1,587	1,398	102	86	278	183	89	5	1,309	1,215	13	81
GA.N.....	5,483	4,074	100	1,309	595	468	94	33	4,888	3,606	6	1,276
GA.M.....	2,831	1,885	30	916	261	216	30	15	2,570	1,669	-	901
GA.S.....	1,611	817	21	773	252	198	15	39	1,359	619	6	734

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CASES NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:
DC....... CHAPT 11 RR = 1 ME....... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 NY,N.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1
NY,E.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 NC,E.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 TX,S.... CHAPTER 9 = 1
MI,E.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 OH,N.... CHAPT 7 CB = 2 TN,E.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1
IL,N.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 MO,W.... CHAPT 7 SB = 2 SD....... CHAPT 7 SB = 1
CA,C.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 MT....... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 WA,W.... SECTION 304 = 1
FL,S.... SECTION 304 = 1

BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PENDING BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE,
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1984

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS *	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
TOTAL...	591,778	275,650	55,823	260,273	135,267	67,851	49,440	17,944	456,511	207,799	6,383	242,329
DC.......	1,304	737	218	348	281	96	174	10	1,023	641	44	338
1ST...	10,978	4,673	1,923	4,382	4,007	1,504	1,809	694	6,971	3,169	114	3,688
ME.......	1,382	681	122	579	527	299	118	110	855	382	4	469
MA.......	3,843	1,884	806	1,153	1,235	435	760	40	2,608	1,449	46	1,113
NH.......	984	704	156	124	397	223	149	25	587	481	7	99
RI.......	934	495	137	302	337	164	132	41	597	331	5	261
PR.......	3,835	909	702	2,224	1,511	383	650	478	2,324	526	52	1,746
2ND...	27,037	12,955	3,733	10,348	7,952	3,352	3,600	999	19,085	9,603	133	9,349
CT.......	2,506	1,316	401	789	799	366	377	56	1,707	950	24	733
NY,N.....	4,695	2,868	489	1,338	1,419	746	471	202	3,276	2,122	18	1,136
NY,E.....	6,352	2,617	638	3,097	1,359	538	623	198	4,993	2,079	15	2,899
NY,S.....	5,425	3,007	1,404	1,013	2,223	844	1,346	32	3,202	2,163	58	981
NY,W.....	7,821	2,988	742	4,091	2,009	781	727	501	5,812	2,207	15	3,590
VT.......	238	159	59	20	143	77	56	10	95	82	3	10
3RD...	39,131	19,348	4,349	15,432	8,861	4,294	3,930	635	30,270	15,054	419	14,797
DE.......	1,117	662	102	353	197	92	91	14	920	570	11	339
NJ.......	15,075	7,021	1,613	6,440	3,465	1,790	1,471	203	11,610	5,231	142	6,237
PA,E.....	11,957	3,771	1,087	7,099	1,875	777	960	138	10,082	2,994	127	6,961
PA,M.....	2,211	1,496	397	318	950	482	372	96	1,261	1,014	25	222
PA,W.....	8,674	6,347	1,120	1,206	2,321	1,135	1,006	179	6,353	5,212	114	1,027
VI.......	97	51	30	16	53	18	30	5	44	33	-	11

Senator **Grassley**. I have a series of questions for Judge DeMascio, and then I would ask some questions of you, Judge Kelley, but in either instance for either of you spokesmen for the issue or any of the other people who are present, feel free to respond if you have something to contribute to the answer to the question.

In the first instance, I would suggest to both that there is a 240-page report that quite frankly and candidly, no Senator has probably had a chance to look at yet, and as would be true—more true in this instance, but true any time—you can expect questions in writing through Chairman Thurmond or any of the Members, and if you do, then we would like to have a prompt response to those questions.

Judge, you mentioned that a few districts appeared to have more judgeships than the caseload warranted. I would like to have you identify those districts.

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, southern New York immediately comes to mind, Senator, as one district where the trend in the filings seems to indicate that they may have more bankruptcy judge help than they need at the moment. There are others, as well.

Judge **Kelley**. While you are looking, can I suggest that even the Federal Judicial Center pointed out that the State of Maine on their weighted study would deserve 1.1 judge. I believe they have two; no additions have been recommended. There are ways to utilize this judicial manpower if it is in place and appointed and you cannot change it at the moment. Inter-circuit assignments are not uncommon, and I think a careful look should take place, and if there is any excess anywhere and they are appointed, they ought to be used, Senator.

Senator **Grassley**. Judge DeMascio.

Judge **DeMascio**. It has already been mentioned that Maine is another district that may well have more bankruptcy judge help than is necessary.

But the statistics in those particular areas really highlight the fluctuating filing history that you can pick up at any time in any given part of the country. I will be glad to send a letter in, Senator, and give you the information on those districts.

The number of bankruptcy judgeships are now, as you know, sealed in by statute. The present act keeps the number of bankruptcy judges in southern New York and Maine—and the other districts—at the level that they are now.

Senator **Grassley**. Before I ask my next question, Chairman Thurmond has come in, and I should recognize him.

The **Chairman**. You go right ahead.

Senator **Grassley**. Then I would suggest to you that I would like to have you explain in those districts where the caseload is relatively light, the operation of the temporary assignment provisions in the Bankruptcy Code. In other words, how could a State with a large back caseload like Iowa get a judge from another State with a small caseload, like you mentioned Maine here as an example of a State that has a small caseload?

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, we really put in an effort, Senator, to help those districts that were overburdened. We did that by looking at other districts and talking to the bankruptcy judges in those districts to determine whether they felt they could give up some time to help out in Iowa, to help out in Houston, to help out in California. They consented, and the chief circuit judges made arrangements to have them sit in the district in which the caseload was overburdening.

Judge KELLEY. Senator, I suggest that your State could not have even continued in the bankruptcy area if bankruptcy judges had not been sent in from other districts, and many judges, even though they had a heavy caseload, wanted to come in and help. And I think what you are emphasizing is extremely important. Any place where the caseload is not heavy, and you can utilize that judicial manpower, I believe the Judicial Conference of the United States and the councils in each of the circuits favor that and will look very closely, as Judge DeMascio said, to get the most utilization possible. We favor that.

Senator GRASSLEY. I have a question regarding those districts recommended for multiple additional judgeships. Of those two districts—one, the northern Illinois district, and the other, the northern Georgia district—meet only the total filing prong. Why, then, are they receiving multiple additional judges?

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, because, Senator, in each of those districts that you mentioned, the judges of that district—when I say judges, I mean the bankruptcy judges as well as the district judges and the circuit judges—made out a case showing that there were exceptional circumstances. We had indicated we would take exceptional circumstances into account when we set the threshold test—that is, the number of adversary proceedings; the number of business filings; the travel requirements—all of these things went into their case. They demonstrated well that they did indeed have a caseload equivalent to both the standards, that is, the 1,800 to 2,000 filings and the 100 chapter 11 filings.

So those special circumstances were taken into account, and the Conference granted that request.

Senator GRASSLEY. Now, the northern district of California meets only the chapter 11 prong. Why was this district chosen to receive multiple additional judges?

Judge DEMASCIO. They meet the total filings. They have 1,718 total filings, and we had the range of 1,800 to 2,000.

You will notice they were over, much over, on the chapter 11's.

So, between the close proximity to the total filing standard and the fact that they were over on their chapter 11's, the committee felt that they had the equivalent of the standard set forth.

Judge KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, may I comment on both of those States? I have talked to the chief bankruptcy judge, first in the northern district of Georgia that you asked about, and my city, Chattanooga, TN, actually borders the State of Georgia, so I am fairly familiar with the filings of our neighbor next door.

I would point out to you that the northern district of Georgia 18 years ago had the same number of bankruptcy judges that they have now. Eighteen years ago, they had four bankruptcy judges and four district judges. They now have 4 bankruptcy judges and 11 district judges and 6 magistrates.

I do not say that to say that they have too much manpower in the district; I just want you to know they have stayed static in the bankruptcy court, and the figures that were recommended to the council down in Georgia originally by the Federal Judicial Center was more than they have gotten by the recommendation of the Judicial Conference. It was 7.6 total judges, and the Judicial Conference recommends only 6.

Judge Godbold, who is the chief judge of the 11th circuit, I know personally has reviewed every one of these and pared down where it is possible. So it is not an excessive recommendation, and it is less than what was recommended several years ago.

In California, I talked to Chief Judge Lasarow in the district where they are getting these judges. You will find that the Federal Judicial Center recommended more 4 years ago; their caseload is extremely high. They will be glad to try to live with this lower recommendation. But I can assure you in visiting out there and talking to the practicing lawyers and the judges that they consider it a minimal recommendation that the Judicial Conference has made.

Senator **Grassley**. Just for the record before I go on to my next question, in the case of the total filings, there are 2,107 for northern Georgia; for the northern district of Iowa, 2,333. In the case of chapter 11, there are 60 for northern Georgia and 277 for northern Iowa.

Judge **Kelley**. Let me point out one other statistic for the northern district of Georgia. They are the largest payout dollarwise to creditors in the United States on chapter 13 cases. It is a very successful program for all of the people who work in mills, where the textiles have been cut back, and they are taking chapter 13 and attempting to be honest and pay their creditors. And they are to be commended for having the largest payout in the United States.

Senator **Grassley**. Now I would like to turn to the district of New Jersey. It meets neither prong, and yet there are two additional judges recommended. So I would like to know why.

Judge **DeMascio**. In New Jersey, Senator, the chapter 11 filings in that State are true chapter 11's. They produce a high number of adversary proceedings. They are complicated chapter 11's.

When we took a close look at New Jersey, we believed that they deserved, or would need, the two that we recommended, and that was less than what the Judicial Center had recommended and what the bankruptcy judges in that district had requested.

Senator **Grassley**. Well, again, I would suggest to you that just following your explanation of it, if you look at the number of adversarial proceedings involved in New Jersey, we see 250. In the case of the northern district of Iowa, however, there are 331 adversary proceedings. So Iowa happens to have more than New Jersey in each of these categories.

So I would ask: Why does the northern district of Iowa, which meets both prongs of the Judicial Conference test and has the second-highest number of chapter 11's per judge in the Nation then get only one additional judge?

Judge **DeMascio**. Because when you divide the caseload in northern Iowa, Senator, by the two bankruptcy judges you will have when you get the additional one, you will come well within the standards, we think.

Now, I agree that we have not been able to really examine at close-hand the kind of chapter 11 that is involved in Iowa. It may well be that you might have an additional one coming. We do not know, but it seems that the per judgeship filings in total, as well as in chapter 11's, will be lower when the additional bankruptcy judge is in place.

Senator **HATCH**. Judge, may I interrupt you for just a second—Mr. Chairman?

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Yes.

Senator **HATCH**. I planned on sitting through this hearing today. I think it is extremely important, and I appreciate the testimony which has been given and which will be given.

But I have to go to the floor because of a nomination through the Labor Committee. So I would just like to express my appreciation and ask that my opening remarks be placed in the record immediately following the two of yours.

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Without objection, so ordered.

Senator **HATCH**. And then if you could ask this one question for me, I would appreciate it. I will have my staff give it to you, and then I will have to run to the floor.

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Certainly.

Senator **HATCH**. Thank you.

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Before I ask questions for Senator Hatch, I would turn to Senator Specter, who I know also is on a tight schedule.

Senator **SPECTER**. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

I commend Senator Grassley, and the chairman of the committee, Senator Thurmond, for scheduling these important hearings. The question of bankruptcy and the prompt and efficient administration the bankruptcy courts are matters of enormous importance. And I, too, regret that I cannot stay, but I would ask that certain questions which I will submit be responded to in writing.

I thank the chairman.

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Thank you, Senator Specter.

I would go back to Judge DeMascio and point out—and I would do this in the way of asking for further explanation, if there is further explanation—even when you take just the mathematics of what you are saying and you do add an additional judgeship to Iowa and divide, naturally, you are going to have a lower caseload per judge. But after you do the same thing in New Jersey, you still end up with terrifically higher caseload numbers in Iowa. I could even point out a similar need in Texas, southern Texas, as an example, so I am not talking just about Iowa. And there are probably one or two others here, that need help like the middle district of Florida. Even accepting your explanation for New Jersey, you still end up with a very wide disparity between the States.

So maybe there is nothing more you can say, but I would invite you to supply any further explanation.

Judge **DEMASCIO**. Well, all I can add to that, Senator, is that you must bear in mind that we have not used these data as a bright line test. We have used the data as a framework for evaluating the conditions in the districts.

When we reviewed Iowa, we noticed that the northern district of Iowa, to begin with, had only asked for one. The request was for one additional bankruptcy judge for the district. When we applied that additional one against the figures, we found that—per bankruptcy judge—there were total filings of 1,167 petitions, with 138 chapter 11's.

Senator GRASSLEY. What year was that request made, just roughly?

Judge DEMASCIO. That request was made in December 1984, Senator. And when we took a look at the figures, we noted that the adversary proceedings came to about 160, which we believed was in line with the request, so we did not actually go much further with the northern district of Iowa.

Now, it may well be that those chapter 11's—if they keep coming in—it may well be that they are going to produce more work. If so, I am sure Iowa will increase that request; and I assure you, Senator, we will be very pleased to look at it.

Senator GRASSLEY. You mentioned that special unique local factors could affect the recommendations. I would like to have you identify what those factors might be and where they played a role in the conference's recommendation.

Judge DEMASCIO. Very well. The special factors are detailed in the statement that I submitted to you, but they include the adversary proceedings. They include the rate of business filings. They include the rate of no-asset cases in chapter 7. They include travel. And they include those kinds of conditions which the bankruptcy judges tell us are affecting their workload in a particular district.

You've asked me for examples of districts where we considered special factors. Well, immediately what comes to mind, Senator, is the State of Oregon. The committee initially had declined the request for Oregon, because we did not feel that they were close enough to the standard we had set.

We asked them to produce whatever they could in order to make out the case showing that they had an equivalent workload per bankruptcy judge, and they did. Incidentally, we even had a survey. Some of the staff of the Administrative Office went to Oregon and conducted an onsite survey and verified that one thing in Oregon that was unusual was the travel requirements. The bankruptcy judges were taking a day, day and a half out of their work week in order to make schedules and hold court in other parts of the State of Oregon.

We also looked at that very criterion in Alaska, and determined that—even though they had tremendous travel requirements—the filings were so low that we did not think we could justify an additional bankruptcy judge in Alaska.

That is the kind of process we went through. And as I say, it is not a bright line test. Also, as I indicated in my statement, we know that we simply have to keep working at it. We think we made a good start. We think we made better than a good start. But we know that we are going to have to constantly look at these problems and see how they are developing. And each day, Senator, as time goes on, we are getting better statistics to work with.

Senator GRASSLEY. Well, could I ask if, for instance, again referring to my State, would the death of a bankruptcy judge from overwork be a special factor that might be taken into consideration to justify the need for an additional judge?

Judge DeMascio. Senator, I am so young that if you are going to talk about death, I will take a look at any factor that precludes that.

Senator Grassley. Thank you.

Again, I have been questioning for a long time, and I would like to ask Senator Thurmond, since he has been patient, if he has any questions. I still have further questions.

I also want to recognize, before I continue, Senator Simon and Senator Heflin.

Senator Thurmond.

The Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to welcome you gentlemen here. We are very pleased to have you come before us, and we want to thank you for the explanations that you are making here to justify these judges.

As I understand, you have recommended 48 new bankruptcy judges; is that right?

Judge DeMascio. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. For 23 different States.

Judge DeMascio. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. You have a formula that you go by, don't you?

Judge DeMascio. Yes. We have tried to set some standards in order to——

The Chairman. In your statement—I had to open the Senate this morning, and I could not be here for the opening—did you explain that formula, Judge?

Judge DeMascio. Yes, we did, Mr. Chairman. I can explain it to you in a moment, if you wish.

The Chairman. Well, if you do not mind, I would appreciate hearing it.

Judge DeMascio. Very well. We begin with total filings, and we look at the chapter 11 filings. We determined that 1,800 to 2,000 total filings and 100 chapter 11 filings would make a considerable workload for a bankruptcy judge, taking into account in many districts that there were backlogs. We tried to be very, very conservative in that approach. If the district only meets one of those standards, we take a look at the special circumstances that the judges say that they are faced with; and, if it appears that those special circumstances make an equivalent caseload of what we are trying to establish here, then we honor the request for an additional bankruptcy judge. If they meet neither standard, then they have to make out a strong case in order to show that the circumstances there are such that they truly need an additional bankruptcy judge, because of the operation of those circumstances.

I just indicated to Senator Grassley that we did not, and probably will not, try to use that data as a bright line test. We know that we have to get involved and learn more and more each day on just what those filings mean in terms of a bankruptcy judge's actual workload.

The Chairman. I know some of these States have a large number of judges. For instance, I believe Iowa now has two, and they are getting two more, and from what Senator Grassley says, I am sure they need what he has asked for.

I was just wondering, now, my State has only one bankruptcy judge, and I believe you are recommending one more here. My

State is about the same size as Iowa. Now they are going to have twice as many bankruptcy judges as South Carolina—and I do not object to that if they need it. Are there that many more cases filed in bankruptcy, and is there that much more litigation in bankruptcy in Iowa than there is in South Carolina?

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, the figures are comparable, Mr. Chairman. In South Carolina, there were 2,307 total filings per bankruptcy judge.

The CHAIRMAN. Since the States are about the same size in population, I just wondered why the disparity. And I do not say that against Iowa, because if they need them, I want them to have them. But I am just wondering why they are going to have four, and we will just have two.

Judge DEMASCIO. Iowa is going to have two, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, two new ones. But they have got two now. So they will have four in all.

Judge DEMASCIO. There are two separate districts in Iowa, and that is the reason they are getting two.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, maybe we need to reorganize—in other words, it seems to me it is the population in the State and the number of filings in the whole State, and maybe some districts should be consolidated, or maybe there should be new districts.

I am trying to see how you justify States about the same size, one having four and the other one only two.

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, in South Carolina, we considered the number and nature of all the failings. When we took a look at it, we determined in South Carolina that there were more no-asset chapter 7 cases in South Carolina than there were in Iowa, for example.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you feel that Iowa needs twice as many bankruptcy judges as the State of South Carolina?

Judge DEMASCIO. At the moment, Mr. Chairman. The farm situation right now in Iowa is producing a number of complicated chapter 11's, and we did not see that in South Carolina. Iowa actually has twice the number of total filings that South Carolina has, and that was a consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no objection. If they need them, they ought to have them. But I just wondered with States of the same size why there were so many more bankruptcy judges needed in one State, and——

Judge DEMASCIO. Mr. Chairman, that is something we have noticed throughout the country. Sometimes, States with the same population——

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a temporary situation, or do you think it is a permanent situation?

Judge DEMASCIO. Oh, no, no. I do not think it is permanent at all. I think that each one of these districts——

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think it is permanent. Well, then, should they have permanent bankruptcy judges, or should they be temporary?

Judge DEMASCIO. No. I mean, the recommendation certainly is not permanent, since the situation may change. I think we continually have to look at the filings in each of the districts, and that is what we intend to do. It may well be that we will not see that disparity in filings between South Carolina and Iowa next year.

The **Chairman**. I just use that as an example. Now, I understand that Alabama does not get any new bankruptcy judges here, but I believe they have nine, don't you, Senator?

Senator **Heflin**. Yes, sir. Well, you know, I think that this may be illustrating something very important. It seems to me that there is probably a lot of Federal money being appropriated which is going into South Carolina, and therefore the jobs are available, and there is not as much need for bankruptcy judges. Maybe we had better take a look at that——

The **Chairman**. I am glad you find that; I have not found that is the case, and I want you to tell me where it is so I can take some credit for it. [Laughter.]

I believe Alabama has nine.

Senator **Heflin**. We do not want any more bankruptcies.

The **Chairman**. That State, I do not think, is over twice the size of South Carolina, in population is it?

Judge **DeMascio**. I am afraid I cannot give you the population.

The **Chairman**. Were these bankruptcy judges allotted originally on account of the size of the State or the bankruptcies at the time, and has the situation now changed?

It seems to me that wherever they are needed, they ought to be allotted. If Iowa needs more, they ought to have them; if Alabama needs less, well, that is the situation—or any other State.

I am just trying to get a proper basis for allotting these judges. They ought to be put where they are needed. I am wondering if some of these that were allotted years ago, which may have had a lot of bankruptcy filings then, should still be retained.

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, we discussed a moment ago——

The **Chairman**. In other words, can you justify every bankruptcy judge in every State now?

Judge **DeMascio**. The number of bankruptcy judges now, Mr. Chairman, are now set by statute. We recognize that bankruptcy filings fluctuate with the economy. It is more difficult now that they are set by statute for the Conference to change the number—that is, to add or to subtract—as the bankruptcy filings fluctuate.

The **Chairman**. If conditions change, I wonder if you are ever going to recommend a reduction anywhere? If you want to recommend increases because conditions change, why shouldn't you recommend reductions because of changed conditions?

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, we may well recommend reductions, Mr. Chairman, but it will have to be a recommendation because the number will be set by statute.

The **Chairman**. I understand that. But you are recommending we change by statute to increase some here.

Judge **DeMascio**. That is correct.

The **Chairman**. Well, have you also studied whether some of these are not needed and recommend to reduce some of them?

Judge **DeMascio**. We have not made a recommendation to reduce——

The **Chairman**. Well, why don't you study that, too?

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, it is difficult to come in——

4TH...	41,725	18,429	3,259	20,037	8,285	4,233	2,876	1,176	33,440	14,196	383	18,861
MD......	6,915	4,284	747	1,884	1,279	592	599	88	5,636	3,692	148	1,796
NC,E.....	3,960	881	358	2,721	761	305	321	135	3,199	576	37	2,585
NC,M.....	5,132	483	254	4,395	639	260	249	130	4,493	223	5	4,265
NC,W.....	4,985	1,210	292	3,484	765	404	258	103	4,221	806	34	3,381
SC......	3,339	786	331	2,222	526	225	240	61	2,813	561	91	2,161
VA,E.....	7,510	4,731	494	2,285	1,512	901	462	349	5,998	3,830	32	2,136
VA,W.....	6,794	3,618	448	2,728	1,811	917	438	456	4,983	2,701	10	2,272
WV,N.....	1,387	1,149	139	99	511	341	137	33	876	808	2	66
WV,S.....	1,702	1,287	196	219	481	288	172	21	1,221	999	24	198
5TH...	53,738	25,806	6,057	21,872	14,645	7,635	5,557	1,450	39,093	18,171	300	20,422
LA,E.....	3,472	1,674	517	1,281	850	349	480	21	2,622	1,325	37	1,260
LA,M.....	2,078	1,603	157	318	360	202	135	22	1,718	1,401	21	296
LA,W.....	8,103	5,314	555	2,234	1,822	1,111	537	174	6,281	4,203	18	2,060
MS,N.....	1,183	764	122	297	215	96	108	11	968	668	14	286
MS,S.....	6,735	1,410	383	4,942	477	197	245	32	6,258	1,213	135	4,910
TX,N.....	9,358	5,601	1,505	2,245	4,564	2,678	1,445	441	4,794	2,930	60	1,804
TX,E.....	1,424	910	272	242	664	376	256	31	760	534	15	211
TX,S.....	12,823	5,506	1,679	5,636	3,974	1,885	1,588	499	8,849	3,621	91	5,137
TX,W.....	8,562	3,017	868	4,677	1,719	741	759	219	6,843	2,276	109	4,458
6TH...	85,900	33,924	4,693	47,281	13,676	7,160	4,323	2,183	72,224	26,756	370	45,098
KY,E.....	6,200	4,534	234	1,431	1,334	989	215	129	4,866	3,545	19	1,302
KY,W.....	6,119	3,703	328	2,088	907	575	293	39	5,212	3,128	35	2,049
MI,E.....	7,768	3,233	1,062	3,472	1,862	734	997	130	5,906	2,499	65	3,342
MI,W.....	7,708	2,095	568	5,045	1,660	636	559	465	6,048	1,459	9	4,580
OH,N.....	16,492	6,655	861	8,976	2,219	1,006	807	406	14,273	5,649	54	8,570
OH,S.....	17,219	7,162	672	9,385	2,741	1,696	643	402	14,478	5,466	29	8,983
TN,E.....	7,910	3,245	288	4,377	1,402	744	277	381	6,508	2,501	11	3,996
TN,M.....	5,331	1,897	539	3,095	1,100	611	311	178	4,231	1,286	28	2,917
TN,W.....	11,153	1,400	341	9,412	451	177	221	53	10,702	1,223	120	9,359

BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS PENDING , BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEP. 30, 1984
(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT	TOTAL	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL BUSINESS *	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13	TOTAL NONBUSINESS	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 13
7TH...	61,096	29,330	4,270	27,494	11,712	6,340	3,920	1,450	49,384	22,990	350	26,044
IL,N....	31,625	10,180	1,860	19,584	4,440	1,986	1,803	650	27,185	8,194	57	18,934
IL,C....	5,769	4,125	241	1,403	1,534	1,151	229	154	4,235	2,974	12	1,249
IL,S....	1,785	1,004	127	654	647	421	121	105	1,138	583	6	549
IN,N....	5,686	3,804	432	1,450	999	565	347	87	4,687	3,239	85	1,363
IN,S....	5,848	4,377	662	809	1,231	565	592	74	4,617	3,812	70	735
WI,E....	6,298	4,066	392	1,840	1,379	883	361	135	4,919	3,183	31	1,705
WI,W....	4,085	1,774	556	1,754	1,482	769	467	245	2,603	1,005	89	1,509
8TH...	33,262	17,828	3,796	11,629	10,861	6,167	3,414	1,271	22,401	11,661	382	10,358
AR,E....	5,064	921	333	3,810	840	311	295	234	4,224	610	38	3,576
AR,W....	1,662	735	164	762	455	218	148	88	1,207	517	16	674
IA,N....	2,834	2,084	468	281	1,642	1,070	442	129	1,192	1,014	26	152
IA,S....	2,274	1,737	254	283	917	614	243	60	1,357	1,123	11	223
MN......	8,542	4,747	704	3,091	2,620	1,718	677	225	5,922	3,029	27	2,866
MO,E....	3,735	3,033	290	410	926	642	254	28	2,809	2,391	36	382
MO,W....	3,615	1,875	608	1,130	1,214	601	504	107	2,401	1,274	104	1,023
NE......	3,107	1,212	395	1,497	905	323	349	230	2,202	889	46	1,267
ND......	939	641	222	76	605	345	218	42	334	296	4	34
SD......	1,490	843	358	289	737	325	284	128	753	518	74	161
9TH...	154,359	77,682	16,854	59,816	37,524	17,753	14,088	5,676	116,835	59,929	2,766	94,140
AK......	802	382	294	126	518	198	281	39	284	184	13	87
AZ......	7,760	5,738	1,008	1,013	2,816	1,615	924	276	4,944	4,123	84	737
CA,N....	25,980	9,122	2,366	14,489	6,710	2,915	1,939	1,853	19,270	6,207	427	12,636
CA,E....	19,233	10,406	1,932	6,895	5,527	2,760	1,707	1,060	13,706	7,646	225	5,835
CA,C....	53,099	29,391	5,765	17,943	10,290	4,744	4,609	937	42,809	24,647	1,156	17,006
CA,S....	13,960	3,806	1,746	8,406	2,365	892	1,241	230	11,595	2,914	505	8,176
HI......	1,856	872	299	684	755	408	263	83	1,101	464	36	601
ID......	3,292	1,399	281	1,612	1,067	435	270	362	2,225	964	11	1,250
MT......	1,277	1,006	181	90	416	239	160	17	861	767	21	73

NV.......	6,453	4,851	949	653	1,655	693	880	82	4,798	4,158	69	571
OR.......	7,531	4,497	514	2,520	2,317	1,421	484	412	5,214	3,076	30	2,108
WA,E.....	4,278	1,986	635	1,655	1,278	545	560	173	3,000	1,443	75	1,482
WA,W.....	8,732	4,146	864	3,722	1,767	866	753	148	6,965	3,280	111	3,574
GUAM.....	102	75	19	8	41	20	17	4	61	55	2	4
NMI......	4	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-
10TH..	31,577	19,201	2,945	9,431	9,253	5,410	2,592	1,251	22,324	13,791	353	8,180
CO.......	9,502	5,252	546	3,704	3,086	1,956	910	820	6,416	3,296	36	3,084
KS.......	6,423	3,767	354	2,302	1,431	951	321	159	4,992	2,816	33	2,143
NM.......	2,601	1,932	325	344	569	280	248	41	2,032	1,652	77	303
OK,N.....	2,615	2,121	226	268	865	634	212	19	1,750	1,487	14	249
OK,E.....	717	619	47	51	245	196	45	4	472	425	2	47
OK,W.....	3,775	2,935	369	471	729	426	291	12	3,046	2,509	78	459
UT.......	4,594	1,554	937	2,103	1,682	906	832	344	2,912	1,048	105	1,759
WY.......	1,350	1,021	141	188	646	461	133	52	704	560	8	236
11TH..	51,671	15,737	3,726	32,203	8,210	3,899	3,157	1,149	43,461	11,838	569	31,054
AL,N.....	14,483	2,229	398	11,856	905	940	282	83	13,578	1,689	116	11,773
AL,M.....	3,431	586	106	2,739	468	256	103	109	2,963	330	3	2,630
AL,S.....	2,455	1,077	108	1,270	414	280	105	29	2,041	797	3	1,241
FL,N.....	1,179	821	206	152	488	267	186	35	691	554	20	117
FL,M.....	6,133	4,290	1,065	778	1,948	896	907	145	4,185	3,394	138	633
FL,S.....	3,333	2,252	720	357	1,262	623	626	9	2,071	1,629	94	348
GA,N.....	12,466	2,753	646	9,067	1,941	712	575	654	10,525	2,041	71	8,413
GA,M.....	4,338	1,094	192	3,052	408	213	162	33	3,930	881	30	3,019
GA,S.....	3,853	635	285	2,932	376	112	211	32	3,477	523	74	2,880

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PETITIONS NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:

DC....... CHAPT 11 RR = 1 MT,S.... SECTION 304 = 1 NJ....... CHAPTER 9 = 1
PA,W..... CHAPTER 9 = 1 TX,E.... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 TX,S.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1
TX,S..... CHAPTER 9 = 1 KY,E.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 MI,E.... CHAPT 11 RR = 1
IL,N..... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 MI,W.... CHAPT 11 RR = 1 AR,W.... CHAPT 7 CB = 1
IA,N..... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 MO,E.... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 MO,E.... CHAPTER 9 = 1
MO,W..... CHAPT 7 SB = 1 MO,W.... CHAPTER 9 = 1 NE....... CHAPTER 9 = 3
AZ....... CHAPTER 9 = 1 CA,N.... CHAPTER 9 = 2 CA,N.... SECTION 304 = 1
CA,S..... CHAPT 7 SB = 2 MI....... CHAPT 7 CB = 1 FL,S.... SECTION 304 = 4
GA,S..... SECTION 304 = 1

The CHAIRMAN. I know it is difficult to take judges away, but the only fair way to do it is, if a State needs more judges, they ought to have them. If a State needs less judges, they ought to be reduced.

You would agree with that, wouldn't you?

Judge DEMASCIO. I agree with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, could you all agree, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the judges and the Judicial Conference, agree next time to study the whole situation with regard to judges and see where they are needed; if any more are needed, recommend them; if there are fewer needed, recommend they be changed and reduced.

I want to do what is just and equitable for all the States. But certainly, if conditions change, and you come in and say, "We need more bankruptcy judges here"—fine, but, if conditions change, and you do not need that many where you have them now, why shouldn't you recommend to reduce some?

Judge DEMASCIO. I agree with that, Mr. Chairman, and we will be doing that sometime in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, will you begin doing that in the future?

Judge DEMASCIO. Yes, we will.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't that the fair way to do it?

Judge DEMASCIO. I fully agree with you.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all I am asking.

Judge KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, can I comment on your remarks?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Judge KELLEY. I am from your neighboring State of Tennessee, and you have had a very active judge in Bratton Davis over there. One man has covered that entire State.

The CHAIRMAN. He is an excellent judge. He has been overworked for years.

Judge KELLEY. And now the recommendation is, as I understand it, for one additional judge.

The CHAIRMAN. For one more. Is one more enough?

Judge KELLEY. Well, I am from Tennessee, and I never understood why our filings next door were so much heavier. Senator Heflin suggested that maybe you have taken care of the State so well that your prosperity is up there. But I think you ought to have what your filings and the weighted caseloads would show that you should have, and I think it should be a continuing study. And I want to go on record as agreeing with you. If they are needed, I am glad to see this Congress respond. If the filings go down and they are not needed, I think it is a two-way street that we ought to look at—and not just because one State is larger in population or anything else. But if the work is there and the statistics are there, then whether it is South Carolina or Iowa or Alabama, they ought to get it. But if it lets up, then I think we ought to take a new look, and I just want you to know that I agree with that approach, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. This judge in my State has been so overworked for years, I wonder why something has not been recommended by now. And other States the same size have two or three times as many, and I have not understood that.

So if you will in the future study carefully the need—that is what it is based on, the need—and where there is need, recommend more; where there is not the need that exists now, that may have existed years ago, then recommend to reduce. There is no reason why taxpayers should pay for judges that are no longer needed. There is no more reason for that than to recommend now increases where they are needed.

The same principle ought to apply, it seems to me.

Judge KELLEY. Senator, let me suggest that Judge DeMascio's committee in the Judicial Conference took a close look at this. They looked not only at what bankruptcy judges needed. The district judges squeezed it out a little as to what was needed. The circuit councils squeezed it out a little. The Judicial Conference squeezed it out a little. And their total recommendation is about 51 less than the weightload of the Federal Judicial Center that they recommended back in 1982.

But I agree with your approach. If it is needed, let the statistics prove that they are needed, and if they are not, subtract it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we ought to go by the statistics. That is the only fair way to do it, isn't it?

Judge KELLEY. Right, I agree with you.

Judge DEMASCIO. Yes, we agree.

The CHAIRMAN. And just because a district has not had but one in the past is no reason to say, "Well, we will just give them one more." They may need two more, three more. They may not need anymore. They may need a reduction if they have got too many.

Judge KELLEY. I think we are in agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. I think if we can bring about that reform—and I am sure my good friends from Iowa and Alabama will excuse my using those States, but they happen to be here, and I just mention them, because I still feel we ought to base the whole thing on a fair, equitable basis throughout the United States.

Judge DEMASCIO. That is our goal, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice Illinois is getting three new ones here. I do not know anything about the needs, but you all have recommended that, and I am sure you feel they are needed.

Illinois has how many now, Senator?

Senator SIMON. Not enough, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Senator SIMON. We have 11 right now.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 11 now, and you are recommending 3 more, so that will be 14.

Senator SIMON. That is correct—and we need it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am wondering, is your State seven times as big as mine, or are there just more bankruptcies there?

Senator SIMON. We just do not get as much Federal money in our State as you do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, that is ridiculous. Illinois is one of the richest States in the Nation.

Senator HEFLIN. I am beginning to believe there is a relationship between bankruptcies and the seniority system in the U.S. Senate. We had better investigate that. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I hope you gentlemen catch the point I am trying to make.

Judge DEMASCIO. We understand, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. And will go after it in the future on a merit basis, purely, recommending increases where needed and reductions where needed?

Judge **DeMascio**. We certainly intend to.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Senator **Grassley**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Heflin.

Senator **Heflin**. I have a statement that I would like to have entered into the record.

Senator **Grassley**. The statement will be incorporated in the record.

Do you have a question?

Senator **Heflin**. I assume that as the population increases and business activities increase, there is a correlating increase or decrease in bankruptcies, chapter 15, and to some extent, chapter 13 filings.

At one time, as I understand it, there was an effort to encourage wage-earner plans rather than straight bankruptcies, and judges would encourage this in cases where the debtors were able to pay their debts in full.

Is there any correlation between whether or not the judges do in effect encourage the wage-earner plan as opposed to the straight bankruptcies in regards to the work-load in individual districts?

Judge **DeMascio**. Senator Heflin, in Tennessee, they do have a high number of chapter 13 filings, and I am going to defer to Judge Kelley because he could tell you precisely what effect those chapter 13's do have on bankruptcy needs.

Judge **Kelley**. Well, Senator Heflin is from the home of chapter 13. That is where the folks devised how this is done. It gives a debtor who is hardpressed, who is about to lose his car, lose his home, a way to come into court and get help—first of all, when he files, the foreclosures are stayed. Then he offers a plan to his creditors to extend the payments, usually from 3 to 5 years. That has been something that has grown tremendously in the United States, and I believe Birmingham and Atlanta are the only two cities in America that pay creditors more dollars than my hometown of Chattanooga, TN.

I do not know why it is so strong in the Southeast, Senator, but that is where this got its start. We have seen it spread in the United States, and when used effectively, it saves the credit community millions of dollars, because people are not going bankrupt, and they are no-asset bankruptcies, and people are paying their bills.

In my particular jurisdiction in Chattanooga, TN, in the last 5 years, payments to creditors after attorneys' fees and trustees commissions, has gone from a little over $2 million to almost $10 million. And I have pending right now 3,800 chapter 13 cases that we average some hearings in those cases almost every week. And I would urge this committee, and I would urge the Judicial Conference, to take a closer look at the time involved for a judge in handling these cases.

It would be a lot easier if somebody could just bankrupt and go on. But to have them stuck around your bankruptcy courts for 3 to 5 years, we have hearings on lift the stays, motions to dismiss and all that, it is a lot of judicial time, and I suggest to you whether or not a creditor has a perfected security interest, is entitled to have the stay lifted, is receiving adequate protection on his collateral—those are judicial matters. But gentlemen, you in the Senate and the House have given chapter 13 to the people of America. I think it has kept families together, homes together. Statistics are available. Millions of dollars are going to creditors. About 24 percent of the cases in the United States are filed under chapter 13. I suggest they should be encouraged and be maybe 50 percent.

Why should there be so many chapter 7's in other areas when Birmingham or Chattanooga or Atlanta has so many 13's? If you could get judges to encourage it and give them credit on their judicial time for the management of those cases, I believe you would have more of them, and I think the country would be better off and there would be a lot less lost money. And I am just proud of the chapter 13 operation. It takes a lot of time, but when you see somebody pay out of debt, Senator, and he holds his head high, and the creditors have not lost anything, and he is just an old working fellow down in the plant, I feel good about it. I feel real good.

And I am glad your home State and Birmingham in particular started it.

Senator **HEFLIN**. That is all Mr. Chairman.

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Thank you, Senator Heflin.

Senator Simon.

Senator **SIMON**. Mr. Chairman, I thank you. I have a statement I would like to enter in the record and also a statement by Congressman Terry Bruce of Illinois, who has worked hard in this area, that I would like to have entered in the record.

Senator **GRASSLEY**. Without objection, those statements will be included.

[Statement follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PAUL SIMON

Mr. Chairman: Many of our colleagues have eloquently stated that serious problems created by the lack of a sufficient number of bankruptcy judges to handle an ever-increasing caseload. This problem is particularly acute in the farm States like Iowa and Illinois. In some instances, the backlog of bankruptcy dockets has prevented farmers who have sought the protection of the courts as their last hope of holding on to their farms from obtaining the judicial authorization necessary to acquire funds to plant or harvest their crops.

As of today's date, the Danville division of the central district of Illinois, which covers 11 counties, has over 1,000 cases on file. This caseload is currently being handled by one part-time judge. According to a recent editorial in the Danville Commercial-News, six other divisions with smaller caseloads have 3-6 full time judges each.

The crisis now faced by America's farmers is severe enough without the Federal Government placing additional obstacles in their road to recovery by not providing enough bankruptcy judges. The bill now before the committee goes a long way toward addressing this problem. I have joined the chairman and Senators Harkin and Grassley in cosponsoring this bill and I urge that it be acted on quickly.

At this time, I ask that a statement by Congressman Terry Bruce of Illinois, who represents part of the central district and who has worked very hard on this problem be inserted in the record.

PREPARED TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN TERRY L. BRUCE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present to your committee my views regarding the creation of new federal bankruptcy court judgeships in this country. I commend you for your interest in thoroughly examining the impact of the 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, my interest in this issue is focused on the Central Illinois Judicial Federal District which includes Vermilion, Champaign, Coles, Douglas, and Edgar Counties in my Congressional District. I also want to point out that I have relayed my interest on numerous occasions over the past 11 months to my colleagues serving on the House Judiciary Committee. Furthermore, Congressman Ed Madigan and I have introduced H.R. 1393 which creates an additional full-time bankruptcy judge for the judicial district. (Similar legislation has been introduced by Senator Simon in the Senate).

Under Section 152 of the 1984 Act, the Central Illinois District was authorized only two full-time bankruptcy judgeships (located currently in Springfield and in Peoria) and one part-time judgeship (in Danville). However, the effect of the bill's language called for the authorization of this part-time judgeship only for two years or until the time that the judge on the bench at the time of enactment left—whichever came sooner.

This arbitrary deadline laid out by the 1984 Act defied the evidence of the caseload handled annually by the bankruptcy courts in the Central Illinois District as well as the legislative background surrounding the part-time position in Danville.

Prior to the 1984 Act, the Administrative Office for the United States Courts, Bankruptcy Division, surveyed the caseload for the Danville bankruptcy court and recommended that the part-time position be upgraded to full-time. The Judicial Council for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals and the Judicial Conference of the United States concurred with this recommendation. The conversion of the Danville position to full-time status required additional appropriation of funds, which were included in that year's supplemental appropriations bill. However, the supplemental was not approved before the 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments and Judgeship Act was signed into law by the President.

In its recent recommendations, the Judicial Conference again recommended an additional full-time slot for the Central Illinois District. Its recommendation indicated that this position should be shared with both the Northern and Southern Illinois Districts. However, on this matter, I want to point out that the Central Illinois District usually handles more adversarial proceedings per judgeships each year than the other two districts. Furthermore, statistics for the twelve-month period ending in March 31, 1985, show that the Central Illinois District had substantially more cases filed, more business and adversarial proceedings than other districts which were recommended for additional full-time positions.

Recent events have heightened the urgency of correcting these discrepancies. Judge Larry Lessen who presided over the Danville bankruptcy court has been appointed for the vacant full-time bankruptcy judgeship in Springfield, technically meaning the "dissolution" of the part-time position. The administrative staff associated with this court faces great uncertainty and may start leaving for more secure positions. Should there be a long delay in the authorization of a full-time judgeship, the "savings" of merely upgrading status of this court may be lost by being forced to build a staff from scratch.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you to make the creation of bankruptcy judgeships a legislative priority early in the next session. With our country's ever changing business climate and the great difficulties associated with our farm economy in rural areas, we need to provide ample judicial protection for our citizens and allow them proper opportunity to put their financial houses in order.

Again, Mr. Chairman, thank you for hearing me today.

Senator SIMON. The Danville Division of the Central District of Illinois now has over 1,000 cases on file. The Danville Commercial News editorial says 1,307 cases on file.

Senator Thurmond's suggestion, is a good one. We should take a look at where the heavier loads are, and in those cases, add judges, in other subtract. The Danville Commercial News editorial says—and I do not know if this is accurate, but I would be interested in your response:

> With that many cases in one division, it does not take a mathematical genius to see that the central district needs a third, full-time bankruptcy judge. Six other divisions with smaller caseloads have three to six full-time judges each.

I have two questions. First, is that editorial accurate? And second, with the kind of caseload that we have in this rural area—and Illinois is similar to Iowa in having a lot of rural bankruptcies—should the additional judge that is being recommended, be asked to serve part-time in the northern and the southern districts, with such a very heavy caseload?

Judge DEMASCIO. What was the statistic in the editorial, Senator?

Senator SIMON. The statistic in the editorial is that there are 1,307 cases right now.

Judge DEMASCIO. Does that mean 1,307 filings?

Senator SIMON. Well, I do not. My staff memo says over 1,000 cases on file. [Conferring with staff.] They are case filings, I am told.

Judge DEMASCIO. The data that we went on, Senator, indicated that that particular area was kind of close. We felt that we would grant that request. But since there was not enough, really, to make a load for the additional bankruptcy judge, we suggested that he also serve in the northern district of Illinois, where the filings are a little larger and a little more complex. That matter was thoroughly discussed with the judges in both districts. I believe they agreed that that would be a workable solution to the filings as they are developing in each of those districts.

Senator SIMON. What is a typical or an average load for a judge in filings?

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, we try to, as the chairman has indicated, get standards that we can apply equitably and fairly across the country.

We began with some statistics that really did not develop until late 1983 or 1984. As you remember, the filings had just multiplied beyond everybody's imagination the first year under the 1978 act. That would be 1981. Of course, the Administrative Office and the Bankruptcy Committee of the Judicial Conference just had to bide our time until we could get those statistics and find out what they meant.

We are learning more and more about it as we go along, and we think that the standards that we have developed are a pretty good start for really understanding where bankruptcy judgeships are needed.

We started, as I indicated earlier and as is fully explained in my statement, with considering the total filings. We determined that 1,800 to 2,000 filings was a fair measure—and 100 chapter 11's.

We determined that if any district met one of those prongs but not the other, we would look at certain special factors, which I have described in the statement I have submitted.

Senator SIMON. OK. I have not read the statement; I am sorry.

Judge DEMASCIO. We determined that, if we looked at those special factors, they may very well be the equivalent of a load that we determined to be 1,800 to 2,000 total filings and 100 chapter 11 filings.

When we came to that conclusion, we communicated with the bankruptcy judges in each district. We gave the Judicial Councils their opportunity to examine it, and to alter the request if there was something the committee had missed. We looked at whatever they submitted. And those special factors were things that we did in fact take into account.

Senator SIMON. If I may ask a question in line with Senator Thurmond's earlier one, can this be accurate when they say, "Six other divisions with smaller caseloads have three to six full-time judges each"?

Judge DEMASCIO. If those special factors that I mentioned, Senator, are problems in those districts, we felt we could not decline the request for help.

Senator SIMON. Yes. You might have a very complex single case that would be much greater than, say, 100 small farm bankruptcies.

Judge DEMASCIO. That is true. For example, when we say 100 chapter 11's, Senator, we know that in different parts of the country, that 100 chapter 11's might mean entirely different things.

For example, in my own district, the eastern district of Michigan—where the committee, incidentally, declined the request, and I thought properly so—eastern Michigan does not get another bankruptcy judge. And as the chairman requested, we may even look at eastern Michigan to determine whether or not we should decrease the number.

But in any event, 100 chapter 11's in Detroit, MI, might mean 50 real chapter 11's. We have a State with many creditor protections and debtor protections, and chapter11 seems to stay off all those State remedies, so it is more attractive for the borrower to file a chapter 11. Many of those businesses will never be able to submit a plan, so they are really chapter 7's.

In another area, those 100 chapter 11's may really indeed be 100 chapter 11's, which means that we are going to have to take a look at that, because the work may be developing more than we had anticipated. That may develop in Iowa. We are constantly monitoring each district to see what we can learn about them.

Similarly, as Judge Kelley pointed out, we know that the chapter 11's do have equivalents. We do not know yet just how many chapter 13's are going to produce the work—the adversary proceedings, or what we refer to as the judicial work—that a chapter 11 will. But Judge Kelley, I am sure, will tell you there are certainly a number of chapter 13's that will produce that. Certainly, if those chapter 11's are really chapter 7's, then Judge Kelley may have a point. A chapter 13 should produce a little more work than that liquidating chapter 7.

That is the kind of process we are going through. As I say, we did not hope to come here, Senator, with some kind of bright line solution to the matter. We are starting out with a framework. I think we are making a good start, and, as the statistical data gets more refined, we will be able to polish our method.

Senator SIMON. I thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you another question. Iowa is evidently suffering now from a shortage of these judges. Is there any reason why—in the 8th circuit, you have got Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota—is there any reason why they could not transfer more bankruptcy judges to Iowa to help them out in this pinch?

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, Mr. Chairman, we did that. We have been sending Iowa help, just as we have been sending help to Houston, that has just as serious a problem——

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think they have got enough help now to solve the situation?

Judge DEMASCIO. No. We would like to send, on a temporary basis, other bankruptcy judges.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is what I am saying. Why don't you send some others on a temporary basis?

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, we cannot. You mentioned the eastern and western districts of Arkansas. The bankruptcy judges there—and I think they have two of them in eastern and western Arkansas.

Judge KELLEY. That is right.

Judge DEMASCIO. They requested another one, which we granted. Those two bankruptcy judges cover the entire State. And when we take into account their travel time, I do not believe the chief judge of the 8th circuit, Judge Lay, could assign them to Iowa, because they have got their own problems.

What we did, Mr. Chairman, was to find bankruptcy judges in districts where they were not overburdened and had lighter loads. We arranged for these judges to sit in Iowa where the bankruptcy judge there was indeed overburdened.

The CHAIRMAN. On your recommendation, Arkansas is getting one additional judge; Iowa, two; Nebraska, one. They are getting four more in that circuit.

Judge DEMASCIO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that under the authority—if you do not have the authority, let us know, and we will try to give you the authority—these judges can be shifted within the same circuit anywhere they are needed—and even from one circuit to another. I think we have already given the circuits that authority, haven't we, to shift judges from one circuit to another?

Judge DEMASCIO. Yes, the authority is already there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I do not see the reason for having any shortage of bankruptcy judges anywhere in the United States with that authority. Somebody has got to get on the ball and see that they have them. If they need them in Iowa, they ought to have them. If they need them in Illinois, they ought to have them; or South Carolina, or wherever they are needed.

Judge KELLEY. The trouble is, Senator, you have not had a new one in South Carolina in, what, 20 or more years, and in a lot of other places, they have not, and they are needed.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had one since 100 years ago, I guess; that is all we have ever had.

Judge KELLEY. It is the same thing in my district. The point is that I think where you have had a lot of increased filings, you have not had more judges. Where it is possible to transfer them, and they are a little bit low, they ought to do it. But you are addressing a need that now exists, and I assure you that Iowa's need is real and that these others are really needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The point I am getting at is you may have enough bankruptcy judges now, if they are just allotted properly over the country.

Now, you are recommending adding new ones, and we will try to go along with that this time. But in the future, we want you to study the needs of the whole country. In other words, Senator Simon mentioned one district being overworked. It probably is overworked; if he says so, I am sure it is. On the other hand, there may be other districts in Iowa and Illinois that are not overworked. Why can't these judges be sent down there to help this man who is overworked out? They ought to be sent there. Maybe these districts need realigning, if necessary.

We used to have two districts in my State; now we have only one. We consolidated. We had a judge down there who wanted to run the whole thing, and we got them to consolidate both into one district. So South Carolina has only one district.

I just use that for an example, because I do not want any more done in my State than it is entitled to, but I want what is entitled to be done, and the same thing ought to be done for the other States.

The point is, you may have a lot of districts today that are underworked and a lot of them that are overworked. Now, we ought to bring about a balance without having to increase judges, unless they are needed overall. That is my point.

Judge DEMASCIO. Mr. Chairman, I thoroughly agree with you, and you will find that we have been doing that. The statute provides for assignment of——

The CHAIRMAN. I imagine in the State of Illinois, they have got—how many did you say they have now, Senator?

Senator SIMON. Eleven now, and they will have fourteen.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they will have 14 judges. There is no excuse for 1 man being overworked when you have got 14 people; 13 more can help him out.

Judge DEMASCIO. Well, that is how we tried to refine our recommendations in Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. If he has got a bankruptcy judge overworked in one district of Illinois, you have got 13 others who can help him out. And the same thing in other States. If you do not have enough in that State, get others from that circuit. If you do not have enough in that circuit, then go to other circuits. Somebody has got to have the authority and the will and the determination to see that this is done and see that it is done properly.

Judge KELLEY. Senator, the need is big enough that in the 5th circuit, circuit judges sit as bankruptcy judges, district judges sit as bankruptcy judges. They transfer bankruptcy judges for other places. So they are trying to do what you say, that is, to send in judges where they are needed.

They are really trying, and I think it is a compliment to the district and circuit judges who themselves will come and sit as a trial judge and hear a bankruptcy case. And they are doing that to help out where the need is real.

I think that is all you are saying; if they can bring them in, let them hear it from somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I hope I have conveyed to you my thinking on this matter, and I think our other Senators would agree. Wouldn't you agree, the distinguished Senator from Illinois and the distinguished Senator from Iowa?

Senator SIMON. Yes.

Senator GRASSLEY. Yes, I do agree.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want people to kill themselves working, like Senator Grassley says this judge did. There is no excuse for that. There are plenty of other bankruptcy judges that could have been called upon. And if they did not have them in that circuit, they could have gone to Arkansas or Minnesota or Missouri or Nebraska or North or South Dakota and gotten them.

Judge KELLEY. Senator, you have shown your interest by having this hearing today, and we appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will try to get action on these matters as soon as we can. You see, the only basis on which we can act is your recommendation. I mean, that is the only fair basis I see, because everybody wants more judges. Of course, here, the Senators will not recommend these; the circuit judges are going to select them. So in a way, that takes it out of the patronage field. But on the other hand, I guess most Members of Congress wonder what they can get for their districts or States.

I am anxious to see this thing handled, though, in a proper way. If there is anything I want to see—I was a judge once, and when you put on that robe and walk in the courtroom, there is only one thing you ought to go by and that is to give justice. That is what we ought to do here, render justice and take such steps as are necessary to do it. If it hurts some people, it will have to hurt; if it helps others, it will help. But let us take the steps necessary to provide the proper bankruptcy judges where they are needed, so some will not be overworked when there are others who are underworked.

Thank you very much for your appearance this morning.

Judge DEMASCIO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Judge KELLEY. Thank you, Senator.

Senator GRASSLEY. Senator McConnell.

Senator MCCONNELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Consistent with Senator Thurmond's observation, Joe Lee, who is the U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the eastern district of Kentucky has sent a statement to me which I would like to include in the record, which recommends, of course, two additional bankruptcy judges—which apparently was the original recommendation of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. You all have recommended one, and I suppose that does, as I indicated, illustrate that people generally prefer to have more.

I think the chairman has said it all, and I could not agree more that we ought to try to get this as close to a statistical basis as possible, with the maximum flexibility to reassign people around the country as the situation dictates.

Thank you.

Senator GRASSLEY. Thank you, Senator.

[Statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JUDGE JOE LEE, U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

JUSTIFICATION FOR TWO ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS FOR KENTUCKY

Generally

Following a survey conducted in 1982 the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts recommended two additional bankruptcy judgeships for Kentucky, one additional position in the Eastern District, which now has only one judge, and one additional position in the Western District, which now has two judges. Bankruptcy filings during 1982 totaled 2812 cases in the Eastern District and 4404 for the Western District, or a total of 7216 cases for the state as a whole. There was a decline in case filings during 1983 and 1984 and, on the basis of an assumption that filings would remain below the 1982 level, the Bankruptcy Committee of the Judicial Conference has proposed the number of additional bankruptcy judgeships for Kentucky be reduced from two to a single new judge who would have concurrent jurisdiction in the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky. The assumption that bankruptcy filings in Kentucky would remain below the 1982 level is now refuted by the 1985 experience. This year filings will exceed filings in 1982 substantially. For example, during the eleven month period ended November 30, 1985, 4694 cases had been filed in the Western District as compared to 4004 cases for the entire year of 1982. In other words filings in that district are already 290 cases above the 1982 level. Filings in the Western District are averaging 425 cases per month. If, as can be anticipated, that number of cases is filed in December, filings in the Western District during 1985 will exceed 1982 filings by more than 700 cases. Filings in the Eastern District are also running ahead of filings during 1982. It can be projected that filings in the Eastern District for 1985 will be in the range of 2850 cases. In all, approximately 8000 cases will be filed in Kentucky during 1985, well above the 7216 cases filed during 1982, on the basis of which two additional judgeships were recommended for Kentucky. Therefore, the original recommendation of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for two additional bankruptcy judgeship positions for Kentucky should be adhered to.

Eastern District of Kentucky

Population. As shown by comparison of 1970 and 1980 census figures, and 1984 estimates recently published by the Population Studies Program Urban Studies Center at the University of Louisville, the population of the Eastern District of Kentucky is increasing nearly twice as rapidly as that of the Western District. The figures are as follows:

	1970	1980	1984
W.D. Ky.	1,719,394	1,873,704	1,895,529
E.D. Ky.	1,499,312	1,787,073	1,827,495

Between 1970 and 1980 the population of the Western District increased by 154,310, while the population of the Eastern District increased by 287,761. Between 1980 and 1984 the population of the Western District increased by 21,825 while the population of the Eastern District increased by 40,422. The total increase in population for the 14-year period covered by these statistics was 176,135 for the Western District and 328,183 for the Eastern District.

If present trends continue, by the time of the 1990 census the population of the Eastern District will equal or exceed the population of the Western District.

A summary of population information with source data is enclosed.

Travel Time. There are six designated places of holding bankruptcy court in the Eastern District of Kentucky. In addition to the headquarters location at Lexington the bankruptcy judge must hold court at Frankfort (25 miles or 45 minutes travel time from Lexington), Covington (85 miles or 2 hours travel time from Lexington), Ashland (130 miles or 2½ hours travel time from Lexington), Pikeville (151 miles or 3 hours travel time from Lexington), and Corbin (85 miles or 2 hours travel time from Lexington). It is customary for the bankruptcy judge to hold court at all of these locations at least once each month, and in some instances, especially at Covington where the case filings are heavy (600 cases per year), more than once each month. Thus, travel time (out and back) for the bankruptcy judge to service all these locations typically is 24½ hours or 3 working days per month.

In order to allow adequate time for conducting court at the more distant locations the bankruptcy judge must travel to such locations the previous evening, be away from his family that evening, and return home the following day long after working hours. Seldom is court concluded at a nonheadquarters location before 5:00 or 6:00 p.m. Thus, generally the bankruptcy judge does not return to Lexington from court at Covington before 7:30 p.m., at Corbin before 7:30 p.m., or at Ashland or Pikeville before 8:00 or 8:30 p.m.

There are five district judges in the Eastern District of Kentucky, located at Lexington, Covington, Ashland, Pikeville and London. The bankruptcy judge covers the same territory as these five district judges.

There are no designated places of holding bankruptcy court in this district that are closer to Louisville than to Lexington or that could be more conveniently served from Louisville.

The supposition that an additional bankruptcy judge in the Western District of Kentucky could assist with the caseload in the Eastern District in a manner that is fair and convenient to litigants is simply unrealistic.

Caseload. Bankruptcy filings in the Eastern District of Kentucky are increasing in comparison to filings during 1982.

As of December 15, 1985, there have been 2691 cases filed in this district as compared to 2587 cases filed by that date in 1982. It is quite clear that total filings during 1985 will exceed total filings of 2812 during 1982.

There are pending in the Eastern District more than 160 active chapter 11 cases with total listed assets of $594,151,434 and liabilities of $307,998,176. Another 48 chapter 11 cases with assets of $26,637,537 and liabilities of $29,886,276 have been dismissed and are in the process of being closed. Approximately 50 of these chapter 11 cases involve attempts to reorganize coal mine companies that have fallen on hard times because of the depressed market for coal. A summary of pending chapter 11 cases is enclosed.

During the 11-month period ended November 30, 1985, there were 487 business cases filed in the Eastern District of Kentucky compared to 489 filed during the entire year of 1984. So business filings are up during 1985.

The procedural requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 362(e) and Bankruptcy Rule 4001(e) with respect to disposition of motions of lienholders for relief from stay present a special problem in a district with six designated places of holding court. An initial or preliminary hearing must be held on such a motion within 30 days after the motion is filed. If the matter is not disposed of at the preliminary hearing a final hearing must be commenced within the succeeding 30 days. The court must rule on the matter within 30 days after commencement of the final hearing.

To accommodate these requirements the court has motion days at Lexington on the first and third Wednesday of each month, otherwise the court would have to be constantly on circuit to meet these statutory deadlines. Requiring attorneys for movants to travel to Lexington for hearings on these motions is an imposition on them and their clients that can be resolved only by addition of another judge.

On a typical motion day three or four contested motions for relief from stay will be passed for a final evidentiary hearing which must be commenced within the next 30 days. These evidentiary hearings can take from one hour to one day or longer. For example, on September 30, 1985 the court devoted all day to evidentiary hearings on three motions for relief from stay, residual from preliminary hearings held on September 3, 1985.

In summary the bankruptcy judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky must devote 6 days per month to hearings at court locations away from headquarters, 3 days per month to travel to and from these locations, and 3 days per month to motions for relief from stay. That doesn't leave a great deal of time for trials and all other matters.

Comparison With Other Districts. There are eleven judicial districts in the United States with fewer case filings than the Eastern District of Kentucky that already have two bankruptcy judges. These districts and the reported annual case filings therein during 1984 are as follows: Connecticut (1852); Louisiana Eastern (2771); Maine (599); Nevada (2779)[1]; New Mexico (1585); New York Northern (2667); North Carolina Eastern (1950); North Carolina Middle (1523); Pennsylvania Middle (1532); Puerto Rico (1446) and Wisconsin Western (2450). It appears that travel time, as well as caseload, has been a major consideration in allocating judgeship positions in the foregoing districts.

There are 28 judicial districts that now have only one bankruptcy judge. These districts and the bankruptcy case filings therein during 1984 are as follows: Alaska (433); Delaware (422); District of Columbia (636); Florida Northern (607); Georgia Southern (2478); Hawaii (614); Idaho (2233); Illinois Southern (1788); Iowa Southern (2025); Iowa Northern (1888); Kentucky Eastern (2379); Louisiana Middle (1031); Mississippi Northern (1240); Montana (948); Nebraska (2565); New Hampshire (497); North Carolina Western (1398); North Dakota (654); Oklahoma Northern (2011); Oklahoma Eastern (659); Rhode Island (713); South Carolina (2033); South Dakota (867); Vermont (213); Washington Eastern (2789); West Virginia Northern (566); West Virginia Southern (1296), and Wyoming (979).

The nine districts with the highest case filings are underlined for emphasis. According to information published in the October 1985 edition of the Third Branch, page 7, the Bankruptcy Committee apparently has recommended and the Judicial Conference has authorized an additional (non-shared) bankruptcy judgeship position in eight of the nine underlined districts. The single exception is the Eastern District of Kentucky. Five of the eight districts in which a new judgeship position has been authorized have fewer case filings than the Eastern District of Kentucky.

---

[1] A third judgeship has been recommended for Nevada.

The filings and resulting caseload per judge in what are now single judge districts where an additional judge has been recommended are as follows:

District	1984 Caseload	Caseload Per Judge When New Judge is Added
Georgia Southern	2478	1239
Idaho	2233	1116
Iowa Southern	2025	1012
Iowa Northern	1888	944
Nebraska	2565	1282
Oklahoma Northern	2011	1005
South Carolina	2033	1016
Washington Eastern	2789	1394

If an additional judgeship is authorized for the Eastern District of Kentucky the caseload will be 1425 cases per judge, which is well in excess of the averages shown above.

Facilities. The new Federal building recently completed at Ashland has a courtroom and office for a bankruptcy judge and additional space available for clerical employees. A bankruptcy judge situated in Ashland could conveniently serve designated places of holding court at Covington and Pikeville. This would result in an equitable distribution of caseload and travel time between two judges in the district.

Western District of Kentucky

Caseload. Bankruptcy case filings in the Western District of Kentucky have risen sharply during 1985 compared to 1984. It is anticipated that approximately 700 more cases will be filed in the district during 1985 than were filed in 1984 - or 5000+ cases in 1985 compared to 4281 cases in 1984. The 5000 case filings during 1985 will exceed substantially the 4404 cases filed during the benchmark year of 1982.

Comparison With Other Districts. There are several judicial districts in the United States in which fewer bankruptcy cases are filed than in the Western District of Kentucky that already have three bankruptcy judges. These districts and the 1984 caseload in such districts are:

District	1984 Caseload
Florida Southern	2478
Missouri Eastern	2897
Missouri Western	4087
New York Western	3847
Pennsylvania Eastern	4482
Pennsylvania Middle	1532
Virginia Western	2676

There are several two-judge districts wherein case filings are less than in the Western District of Kentucky in which the Judicial Conference has recommended creation of an additional judgeship position. These districts and the 1984 case filings therein are:

District	1984 Caseload
Maryland	3783
Texas Western	2951
Michigan Western	4281
Tennessee Eastern	4351
Indiana Northern	4883
Arkansas Eastern & Western	3717
Oklahoma Western	3898
Utah	3583
Nevada	2779

It is not readily apparent why these districts should be allotted an additional judge while the Western District of Kentucky with a substantially greater caseload (5000 cases) is being allotted only a ½ judgeship position.

If judgeship positions are allocated as recommended by the Judicial Conference the resulting average caseload nationally is 1300 cases per judge. If Kentucky is allocated only one judgeship to be shared between the Eastern and Western Districts the caseload per judge in Kentucky will remain in excess of 2000 cases per judge. If two judgeship positions are allocated to Kentucky, one for the Eastern District and one for the Western District, the resulting caseload will be 1400 cases per judge in the Eastern District and 1666 cases per judge in the Western District, in both instances well above the national average.

Prepared by:

Honorable Joe Lee
United States Bankruptcy Judge
Eastern District of Kentucky
December 16, 1985

Senator **Grassley**. Judge DeMascio, I need to compliment you, and thank you publicly, because you really did help us in the northern district of Iowa by urging other judges to come in. I think we have had 10, 11, or 12 different people in there, probably, in the last year, and it was not just because Judge Thinnes was sick, but it was because of the heavy caseload.

But isn't it true, as a practical matter, that people coming in on temporary assignment cannot be as efficient as if they are there on a long-term basis? They have got their own problems back home to worry about; they have a caseload back there. They are coming in for a short period of time. Though temporary judges help, I do not necessarily know whether they could be viewed as a solution to the problem.

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, I fully agree, Senator. It is not a solution. It is only temporary help, and it is true that nothing works as well as when there is a fixture in place and it is permanent.

Senetor **Grassley**. Senator Hatch has two questions, so I will quote from his questions:

> As I noted in my opening statement, chapter 11 filings and closings may be the most reliable statistic in measuring the need for bankruptcy judges. Chapter 11 proceedings demand the judge's personal time, while the vast majority of chapter 13 and 7 proceedings are purely administrative. On that basis, I have a few questions.
>
> Even after addition of an additional judge for Utah, each Utah judge will handle 107 chapter 11's—well in excess of the national average of 92. Yet I notice several districts with chapter 11 caseloads already under the national average that have been allotted an additional judge. "For instance, with another judge, Tennessee Eastern will only have 32 Chapter 11s per judge. Tennessee Western will have only 42; Illinois Central, only 33; Wisconsin Eastern, only 37; Virginia Eastern, only 45, and Oklahoma Northern, only 45.
>
> Can you explain why these districts would be given another judge when some districts are still handling a caseload far beyond the national average?

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, Senator, we did not use the national average. We have no idea what that figure means when it comes to gauging the workload for a bankruptcy judge.

All the national average can give you is an indication of a result that occurs when many, many conditions are plugged into a number of filings. And when you average it out, that is about all you have—just simply a result. It is not related in any way to a fair bankruptcy workload. And to reach the equity that the Chairman is speaking of, I am afraid that the national averages would never begin to measure that.

What we did, as I explained earlier, was to take the workload on the standards that we attempted to develop. As for applying them beyond that, I just do not know how to answer that. We did not consider the national averages. If you start taking figures and talking about the number of chapter 11's or chapter 13's based upon national averages, we just think that that becomes a meaningless figure.

For example, in chapter 13's, Judge Kelley can, I am sure, tell you that he has more chapter 13's than the vast number of other districts in the country; but as to the workload for him, the national average would be meaningless. If you tell him that the national average is 150 chapter 13's per bankruptcy judge, he is immediately going to say, "I do not know what that means to me, because my workload is 'x' number."

Judge **Kelley**. Senator, may I suggest this. It really is very hard—this is a sophisticated job to measure a workload. One factor is the number of chapter 11's filed. Another factor is the number of 7's and the number of 13's. But there is something more important than those numbers. What judicial work does the filing of a particular chapter generate? A dead chapter 11 when it is filed generates no work. A very active chapter 11 may generate 100 adversary and contested proceedings. An asset chapter 7 case may generate just a whole lot of adversary and contested matters. And the sophisticated measurement of the workload, I suggest, can be told by looking at the calendars, looking at the number of court hearings. And I would just tell you that if you have a judge that has 11,000 or 12,000 court hearings a year, I do not care what chapters they are under, 7, 11, or 13, he is one busy fellow, a very busy man.

Senator **Grassley**. This is Senator Hatch's second question, and I quote:

> Some districts with several existing judges, like Maine with two judges, Southern Alabama with two, Middle Alabama with two, Northern Ohio with eight, Western Virginia with eight, have very small Chapter 11 caseloads. Was any consideration given to reducing judgeships in those districts or reallocating those judicial resources?

That is similar to Senator Thurmond's question, but why don't you give us an answer again for Senator Hatch?

Judge **DeMascio**. Well, as I indicated, Senator, it is difficult to try to develop these tests and also take away bankruptcy judgeships. It might be a good thing that we did not consider it on this go-around because there is an available pool to accept assignments, as we have been trying to do in your district and in Houston and a few other places.

But we are going to look at that, and I have no reluctance to recommend decreases where required, as well as increases, because I think that everybody's interest is served if uniformity in workloads is recognized throughout the country. Bankruptcy judges' workloads are becoming a little more uniform, and I think that is a good goal to strive for.

Senator **Grassley**. Judge Kelley, is there any way to come up with an accurate weighted average caseload figure, a number that gives appropriate consideration to the fact that one chapter 11 case involves more than a chapter 7?

Judge **Kelley**. I believe that it can be done better, Senator. The Federal Judicial Center several years ago spent many, many hours, pursuant to the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act, looking into the needs of every district in the United States and every State. It took a lot of manpower; it took a lot of money; it took a lot of on site measurement and investigation. They went not only into the number of cases filed under each chapter; I think they went into all the other factors that someone was talking about a while ago—geography; I think they went into how many were contested matters, how many hours spent in court, how many adversary proceedings. And that is how they came up with a figure.

And I would tell you that the figure, when you had a weighted case study, was about 100 more than you will have if you approve these 48.

So if you ask for it, you may come up with more judgeships. I think the Judicial Conference is just putting out a fire, one in Iowa and one in these other States where they are badly needed. And I commend them for coming up with even these and for your committee having an early hearing. But I would agree with the distinguished chairman for an in depth study, and if they are not needed somewhere, cut them out. If they are needed, put them in there, because I think the courts ought to be adequately staffed to handle the problems of our people.

Senator GRASSLEY. Judge Kelley, unrelated to this hearing, or at least to the main point of this hearing, I would like to ask if you have had a chance to look at our draft farm bankruptcy bill and whether or not you would have any comments on it.

Judge KELLEY. I have asked several lawyers in our district who handle a large number of farm bills to give me their recommendation. We all recognize that the problem is there, and one day someone said, "Because you are a judge and you have heard about 100 of these, how do you solve this?"

Senator, it is so complicated, I do not know. But there are some proposals in there regarding the stays and regarding the plans that I believe will be commented on affirmatively, and I plan to get to your staff a written response from at least three bankruptcy lawyers, and I will put my own comments on it. I hope to have that to you within 10 days or 2 weeks.

Senator GRASSLEY. I want to ask in writing—and I do this not only for myself, but also because Senator Thurmond made a special request that I have an indepth view—for a detailed explanation of the circumstances that merit multiple additional judgeships, especially in those districts that do not meet the two tests set out by the Conference.

So if that is not clear and you need a further explanation of it, I will have staff——

Judge DEMASCIO. I understand what you are referring to.

Senator GRASSLEY. OK. I want to thank both of our witnesses again for their carefully prepared testimony. I would again remind witnesses that other Senators may submit written questions to them, and we would appreciate prompt responses.

We will keep the record open for that purpose, and with that and a final thank you for the expert testimony and your hard work, I adjourn this meeting.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN
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MARK H. GITENSTEIN, MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 6, 1986

Dan Cavan
Office of Legislative Affairs
Administrative Office of the
U. S. Courts
Washington, D.C. 20544

Dear Dan:

As was indicated in the Committee's hearing on December 17, 1985, concerning S. 1923, to provide for additional bankruptcy judges, I would appreciate your written responses, on behalf of Senator Specter, to the enclosed questions. Please return your answers to the Committee not later than the close of business on Monday, January 20, 1986. If you have any questions, please contact Dick Dargan at 224-5239.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond
Chairman

ST/jdz
Enclosure

STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN

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MARK H. GITENSTEIN, MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 7, 1986

Dan Cavan
Office of Legislative Affairs
Administrative Office of the
U. S. Courts
Washington, D.C. 20544

Dear Mr. Cavan:

As was indicated in the Committee's hearing on December 17, 1985, concerning S. 1923, to provide for additional bankruptcy judges, I would appreciate your written response to the following request:

> Please provide the Committee with a detailed explanation of the special factors and circumstances that merit the recommendation of multiple additional judgeships. Focus especially on those districts that don't meet the tests set out by the Conference in their testimony.

Please return your answer to the Committee not later than the close of business on Tuesday, January 21, 1986. If you have any questions, please contact Richard Dargan at 224-5239.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond
Chairman

ST/jdz

QUESTIONS FOR RECORD

SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER -- JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HEARING -- CREATION
OF NEW BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS -- December
17, 1985 -- SD-226, 9:00 a.m.

-- I understand that the Administrative Office is recommending the creation of 48 new bankruptcy judgeships.

- -- How many of these judgeships , if any, will be in the Third Circuit?
- -- How do the remaining judgeships break down by Circuit?

-- Although I understand that the Senate does not participate in the confirmation of bankruptcy judgeships, as it does in the case of Article III judges, the importance of these positions leads me to believe that there may be some role for the Senate to play.

- -- In what way do you feel that the Senate, or individual Senators, may play a productive role in the selection, recommendation and appointment process of the new judgeships, as well as other bankruptcy judge vacancies?

-- Recent reports indicate the crucial need for additional judgeships particularly in the Farm Belt, where bankruptcy filings have reached all-time highs.

- -- Will future predictions as to caseloads in the Farm Belt, as well as in other regions, support the recommended additional judgeships?

SENATE COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- **Please provide the Committee with a detailed explanation of the special factors and circumstances that merit the recommendation of multiple additional judgeships. Focus especially on those districts that don't meet the tests set out by the Conference in their testimony.**

As pointed out in the prepared statement, most of the districts in which multiple judgeships are recommended meet at least one prong of the Bankruptcy Committee's threshold test for each of the recommended positions. The chart below reflects the caseload in each of these districts for the year ended June 30, 1985, divided by the existing number of bankruptcy judges and all but the last of the additional judgeships recommended.

			PER	JUDGESHIP
District	No. of Judges	Total Filings	Ch. 11	Adversary Proceedings
California (E)	5	2,029	173	233
Florida (M)	3	1,918	185	367
California (C)	18	1,880	106	206
California (N)	8	1,504	103	211
Texas (S)	5	1,378	177	243
Illinois (N)	9	2,016	62	160
Georgia (N)	5	1,685	48	186
New Jersey	6	1,113	66	209

An explanation of the special factors involved in each district — with special emphasis on districts that do not meet either prong of the Committee's threshold test — is attached.

- **I understand that the Administrative Office is recommending the creation of 48 new bankruptcy judgeships.**

  How many of these judgeships, if any, will be in the Third Circuit?

  How do the remaining judgeships break down by Circuit?

See attached chart.

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Number of Bankruptcy Judgeships Presently Authorized	5
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judgeships Recommended	2

Because this district initially met neither prong of the judgeship test, the Bankruptcy Committee directed that the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office conduct an on-site survey of the district to assess the workload factors which would support the request for additional judgeships.

One of the primary reasons for the heavy workload of the district is the number of large, protracted Chapter 11 reorganization cases which are filed. These are highly sophisticated Chapter 11 cases requiring extensive litigation and motions work prior to confirmation. The nature of these complex cases reflect the urban industrial economy of the district and include: 1) chemical industry business failures involving toxic waste clean up sites in which the E.P.A. and interpretation of environmental law complicate case processing; 2) several large hospital Chapter 11 cases; 3) trucking company business reorganizations; 4) construction company and building case; and 5) manufacturing business reorganizations.

The bankruptcy judges also must rule on a large number of motions which are generated by these complex cases. The bankruptcy judges attributed part of the increase to motion activity generated by the United States Trustee. The total number of motions has increased tenfold in the last five years. The judges in both Trenton and Newark regularly schedule two days each week to hear motions.

The time spent presiding at trials and other proceedings has greatly increased in the last several years. The total number of proceedings filed has increased over fivefold since 1980. The time spent actually hearing these matters has increased over three times in this same period.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	4
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	2

This district met the total filings prong of the threshold test established by the Judicial Conference.

A survey of this district was conducted by staff of the Administrative Office. The survey revealed that there are a significant number of complex Chapter 11 reorganization cases which involve large commercial ventures including aviation companies, trucking and freight lines, real estate concerns, and a variety of service industry and manufacturing businesses, energy suppliers and computer companies.

One of the qualitative factors contributing to the heavy workload of the court is the level of sophistication among members of the bar who practice before the bankruptcy court. There is a very active bankruptcy section of the Atlanta Bar Association, comprised of 300 members. The litigation which results from the bar in this large, commercial metropolitan area is often complex and protracted.

The necessity for bankruptcy judges to travel to divisional places of holding court on a regular basis to conduct official business places additional demands upon the bankruptcy judges.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	8
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	2

This district met the total filings prong of the threshold test approved by the Judicial Conference.

A survey of the district was conducted by staff of the Administrative Office. The survey indicated that there were a large number of complex Chapter 11 reorganization cases filed which generated protracted litigation. There are also a significant number of liquidation cases involving large manufacturing concerns.

There are also an extremely large number of motions which must be determined by the court. Many of these are motions to lift the automatic stay which must be scheduled within short timeframes mandated by the Code.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	3
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	3

This district met both prongs of the threshold test approved by the Judicial Conference.

The percentage of business petitions has historically been a high proportion of the total number of petitions filed. Moreover, many of the business filings in this district are oil and gas bankruptcies which are particularly complex.

The Chapter 11 reorganization cases also tend to be extremely large and complex cases. The number of adversary proceedings and contested matters generated from these complex cases has significantly increased the amount of time the bankruptcy judges must spend on the bench. During the past two years, the bankruptcy judges have increasingly found themselves able to handle only emergency matters and those matters which have short response times mandated by the Code. Trials that are expected to last more than a few hours have been indefinitely postponed or set many months in the future. As a result, the existing backlog is substantial and growing daily.

The need for judicial manpower is so great that a number of retired bankruptcy judges have been recalled to serve in the district. Bankruptcy judges from other districts also provide temporary assistance. Additionally, a circuit court of appeals judge whose duty station is in Houston regularly hears bankruptcy matters.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	7
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	2

This district met the Chapter 11 prong of the threshold test approved by the Judicial Conference.

The percentage of business cases filed as a proportion of the total number of petitions filed is substantial. Many of these business cases have generated a large number of complex adversary proceedings and contested matters. This district regularly experiences the filing of large Chapter 11 reorganization cases which also produce protracted litigation.

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	12
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	7

This district met both prongs of the threshold test approved by the Conference.

The Chapter 11 cases filed in this metropolitan court are frequently large, complex business reorganizations. These have generated a good deal of litigation. Also, the continuing large number of relief from stay motions filed in the district, together with the expedited hearing procedures mandated by the Bankruptcy Code and Rules, place an unusually heavy burden on the available time of the bankruptcy judges.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	2
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	2

This district met both prongs of the threshold test approved by the Conference.

The Chapter 11 cases tend to be large, protracted reorganization cases involving the tourist industry, real estate development, the building trades, and manufacturing concerns. A large number of adversary proceedings are generated from these complex cases.

In addition to the large caseload, there are significant travel requirements.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Number of Bankruptcy Judges Presently Authorized	4
Number of Additional Bankruptcy Judges Recommended	2

This district met both prongs of the threshold test approved by the Judicial Conference.

The percentage of business petitions filed as a proportion of total filings is relatively high at 27%. These business cases have been substantial and have generated large numbers of proceedings. The Chapter 11 cases in the district have tended to to be large business and farm reorganization.

The geography of the district which consists of seven divisions, is such that travel requirements on the judges have been significant.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS

	Provided in P. L. 98-353	Additional Recommended	New Total
NATIONAL TOTAL	232	48	280
District of Columbia	1	--	1
FIRST CIRCUIT	10	--	10
Maine	2	-	2
Massachusetts	4	-	4
New Hampshire	1	-	1
Rhode Island	1	-	1
Puerto Rico	2	-	2
SECOND CIRCUIT	21	--	21
Connecticut	2	-	2
New York (N)	2	-	2
New York (E)	6	-	6
New York (S)	7	-	7
New York (W)	3	-	3
Vermont	1	-	1
THIRD CIRCUIT	14	2	16
Delaware	1	-	1
New Jersey	5	2	7
Pennsylvania (E)	3	-	3
Pennsylvania (M)	2	-	2
Pennsylvania (W)	3	-	3
Virgin Islands	-	-	-

	Provided in P. L. 98-353	Additional Recommended	New Total
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	22	5	27
Illinois (N)	8	2	10
Illinois (C) #	2	1	3
Illinois (S)	1	-	1
Indiana (N)	2	1	3
Indiana (S)	4	-	4
Wisconsin (E)	3	1	4
Wisconsin (W)	2	-	2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	17	4	21
Arkansas (E) & (W)	2	1	3
Iowa (N)	1	1	2
Iowa (S)	1	1	2
Minnesota	4	-	4
Missouri (E)	3	-	3
Missouri (W)	3	-	3
Nebraska	1	1	2
North Dakota	1	-	1
South Dakota	1	-	1
NINTH CIRCUIT	45	17	62
Alaska	1	-	1
Arizona	4	-	4
California (N)	7	2	9
California (E)	4	2	6
California (C)	12	7	19

- **Although I understand that the Senate does not participate in the confirmation of bankruptcy judgeships, as it does in the case of Article III judges, the importance of these positions leads me to believe that there may be some role for the Senate to play.**

  In what way do you feel that the Senate, or individual Senators, may play a productive role in the selection, recommendation and appointment process of the new judgeships, as well as other bankruptcy judge vacancies?

Under the new law bankruptcy judges, like United States magistrates, serve not as Article I judges but as judicial officers of the Article III district courts. (28 U.S.C. §152 (a)). That distinction — critical to the breadth of their jurisdiction — relies on their statutory "independence from the more "political" branches of the Government.

As Justice Brennan observed in the Northern Pipeline case:

> . . . Finally, and perhaps most significantly, the relationship between the district court and the bankruptcy court was changed under the 1978 Act. Before the Act, bankruptcy referees were "subordinate adjuncts of the district courts." In contrast, the new bankruptcy courts are "independent of the United States district courts." Before the Act, bankruptcy referees were appointed and removable only by the district court. And the district court retained control over the reference by his power to withdraw the case from the referee. Thus, even at the trial stage, the parties had access to an independent judicial officer. Although Congress could still lower the salary of referees, they were not dependent on the political branches for their appointment. To paraphrase JUSTICE BLACKMUN'S observation in Raddatz, supra, the primary "danger of a threat" to the independence of the [adjunct came] from within, rather than without the judicial department." (citations omitted) 458 U.S. 50, at 80 n. 31 (1982).

Nonetheless, Senators are important officials in our Governmental system. Certainly individual ciruit judicial councils and courts of appeals would welcome input from indivdual Senators as they face the difficult choice of selecting bankruptcy judges for particular positions. Any communication in this regard should be addressed to the Chief Judge of the particular Court of Appeals or the Circuit Executive.

- **Recent reports indicate the crucial need for additional judgeships particularly in the Farm Belt, where bankruptcy filings have reached all-time highs.**

  Will future predictions as to caseloads in the Farm Belt, as well as in other regions, support the recommended additional judgeships?

The recommendations are not based on projections. We believe our study has produced recommendations that will be needed on a long-term basis. However, bankruptcy caseloads fluctuate. Should any of the new positions not be fully needed in the future, we will use existing authorities to assign the incumbents to serve temporarily in other districts.

- **Please provide a listing of districts where bankruptcy judgeships appear to be underutilized (tr. at p. 18):**

The Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System made an initial review of the objective statistical data readily available to it on the workloads of bankruptcy judges in multi-judge districts. Based on this initial review, the Committee determined that bankruptcy judges appeared to be underutilized in several judicial districts. The Committee recognized that such a brief review of objective criteria alone could not adequately develop special local factors, such as travel and complexity of cases, that may indicate a more burdensome caseload for the district's judges than appeared at first glance. Accordingly, the Committee plans to contact bankruptcy, district, and circuit judges for input as to additional factors that should be considered in each district. Where this process identifies judges that are underutilized in their own districts, the Committee will be able to intensify its existing efforts to have these judges assigned on a temporary basis to assist with heavier caseloads in other districts. The Committee recognizes that judges in several districts on this list are already contributing substantial assistance in other districts. For this reason, certain districts with only one bankruptcy judge, but a light caseload, have also been identified. Upon completion of this process, it may be possible to formulate recommendations for the Judicial Conference on districts in which judgeships may be eliminated.

	No. of	Per Judgeship		
DISTRICT	Judges	TOTAL	Ch. 11	Adversary Proceedings
Maine	2	312	13	82
Massachusetts	4	508	52	126
Connecticut	2	921	64	168
New York (E)	6	786	38	97
New York (S)	7	429	63	286
Pennsylvania (M)	2	766	68	138
N. Carolina (M)	2	853	31	56
Virginia (W)	3	973	35	130
Louisiana (E)	2	1,504	162	134
Mississippi (S)	2	1,780	77	133
Ohio (N)	8	1,168	30	168
Ohio (S)	7	1,450	39	141
Tennessee (M)	2	1,755	61	161
Indiana (S)	4	1,842	74	163
Wisconsin (W)	2	1,233	126	168
Missouri (E)	3	1,013	44	155
Arizona	4	1,294	93	202
New Mexico	2	794	67	198
Alabama (N)	5	1,503	31	107
Alabama (M)	2	997	24	72
Alabama (S)	2	677	17	99
Florida (S)	3	906	115	431
Dist. of Colum.	1	697	80	121
New Hampshire	1	535	57	93
Rhode Island	1	750	26	89
Vermont	1	229	20	72
Delaware	1	451	21	42
W. Virginia (N)	1	563	36	92
North Dakota	1	681	80	128
Hawaii	1	609	106	235
Oklahoma (E)	1	698	27	101
Florida (N)	1	661	75	142

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN EDWARD MADIGAN
BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SUPPORTING ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

December 17, 1985

Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate the opportunity to present testimony regarding the critical need for an additional full-time bankruptcy judge for the Central District of Illinois. I have introduced legislation in the House of Representatives, H.R. 1393, which would provide this additional full-time bankruptcy judge to preside in Danville, Illinois.

The Central District of Illinois had two full-time bankruptcy judges in Springfield and Peoria and a part-time judge in Danville who was carrying the case load of a full-time judge. The eastern end of the district where the part-time judge served, encompasses eleven counties and includes approximately one-half million people.

In April 1982, the Administrative Offices for the United States Courts, Bankruptcy Division, surveyed the case load for the Danville Division and recommended that this position be upgraded to full-time. This recommendation was supported by the Judicial Council of the Seventh Circuit. On September 22, 1983, the Federal Judicial Conference ordered the part-time position at Danville to be converted to full-time status and directed that this change become effective as soon as possible. However, the Bankruptcy Amendments Act of 1984, failed to include this much-needed position.

Mr. Chairman, there are already full staff and facilities in operation in Danville. The only additional cost would be one-half a bankruptcy judge's salary. In view of 1982 survey and recommendation, I believe that omission of this position from the 1984 Bankruptcy Act amendments was an oversight, an oversight which needs to be corrected. The situation has become more critical with the recent resignation of the part-time judge to accept a full-time judgeship in Springfield, and the continuing increase in the case load. As you are aware, under the 1984 Bankruptcy Amendments, incumbent part-time bankruptcy judges were allowed to continue in office for two years -- until July 1986, and authority to make appointments to part-time positions was rescinded. With the resignation of the part-time judge in the Central District, this position immediately lapsed.

For the record, I would like to include three memoranda with statistical data supporting the need for the third judge. These include a statement of information showing the work load in the eleven counties in the eastern end of the Central District of Illinois serviced from Danville by the part-time judge; a compilation of statistics for the entire Central District of Illinois showing case loads in the district and the division of cases among Danville, Peoria, and Springfield judges, and a twelve month comparison of bankruptcy cases filed in nearby states.

I believe this matter merits your urgent consideration.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
P. O. BOX 128
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS 61832

HAROLD A. BAKER
CHIEF JUDGE

(217) 442 2492
FTS 989 9219

March 11, 1985

Workload for Central District of Illinois

Fiscal Year Filings

ending 9/30	Cases	Adversary	Lift Stay & Lien Avoid.	Total
1980	5132	900	--	6032
1981	5270	1145	--	6415
1982	4876	1213	--	6089
1983	4817	1029	107	5953
1984	5286	872	795	6953
1985	2149	421	357	2927*

*This count is for 5 months of the '85 FY - Sep '84 thru Feb '85. Using an average of 585 case/adv filings per mo. 7020 is the estimated total FY filing.

Division of the workload in the CD IL

Fiscal Year	Danville	Peoria	Springfield	Total
1980	1053	2554	2425	6032
1981	1298	2401	2716	6415
1982	1292	2281	2516	6089
1983	1350	2464	2139	5953
1984	1450	3116	2387	6953
1985	658	1273	996	2927

ILLINOIS (effective 4/1/79)

Court	District	Division
Chicago (10)	Northern	Eastern
Cook DeKalb DuPage Grundy	Kane Kendall Lake	LaSalle McHenry Will
Freeport & Rockford (8)	Northern	Western
Boone Carroll Jo Daviess	Lee Ogle Stephenson	Whiteside Winnebago
Danville (11)	Central	
Champaign Coles Douglas Edgar	Ford Iroquois Kankakee Livingston	Moultrie Piatt Vermilion
Peoria (12)		
Bureau Fulton Hancock Henry	Knox Marshall McDonough Peoria	Putnam Stark Tazewell Woodford
RockIsland (4)		
Henderson Mercer	Rock Island	Warren
Springfield (19)		
Adams Brown Cass Christian DeWitt Greene Logan	Macon Macoupin Mason McLean Menard Montgomery	Morgan Pike Sangamon Schuyler Scott Shelby
Alton, Benton, E. St. Louis (38)	Southern	
Alexander Bond Calhoun Clark Clay Clinton Crawford Cumberland Edwards Effingham Fayette Franklin Gallatin	Hamilton Hardin Jackson Jasper Jefferson Jersey Johnson Lawrence Madison Marion Massac Monroe Perry	Pope Pulaski Randolph Richland St. Clair Saline Union Wabash Washington Wayne White Williamson

Of the 46 counties comprising the Central District of Illinois, Danville handles the workload for 11 counties located in the east central part of Illinois: Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, Moultrie, Piatt and Vermilion, with a propulation of approximately 573,000.

Bankruptcy Petitions Cal. Year		Adversary Proceedings	Lift Stay & Lien Avoidance	Total
1979	799	3	--	802
1980	1169	139	--	1308
1981	943	240	--	1183
1982	1036	233	--	1269
1983	1099	267	77	1443
1984	969	237	213	1419
*1985	161	40	29	230

In addition, the Judge at Danville has held at least the following number of hearings on contested and other matters:

Cal. Year	
1979	24
1980	899
1981	1292
1982	1296
1983	1455
1984	1604
*1985	304

* - 2 months, Jan. and Feb., 1985

The cost of a full-time postition at Danville would be minimal since there is already in place: space, equipment, courtroom, part-time Judge, Judge's chambers, law clerk, secretary, and a staff of 5 deputy clerks. Additional expense would be an increase in the Judge's salary.

In April of 1982, information was received that the Director of the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts, after a field study, in a report to the Judicial Conference of the United States, recommended three bankruptcy judges for the Central District of Illinois and felt that making the part-time position at Danville full-time would meet that need of the court.

A letter of the Circuit Executive of the Seventh Circuit, of June 1, 1982, addressed to the Chief District Judges and Bankruptcy Judges of the Circuit informed that the 7th Judicial Council had recommended three full-time bankruptcy judge positions for the Central District of Illinois.

In a report made early in 1983 to the President and to the Congress, pursuant to Section 406 of Public Law 95-598, the Judicial Conference recommended three full-time bankruptcy judges for the Central District of Illinois, one to be at Danville, one at Peoria, and one at Springfield.

FOURTH CIRCUIT	16	3	19
Maryland	2	1	3
No. Carolina (E)	2	-	2
No. Carolina (M)	2	-	2
No. Carolina (W)	1	-	1
South Carolina	1	1	2
Virginia (E)	3	1	4
Virginia (W)	3	-	3
West Virginia (N)	1	-	1
West Virginia (S)	1	-	1
FIFTH CIRCUIT	18	5	23
Louisiana (E)	2	-	2
Louisiana (M)	1	-	1
Louisiana (W)	2	-	2
Mississippi (N)	1	-	1
Mississippi (S)	2	-	2
Texas (N)	4	1	5
Texas (E)	1	-	1
Texas (S)	3	3	6
Texas (W)	2	1	3
SIXTH CIRCUIT	30	4	34
Kentucky (E)	1	-	1
Kentucky (W) *	2	1	3
Michigan (E)	4	-	4
Michigan (W)	2	1	3
Ohio (N)	8	-	8
Ohio (S)	7	-	7
Tennessee (E)	2	1	3
Tennessee (M)	2	-	2
Tennessee (W)	2	1	3

California (S)	3	1	4
Hawaii	1	-	1
Idaho	1	1	2
Montana	1	-	1
Nevada	2	1	3
Oregon	4	1	5
Washington (E)	1	1	2
Washington (W)	4	1	5
Guam	-	-	-
No. Marianas	-	-	-
TENTH CIRCUIT	16	3	19
Colorado	4	-	4
Kansas	3	-	3
New Mexico	2	-	2
Oklahoma (N)	1	1	2
Oklahoma (E)	1	-	1
Oklahoma (W)	2	1	3
Utah	2	1	3
Wyoming	1	-	1
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	22	5	27
Alabama (N)	5	-	5
Alabama (M)	2	-	2
Alabama (S)	2	-	2
Florida (N)	1	-	1
Florida (M)	2	2	4
Florida (S)	3	-	3
Georgia (N)	4	2	6
Georgia (M)	2	-	2
Georgia (S)	1	1	2

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* The additional judgeship would also serve in the Eastern District of Kentucky.

# The additional judgeship would also serve in the Northern and Southern Districts of Illinois.

For 12-month period ending 12/31/84 (Nearby states - comparison)

Commenced	IL C	IL S	WI E	WI W	IN N	IA N	IA S	MO E	MO W	KY E	KY W	TN E	TN M
Code Cases	5253	1728	5202	2450	4883	1888	2025	2897	4087	2379	4281	4351	3346
Adversaries	889	336	526	335	420	479	212	544	573	283	297	690	487
Workload total	6142	2064	5728	2785	5303	2367	2237	3441	4660	2662	4578	5041	3833
# of Judges authorized BAFJ Act of 1984	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2
# of places of holding court	10	3	5	5	4	6	3	3	5	7	4	5	4

(Other states - comparison)

Commenced	MA	NY E	NY W	PA E	PA W	MI E	MN	CA S	KS
Code Cases	2251	4547	3847	4482	3166	5788	5076	5588	4417
Adversaries	539	678	544	1637	702	1512	652	1345	1265
Workload total	2790	5225	4391	6119	3868	7300	5728	6933	5682
# of Judges authorized BAFJ Act of 1984	4	6	3	3	3	4	4	3	3
# of places of holding court	7	6	9	4	7	5	8	4	5